

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

— A SERVICE FOR EDITORS AND COMMENTATORS —

JANUARY-FEBRUARY-MARCH 1946

Volume 11 Number 1

PRESS RESEARCH Inc.

732 Seventeenth Street, N.W.

Washington 6, D.C.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Registered U.S. Patent Office

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

Only editors and commentators who have purchased editorial reproduction rights are entitled to use material from Congressional Quarterly without permission.

All others wishing to quote or use material from Congressional Quarterly must obtain written permission from PRESS RESEARCH Inc., 732 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Copyright 1946, PRESS RESEARCH Inc.

TO YTHSAYVU
ATCZBUBM
YHARLL

R305
2076

EDITOR'S NOTE

Each number of CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY covers exactly three months, and the story of action on any bill or resolution is cut off at the end of each calendar quarter.

Each volume of CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY is paged straight through from the beginning of the year to the end, to avoid any confusion in use of the cumulative index which appears in Number 4 each year. Cross references from one number of the same volume to another are accordingly identified only by page numbers.

Excerpts from Presidential messages to Congress relating to subjects on which Congress took action during the First Quarter are included for the reader's convenience.

1161281

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY is a periodic summary of the actions of the Congress of the United States. Subscribing newspapers, magazines and national organizations receive reports on Congress currently in CONGRESSIONAL NOTEBOOK.

Editor, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Charles E. Noyes
Editor, CONGRESSIONAL NOTEBOOK ... Malcolm Ben Rivkin
Assistant editors Pat Holt, Regine Wermiel
Roma McNickle

Published by

PRESS RESEARCH, INC.

Henrietta and Nelson Poynter, editors and publishers

Russell S. Stratton, general manager

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF CONGRESS

First Quarter 1946

The political division of the 79th Congress on January 1, 1946, was as follows:

House of Representatives

Democrats	237
Republicans	190
Progressive	1
American Labor	1
Vacancies	6

Senate

Democrats	56
Republicans	39
Progressive	1

During the quarter, Democrats made a net gain of two seats in the House and Republicans a net gain of one seat. Four Democrats were elected to fill vacancies left by Democrats, and one Republican was elected to fill a Republican vacancy. The Democrats lost two seats, however, through the resignation on January 7 of Samuel A. Weiss (Pa.) and the death on February 24 of J. Buell Snyder (Pa.). New Members entering the House during the quarter were:

Walter A. Norblad (R Ore.), sworn in January 29 to succeed James W. Mott (R), deceased.

J. Lindsay Almond (D Va.), sworn in February 4 to succeed Clifton A. Woodrum (D), resigned.

Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.), sworn in February 4 to succeed Joe W. Ervin (D), deceased.

Helen D. Mankin (D Ga.), sworn in February 25 to succeed Robert Ramspeck (D), resigned.

Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.), sworn in March 4 to succeed Samuel Dickstein (D), resigned.

There were no changes in Senate membership during the quarter.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

CONTENTS

Volume II - Number 1

First Quarter 1946

	Pages
I. AGRICULTURE	1 - 8
Missouri Valley Authority Bill	
Extension of Farm Bankruptcy Act	
Bill to create single Agricultural Credit Agency	
Changes in Committee membership	
II. APPROPRIATIONS	9 - 36
Independent Offices	
First Supplemental Surplus Rescission	
War Department, civil functions	
Urgent Deficiency	
Treasury and Post Office	
Second Urgent Deficiency	
Agriculture Department	
Second Supplemental Surplus Rescission	
Temporary housing for veterans	
Second Deficiency	
Changes in Committee membership	
III. EDUCATION AND WELFARE	37-64
Permanent authorization for school lunch program	
Housing Stabilization Bill	
National Mental Health Bill	
Nomination of Wyatt	
IV. FOREIGN POLICY	65-70
Transfer of Naval vessels to China	
Nominations of Vinson, Clayton, White, Collado, Winant	
Changes in Committee membership.	
V. LABOR	71-102
Employment Act of 1946	
Return of USES to States	
Farm parity amendment to Minimum Wage Bill	
Fair Employment Practice Bill	
Labor Disputes Act of 1946	
Bill to curb labor interference with broadcasting	
Changes in Committee membership.	

CONTENTS

(Continued)

	Pages
VI. MILITARY AND VETERANS	103-114
Authorization for Navy atomic bomb test	
Extension of Second War Powers Act	
Temporary housing for veterans	
Nominations of Symington, Petersen, Pauley	
Changes in Committee membership	
VII. MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE	115-134
Retirement benefits for Congressmen	
Administrative Procedure Act	
Philippine Trade Act	
Committee on Un-American Activities	
Contempt citation against Dr. Edward K. Barsky	
Claim of Harry Tansey	
Nominations of Krug and Chapman	
Changes in Committee membership	
VIII. TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY	135-143
Changes in food subsidy program	
Merchant Ship Sales Act	
Nominations of Allen, Porter, Gardner, and Gregory	
Changes in Committee membership	
VOTING RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON TEN KEY BILLS, January-March	144-154
VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS ON EIGHT KEY BILLS, January-March	155-158
ATTENDANCE RECORD ON HOUSE ROLL CALL VOTES	159-161
ATTENDANCE RECORD ON SENATE ROLL CALL VOTES	162
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES TO CONGRESS (Excerpts)	163-188

VOTING TERMS

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY uses voting terms as they appear in the Congressional Record. While these are generally familiar to newspapermen, the following definitions may be useful to those who do not follow Congressional action regularly.

VOICE VOTE: Members answer "yea" or "nay" in chorus, and the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate decides the result.

DIVISION: In either House or Senate, members stand in response to "yea" or "nay" and are counted, but not recorded individually.

TELLER VOTE: In the House, members file past the clerks or tellers, and are counted as "yea" or "nay" but not recorded individually.

YEAS AND NAYS: In either House or Senate, members respond individually (Record vote) when their names are called, and are recorded.

POINT OF ORDER: The Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, or anyone in the Chair may rule that an amendment offered to a pending bill is not in order and cannot be considered. For example, amendments involving legislation are not in order when offered to appropriation bills.

GERMANE: Virtually the same as Point of Order against an amendment. In the House particularly, the conditions for consideration of a bill as prescribed by the Rules Committee may exclude amendments which are not "germane" -- meaning amendments which do not deal directly with the subject of the bill under consideration.

WITHOUT OBJECTION: Motions or amendments may be accepted without a vote, in either House or Senate, if no member voices an objection.

PAIRS: If a Member of either House or Senate must be absent when a roll call vote is expected, he may arrange a "pair" with a Member who takes the opposing side of the question. The latter then refrains from voting, so the absence of a paired Member does not change the result of the vote. "General pairs" are usually arranged between Members of opposed political parties as an agreement over a period of time that whenever one of the pair is absent, the other will refrain from voting. Paired Members may or may not announce how they would have voted if they had not been paired.

AGRICULTURE

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1946

Missouri Valley Authority Bill -- *Senate grants additional time for committee report.*

Extension of Farm Bankruptcy Act -- *passed House.*

Bill to create single Agricultural Credit Agency -- *passed House.*

MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY BILL

S 555, the bill to create a Missouri Valley Authority, was introduced February 15, 1945, by Senator James E. Murray (D Mont.). On January 17, 1946, the third committee to which the bill had been referred received permission from the Senate to postpone hearings and was given an indefinite extension of time for making its report.

As introduced, the bill proposed to set up a corporation patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority to acquire, construct and operate projects on the Missouri River and its tributaries for flood control, navigation, reclamation and irrigation of public lands, development and utilization of hydroelectric power. The corporation would also be given responsibility for promoting family-type farms, developing recreational facilities, and improving the region for the general welfare and national defense.

The bill was first referred to the Commerce Committee, over the protest of its author, who introduced a resolution calling for discharge of that committee and referral to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, which had handled all the TVA legislation. Chairman Josiah W. Bailey (D N.C.) of the Commerce Committee objected and introduced a substitute resolution (S Res 97) calling for successive referrals to the Commerce Committee, the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) objected to the procedure, but agreed to the resolution with the hope that it would not constitute a precedent. Bailey's resolution was passed on March 15, 1945. President Harry S. Truman, who was then Vice President and had made the original referral to the Commerce Committee, explained that the rules of the Senate were not clear as to the referral of bills, and expressed a hope that recommendations of the La Follette-Monroney committee on Congressional reorganization would help to clarify

the situation. Truman had been criticized in the press for referring the bill to the Commerce Committee, which was considered unfriendly to public power legislation.

Under the terms of Bailey's resolution, each of the three committees was required to report on the Missouri Valley Authority Bill within 60 days after it was referred. Accordingly, the Commerce Committee on May 7 reported adversely on the navigation and flood control provisions, and recommended that they be stricken from the bill. It also reported adversely on the bill as a whole because, Senator John H. Overton (D La.) said in submitting the report, Murray had not confined his statement in the hearings to the navigation and flood control sections.

On October 18, Overton presented the report of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to which the bill had next been referred. The majority of this committee reported adversely on the irrigation and reclamation provisions, and proposed a revision of the entire bill. Murray requested postponement of the report until a minority report could be filed, but Overton refused.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, whose chairman, John H. Bankhead 2d (D Ala.), had previously remarked that such a procedure put the bill in double jeopardy (Congressional Record, May 7, 1945). When the 60-day time limit was about to expire, Bankhead on January 17, 1946, reported that Murray had requested a postponement of hearings. The Senate then without debate granted the committee's request for removal of the time limit.

EXTENSION OF FARM BANKRUPTCY ACT

On February 28, the House by unanimous voice vote passed a bill (HR 5504) to extend the Lemke Act for 15 months. This Act permits a farmer unable to pay his debts to file a petition declaring his insolvency and asking for an adjustment or extension of time to pay. The filing of such a petition prevents immediate foreclosure by creditors. The Act, which is in the form of an amendment of the bankruptcy law, was due to expire in March; HR 5504 proposed to extend it to June 4, 1947. The bill had received unanimous approval from the House Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill March 5, with an amendment limiting the extension to 90 days, instead of 15 months. It was placed on the calendar, but had not been reached by April 1.

BILL FOR SINGLE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCY

A bill to consolidate all Federal agricultural lending agencies in a new, independent Agricultural Credit Agency was debated and passed by the House March 19. The bill (HR 4873) was introduced by Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D Va.), chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and was reported favorably by the Committee after extensive hearings.

The new agency proposed by the bill would be headed by an Administrator and a full-time, seven-man Agricultural Credit Board consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture and six members appointed for staggered 12-year terms at salaries of \$10,000 a year. Both the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration would be transferred to the Agricultural Credit Agency, together with all personnel now in the Department of Agriculture engaged primarily in the operations of FCA and FSA. While sponsors of the bill expressed the belief that it would eventually result in consolidations and economies, it did not specifically abolish any positions except those of Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Land Bank Commissioner, Cooperative Bank Commissioner, and Intermediate Credit Commissioner. In their places, the bill would set up six Deputy Administrators, in charge of the following divisions:

(1) A division for supervising loans to farmers' cooperative organizations; (2) a division to supervise short-term loans made by cooperative lending institutions; (3) a division to supervise long-term farm mortgage loans; (4) a division for supervising and administering direct lending to farmers; (5) a division to supervise financing and discounting activities; (6) a division to carry out the functions of appraisal and examination and other service functions.

During the committee hearings, the bill was endorsed by representatives of the American Bankers Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and the National Grange. It was opposed chiefly by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Farm Security Administrator, and the Director of the Budget.

When the bill was taken up March 19 in the House sitting as the Committee of the Whole, a count indicated that a bare quorum -- 104 Members -- was present, and a division vote later indicated that less than 100 Members were present during most of the debate. Opposition came principally from Malcolm C. Tarver (D Ga.), Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), W.R. Poage (D Tex.), George H. Mahon (D Tex.), and Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.). The bill was defended by its author, Flannagan, by Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), ranking minority Member of the Agriculture Committee, and August H. Andresen (R Minn.), William S. Hill (R Colo.), Edwin Arthur Hall (R N.Y.), Ross Rizley (R Okla.), Chester H. Gross (R Pa.) and Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.).

Arguments against the bill were directed primarily against setting up a new, independent agency to perform functions which were currently

under the Department of Agriculture, thus going contrary to President Truman's desire to consolidate Federal functions under cabinet officers. Tarver also expressed a fear that endorsement by the American Bankers Association meant that the new agency might try to compel farmers to borrow from commercial lending institutions instead of from Government agencies. Considerable objection was also raised to the number of high-salaried positions in the new agency.

The bill's supporters insisted that it would facilitate farmers' borrowing by giving them one agency instead of several to deal with, and emphasized the advantages of handling farm credit through a non-partisan board, three of whose members would have to come from each major political party. They also recalled that President Truman had actively supported a similar proposal when he was a Senator.

Before the bill was passed, the House accepted an amendment by Representative John Taber (R N.Y.), providing that "all agencies transferred to the Agricultural Credit Agency shall be operated in each county or combination of counties under one representative." An amendment by Poage to restrict the use of farm association officials as appraisers was ruled not germane, and another by Edwin Arthur Hall to permit loans to "veterans who desire to become farmers" was defeated on a division, 42 to 22. A third amendment by Mahon to make the terms of members of the Agricultural Credit Board six years instead of 12 was defeated by voice vote.

When the bill was reported back from the Committee of the Whole to the House it was passed on a division, 93 to 25. Tarver obtained a roll call vote by making a point of no quorum, and the bill was then passed by 239 to 80 (see pp. 6-7).

COMMITTEE CHANGES

During the first session of the 79th Congress the party division in the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee was changed from 12 Democrats and eight Republicans to 11 Democrats and nine Republicans. Senator John Moses (D N.D.), who died March 3, 1945, was replaced on the committee by his Republican successor, Milton R. Young. When Senator Guy Cordon (R Ore.) shifted to the Appropriations Committee, he was replaced on the Agriculture Committee by Senator William F. Knowland (R Calif.).

There were no changes in the House Agriculture Committee during 1945. (For list of committee members, and biographical sketches of chairmen and ranking minority members, see Vol. I. pp. 11-13.)

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON AGRICULTURE

First Quarter 1946

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 5135	John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D Va.)	Decrease in burley tobacco allotment under AAA and increased penalty for over-allotment to tobacco.	Passed House Jan. 22; Senate Feb. 8; approved Feb. 19.
HR 3611	A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.)	Revision of law covering process or renovated butter.	Passed House Mar. 4.
HR 4873	John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D Va.)	Transfer of agricultural lending to new Agricultural Credit Agency (see p. 3).	Passed House Mar. 19.
HR 5504	William Lemke (R N.D.)	Extension of Farm Bankruptcy Act for 15 months (see p. 2).	Passed House Feb. 28.
HR 2115	Walter K. Granger (D Utah)	Transfer jurisdiction over domestic fur-bearing animals from Interior to Agriculture Department.	Passed House Mar. 20.
S 704 (HR 2501)	J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) Brooks Hays (D Ark.)	Delay in liquidating Federal Rural Rehabilitation Projects and sale to veterans.	Passed Senate Dec. 19, 1945; House amended, Mar. 26.

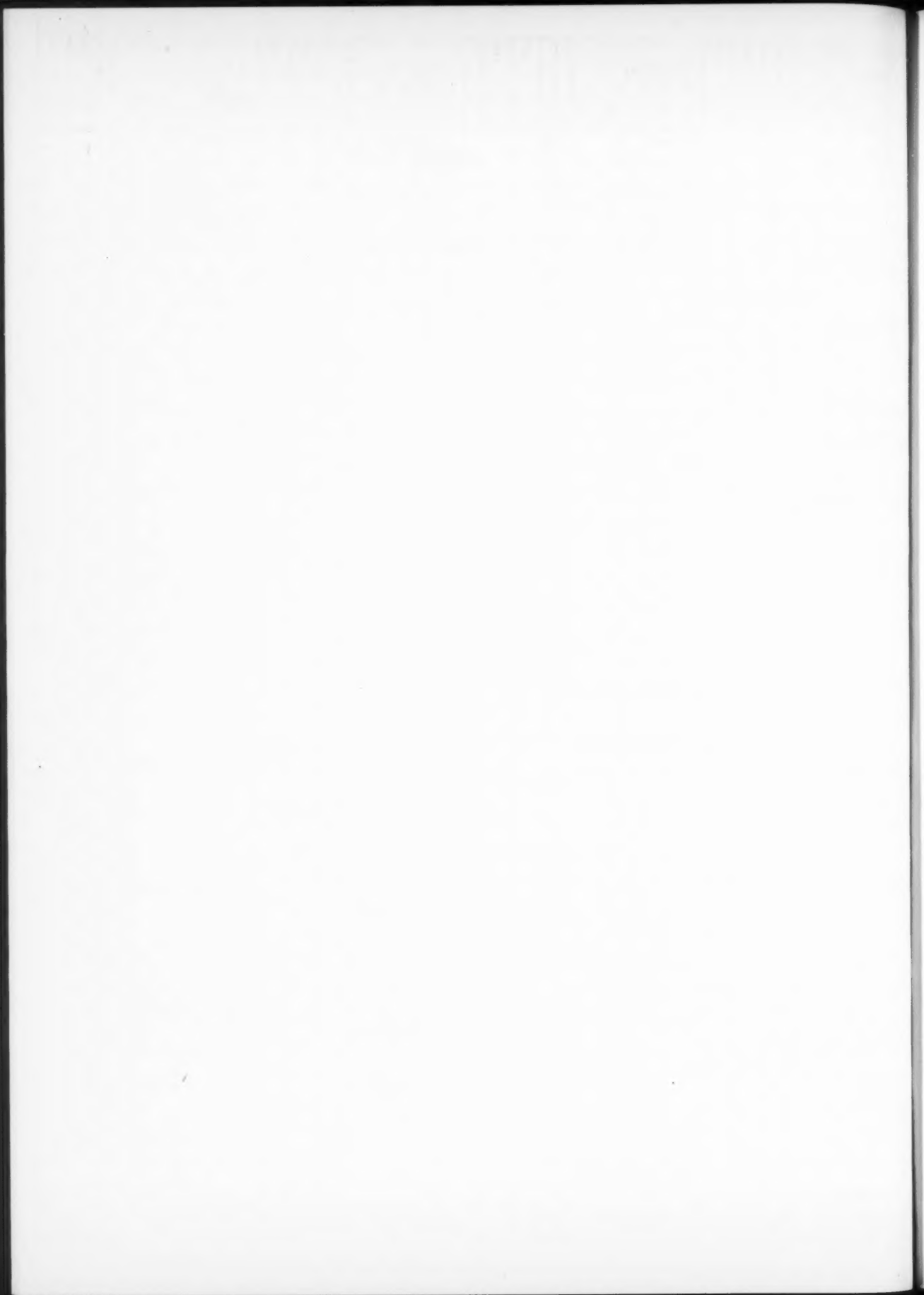
HOUSE VOTE ON BILL TO CREATE AN AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCY (HR 4873)

1. Bill to create an independent Agricultural Credit Agency, and transfer to it lending agencies in Department of Agriculture. Passed March 19, 1939-80 (see p. 3).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	239			2 HILL (R)	Y			18 SUMNER (R)	A			4 FALLON (D)	Y	
VOTE	NAYS	80			4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y			23 VURSELL (R)	Y			1 ROE (D)	Y	
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSER (D)	Y	
DEMO- CRATS	YEAS	87			3 GEBLAN (D)	N			4 GILLIE (R)	Y			MASSACHUSETTS		
	NAYS	78			1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	Y			3 GRANT (R)	Y			6 RATES (R)	Y	
					4 LUCE (R)	Y			2 HALLECK (R)	GP			2 CLASON (R)	Y	
REPUB- LICANS	YEAS	152			AL RYTER (D)	Y			5 HARNESS (R)	Y			11 CURLEY (D)	A	
	NAYS	1			5 TALBOT (R)	Y			6 JOHNSON (R)	Y			9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	Y			8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	Y			8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	
ALABAMA					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	Y			10 HERTER (R)	Y	
2 ANDREWS (D)	N				AL TRAYNOR (D)	Y			11 LUDLOW (D)	N			1 HESELTON (R)	Y	
1 BOYKIN (D)	A				FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	Y			4 HOLMES (R)	GP	
2 GRANT (D)	Y				4 CANNON (D)	A			10 SPRINGER (R)	Y			7 LANE (D)	Y	
4 HOBBS (D)	N				5 HENDRICKS (D)	Y			9 WILSON (R)	Y			12 McCORMACK (D)	AN	
6 JARMAN (D)	GP				1 PETERSON (D)	A			IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y	
7 MANASCO (D)	Y				2 PRICE (D)	GP			5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y			3 PHILBIN (D)	A	
9 PATRICK (D)	N				6 ROGERS (D)	N			6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y			5 ROGERS (R)	Y	
5 RAINS (D)	A				3 SIKES (D)	A			3 GWYNNE (R)	Y			13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	
8 SPARKMAN (D)	N				GEORGIA				8 HORVEN (R)	Y			MICHIGAN		
ARIZONA					10 BROWN (D)	Y			7 JENSEN (R)	Y			6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y	
AL HARLESS (D)	Y				4 CAMP (D)	N			4 LECOMPTE (R)	Y			11 BRADLEY (R)	Y	
AL MURDOCK (D)	Y				2 COX (D)	N			1 MARTIN (R)	Y			8 CRAWFORD (R)	Y	
ARKANSAS					8 GIBSON (D)	A			2 TALLE (R)	Y			15 DINGELL (D)	GP	
4 CRAVENS (D)	Y				5 MANKIN (D)	N			KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	Y	
1 GATHINGS (D)	A				3 PACE (D)	N			6 CARLSON (R)	Y			9 ENGEL (R)	Y	
7 HARRIS (D)	Y				1 PETERSON (D)	A			1 COLE (R)	Y			4 HOFFMAN (R)	GP	
5 HAYS (D)	N				7 TARVER (D)	N			5 HOPE (R)	Y			12 HOOK (D)	N	
2 MILLS (D)	Y				6 VINSON (D)	Y			4 REES (R)	Y			5 JONKMAN (R)	Y	
6 NORRELL (D)	Y				9 WOOD (D)	N			2 SCRIVNER (R)	Y			16 LESINSKI (D)	N	
3 TRIMBLE (D)	N				IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	A			2 MICHENER (R)	Y	
CALIFORNIA					2 DWORSHAK (R)	Y			KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	
8 ANDERSON (R)	Y				1 WHITE (D)	N			8 BATES (D)	Y			14 RABAUT (D)	A	
14 DOUGLAS (D)	AN				ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A			1 SADOWSKI (D)	N	
18 DOYLE (D)	Y				13 ALLEN (R)	Y			4 CHELF (D)	A			3 SHAFER (R)	Y	
10 ELLIOTT (D)	Y				17 ARENDS (R)	Y			2 CLEMENTS (D)	Y			7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y	
2 ENGLE (D)	Y				25 BISHOP (R)	Y			1 GREGORY (D)	A			10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	
9 GEARHART (R)	Y				15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	Y			7 MAY (D)	Y			MINNESOTA		
4 HAVENNER (D)	N				10 CHURCH (R)	Y			3 O'NEAL (D)	N			7 ANDERSEN (R)	Y	
13 HEALY (D)	N				24 CLIPPINGER (R)	A			9 ROBSION (R)	Y			1 ANDRESEN (R)	Y	
20 HINSHAW (R)	Y				1 DAWSON (D)	A			5 SPENCE (D)	N			3 GALLAGHER (D)	Y	
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	A				16 DIRKSEN (R)	GP			LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	Y	
23 IZAC (D)	N				AL DOUGLAS (D)	GP			8 ALLEN (D)	Y			5 JUDD (R)	Y	
3 JOHNSON (R)	Y				8 GORDON (D)	N			4 BROOKS (D)	Y			6 KNUTSON (R)	GP	
17 KING (D)	Y				4 GORSKI (D)	Y			3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	Y			2 O'HARA (R)	Y	
1 LEA (D)	Y				21 HOWELL (R)	GP			1 HEBERT (D)	A			8 PITTENGER (R)	Y	
15 McDONOUGH (R)	Y				14 JOHNSON (R)	Y			7 LARCADE (D)	Y			4 STARKEY (D)	N	
6 MILLER (D)	N				3 KELLY (D)	A			5 MCKENZIE (D)	A			MISSISSIPPI		
11 OUTLAND (D)	N				7 LINK (D)	Y			2 MALONEY (D)	A			4 ABERNETHY (D)	Y	
16 PATTERSON (D)	A				19 McMILLEN (R)	Y			6 MORRISON (D)	Y			6 COLMER (D)	GP	
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y				12 MASON (R)	A			MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	Y	
21 SHEPPARD (D)	Y				6 O'BRIEN (D)	Y			3 FELLOWS (R)	GP			1 RANKIN (D)	Y	
7 TOLAN (D)	N				22 PRICE (D)	N			1 HALE (R)	Y			2 WHITTEN (D)	GP	
12 VOORHIS (D)	A				11 REED (R)	Y			2 SMITH (R)	GP			3 WHITTINGTON (D)	Y	
5 WELCH (R)	Y				9 RESA (D)	N			MARYLAND				5 WINSTAD (D)	Y	
COLORADO					2 ROWAN (D)	A			2 BALDWIN (D)	A			MISSOURI		
3 CHENOWETH (R)	Y				5 SABATH (D)	A			6 BEALL (R)	Y			1 ARNOLD (R)	Y	
1 GILLESPIE (R)	Y				20 SIMPSON (R)	GP			3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y			4 BELL (D)	N	

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	Y				34 KILBURN (R)	Y			8 RIZLEY (R)	Y			6 PRIEST (D)	Y		
9 CANNON (D)	Y				19 KLEIN (D)	N			1 SCHWABE (R)	Y			1 REECE (R)	Y		
8 CARNAHAN (D)	Y				3 LATHAM (R)	Y			3 STEWART (D)	Y			TEXAS			
18 COCHRAN (D)	N				30 LEFEVRE (R)	Y			2 STIGLER (D)	Y			3 BECKWORTH (D)	N		
3 COLE (R)	Y				23 LYNCH (D)	GP			7 WICKERSHAM (D)	Y			2 COMBS (D)	N		
13 FLOESSER (R)	Y				18 MARCANTONIO ALP	A			OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A		
2 SCHWABE (R)	GP				13 O'TOOLE (D)	N			3 ANGELL (R)	Y			13 GOSSETT (D)	N		
7 SHORT (R)	GP				8 PFEIFER (D)	GP			4 ELLSWORTH (R)	Y			6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	N		
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	GP				22 POWELL (D)	A			1 NORBLAD (R)	Y			10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	N		
11 SULLIVAN (D)	N				26 QUINN (D)	A			2 STOCKMAN (R)	Y			20 KILDAY (D)	N		
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	A				24 RABIN (D)	A			PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	N		
MONTANA					14 RAYFIEL (D)	A			1 BARRETT (D)	A			14 LYLE (D)	N		
2 D'EWART (R)	Y				45 REED (R)	Y			3 BRADLEY (D)	A			19 MAHON (D)	N		
1 MANSFIELD (D)	N				5 ROE (D)	GP			22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	AY			9 MANSFIELD (D)	GP		
NEBRASKA					40 ROGERS (D)	A			29 CAMPBELL (R)	Y			1 PATMAN (D)	N		
2 BUFFETT (R)	GP				12 ROONEY (D)	N			30 CORBETT (R)	Y			7 PICKETT (D)	N		
1 CURTIS (R)	AN				1 SHARP (R)	A			32 EBERHARTER (D)	Y			11 POAGE (D)	N		
4 MILLER (R)	GP				10 SOMERS (D)	N			12 FENTON (R)	Y			4 RAYBURN (D)	-		
3 STEFAN (R)	GP				38 TABER (R)	Y			11 FLOOD (D)	A			17 RUSSELL (D)	N		
NEVADA					33 TAYLOR (R)	Y			31 FULTON (R)	GP			5 SUMMERS (D)	A		
AL BUNKER (D)	Y				21 TORRENS (D)	A			19 GAVIN (R)	Y			8 THOMAS (D)	N		
NEW HAMPSHIRE					41 WADSWORTH (R)	Y			8 GERLACH (R)	A			16 THOMASON (D)	N		
2 ADAMS (R)	AY				NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	GP			15 WEST (D)	N		
1 MERROW (R)	Y				3 BARDEN (D)	Y			25 GRAHAM (R)	Y			18 WORLEY (D)	N		
NEW JERSEY					1 BONNER (D)	Y			2 GRANAHAN (D)	A			UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	Y				11 BULWINKLE (D)	GP			5 GREEN (D)	A			1 GRANGER (D)	Y		
8 CANFIELD (R)	N				8 BURGIN (D)	N			21 GROSS (R)	Y			2 ROBINSON (D)	N		
6 CASE (R)	Y				7 CLARK (D)	Y			13 HOCH (D)	Y			VERMONT			
6 EATON (R)	Y				4 COOLEY (D)	N			27 KELLEY (D)	GP			AL PLUMLEY (R)	Y		
2 HAND (R)	Y				9 DOUGHTON (D)	Y			9 KINZER (R)	Y			VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	N				6 DURHAM (D)	Y			18 KUNKEL (R)	Y			6 ALMOND (D)	Y		
10 HARTLEY (R)	GP				10 ERVIN (D)	A			16 McCONNELL (R)	Y			1 BLAND (D)	Y		
12 KEAN (R)	Y				5 FOLGER (D)	N			6 McGLINCHEY (D)	GP			5 BURCH (D)	Y		
4 MATHEWS (R)	Y				2 KERR (D)	Y			24 MORGAN (D)	N			2 DAUGHTON (D)	A		
13 NORTON (D)	GP				12 WEAVER (D)	Y			10 MURPHY (D)	A			4 DREWRY (D)	GP		
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	A				NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	A			9 FLANNAGAN (D)	Y		
7 THOMAS (R)	Y				AL LEMKE (R)	Y			28 RODGERS (R)	Y			3 GARY (D)	Y		
9 TOWE (R)	A				AL ROBERTSON (R)	A			4 SHERIDAN (D)	GP			7 ROBERTSON (D)	Y		
1 WOLVERTON (R)	Y				OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	Y			8 SMITH (D)	Y		
NEW MEXICO					AL BENDER (R)	AY			23 (VACANCY)	-			WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)	-				22 BOLTON (R)	Y			26 TIBBOTT (R)	Y			6 COFFEE (D)	N		
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	N				11 BREHM (R)	Y			20 WALTER (D)	Y			1 DELACY (D)	A		
NEW YORK					7 BROWN (R)	Y			33 (VACANCY)	-			4 HOLMES (R)	Y		
42 ANDREWS (R)	A				5 CLEVINGER (R)	Y			7 WOLFENDEN (R)	Y			5 HORAN (R)	Y		
17 BALDWIN (R)	Y				21 CROSSER (D)	N			RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	Y		
4 BARRY (D)	N				1 ELSTON (R)	Y			2 FOGARTY (D)	N			3 SAVAGE (D)	N		
29 BENNETT (R)	Y				20 FEIGHAN (D)	N			1 FORAND (D)	A			W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	A				3 GARDNER (D)	N			S. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	Y		
16 BUCK (R)	Y				15 GRIFFITHS (R)	Y			4 BRYSON (D)	Y			4 ELLIS (R)	Y		
25 BUCKLEY (D)	A				2 HESS (R)	Y			3 HARE (D)	A			6 HEDRICK (D)	Y		
44 BUTLER (R)	Y				14 HUBER (D)	N			6 McMILLAN (D)	Y			5 KEE (D)	Y		
32 BYRNE (D)	Y				10 JENKINS (R)	Y			5 RICHARDS (D)	Y			1 NEELY (D)	Y		
15 CELLER (D)	A				4 JONES (R)	Y			2 RILEY (D)	Y			2 RANDOLPH (D)	Y		
39 COLE (R)	Y				19 KIRWAN (D)	N			1 RIVERS (D)	Y			WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	GP				18 LEWIS (R)	Y			SOUTH DAKOTA				5 RIEMILLER (D)	A		
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	N				6 McCOWEN (R)	Y			2 CASE (R)	Y			8 BYRNES (R)	Y		
43 ELSAESSER (R)	Y				17 MCGREGOR (R)	Y			1 MUNDT (R)	Y			2 HENRY (R)	Y		
35 FULLER (R)	GP				9 RAMEY (R)	Y			TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	N		
28 GAMBLE (R)	A				8 SMITH (R)	A			9 COOPER (D)	Y			6 KEEFE (R)	Y		
27 GWINN (R)	Y				16 THOM (D)	N			7 COURTNEY (D)	Y			7 MURRAY (R)	A		
37 HALL, E. A. (R)	Y				12 VORYS (R)	Y			10 DAVIS (D)	GP			10 O'KONSKI (R)	Y		
2 HALL, L. W. (R)	A				13 WRICHEL (R)	GP			5 EARTHMAN (D)	Y			1 SMITH (R)	Y		
36 HANCOCK (R)	Y				OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	Y			3 STEVENSON (R)	Y		
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	N				4 BOREN (D)	A			2 JENNINGS (R)	Y			4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	N		
31 KEARNEY (R)	Y				6 JOHNSON (D)	N			3 KEPAUVER (D)	Y			WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	GP				5 MONRONEY (D)	N			8 MURRAY (D)	Y			AL BARRETT (R)	Y		



II

APPROPRIATIONS

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March, 1946

Independent Offices Appropriation, 1947 -- *passed House and Senate, approved by President.*

First Supplemental Surplus Rescission, 1946 -- *passed House and Senate, approved by President.*

Appropriation for Civil Functions of the War Department, 1947 -- *passed House and Senate.*

Urgent Deficiency, 1946 -- *passed House and Senate, approved by President.*

Treasury, Post Office Appropriation, 1947 -- *passed House.*

Second Urgent Deficiency, 1946 -- *passed House and Senate, approved by President.*

Agriculture Department Appropriation, 1947 -- *passed House.*

Second Supplemental Surplus Rescission, 1946 -- *passed House.*

Appropriation for Temporary Veterans' Housing -- *passed House.*

Second Deficiency Appropriation, 1946 -- *passed House.*

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION, 1947

HR 5201, the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1947, was the first major appropriation measure to be considered by the second session of the 79th Congress. It provided funds for the Executive Office of the President and for 22 permanent agencies not represented in the Cabinet. Nearly nine-tenths of the total appropriation of over \$5.5 billion was for the Veterans Administration.

Debate in the House

When the bill reached the House floor on January 23, it carried a total of \$5,594,146,286, which represented an increase of \$1,329,380,306 over the sums appropriated for the same agencies in the previous year's bill. Most of the increases were due to the expansion of the Veterans Administration and to reopening of Federal aid to highways. The VA item, totaling nearly \$5 billion, included funds for medical and hospital services (\$553,805,915), construction and alteration of hospitals (\$147,442,500), Army and Navy pensions (\$1,905,000,000), National Service Life Insurance Payments (\$169,535,000), and loans and educational benefits to veterans under the Readjustment Act of 1944 (\$2,148,387,000).

These sums drew no criticism from the Republicans. But, led by Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.), they voiced strenuous opposition to increases for any agency but VA. How, they asked, are we to attain the balanced budget proposed by the President if the very first major appropriation bill carries general increases?

The only amendment to increase an item in the bill was offered by a Republican, James G. Fulton (Pa.), who proposed to pay a yearly salary of \$10,000 to the wife of the President "as services for maintaining the White House establishment, not to be expended as the President may determine." The amendment was ruled out of order as without legislative authority.

On January 24 the Republicans opened fire on specific agencies by supporting the amendment offered by Francis Case (R S.D.), to draw funds for salaries of White House employees from the \$1,650,000 appropriated in the previous session to alter the Executive Offices, and to return the balance of this sum to the Treasury. The amendment was accepted on a division, 110-41.

The \$5 million appropriation for the Emergency Fund of the President was stricken on a point of order by Henry C. Dworshak (R Ida.), on the ground that it was without legislative authority. Since Joe Hendricks (D Fla.), who was in charge of the bill, made no contrary statement, the point of order was necessarily sustained by William M. Whittington (D Miss.) in the chair.

John Taber (R N.Y.) offered an amendment which would cut out the Government Information Service from the Budget Bureau appropriation. This proposal was accepted by teller vote, 86-81, but later in the day the House reversed itself and defeated the amendment by a roll call vote of 177 to 152 (see p. 30), which was entirely along party lines.

Wigglesworth's amendment to cut the Federal Communications Commission item by \$250,000 was rejected on a division, 89-65. A second amendment by Case, which would have cut the funds for the Federal Works

Administrator's office more than 90 per cent, was rejected by teller vote, 84-78.

By far the most sweeping proposals came from Taber and Noble J. Johnson (R Ind.). Johnson's amendment would have made available to each agency included in the bill not more than one-fourth of its personnel funds in the first quarter of the fiscal year, not more than 50 per cent by the end of the second quarter, and not more than 75 per cent by the end of the third quarter. This, he said, would prevent agencies from hiring large numbers of personnel early in the year and then asking for deficiency appropriations. Democratic supporters of the bill maintained that this would hamstring agencies which could not estimate to the month their need for employees. Hendricks pointed out that the same amendment had been defeated in the Appropriations Committee, by a vote of 21-10, with Republicans helping to strike it out. On the floor Johnson's amendment was defeated on a roll call vote, 170-158, with only one Republican -- Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) -- voting against it and six Democrats for it (see p. 30).

Taber then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to reduce personnel funds by 10 per cent in every agency provided for except the Veterans Administration. The motion lost on a roll call, 175-145 (see p. 30), with no Democrats voting for the motion and only three Republicans -- Dirksen, Sid Simpson (Ill.) and Walter G. Andrews (N.Y.) -- voting against it.

The bill was passed January 24 by a roll call vote of 301 to 5 (see p. 32), with five Republicans -- John W. Byrnes (Wis.), Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.), Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.), Dewey Short (Mo.) and Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.) -- registering the opposing votes.

The Bill in the Senate

The Independent Offices bill came to the Senate floor immediately after the filibuster over S. 101, the bill to prohibit racial or religious discrimination in employment. When the motion for cloture failed on February 9, Senator Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) moved to consider HR 5201, the Independent Offices bill, and this motion was passed on a roll call vote (see p. 97). Shortly thereafter the Senate recessed, and the bill did not come up for debate until February 15.

The Senate Appropriations Committee offered a number of amendments which in general served to restore funds which had been cut by the House in committee or on the floor. All these amendments were accepted by voice vote, and only one roused debate.

The Case proviso that White House salaries be paid from the funds previously voted for alterations to the Executive offices and the balance be returned to the Treasury, was changed to read that \$870,000 of the

alteration funds be returned to the Treasury and that none of the remaining sum be used for an addition to the West Executive Office. The \$5 million for the President's Emergency Fund was restored, with the proviso that the Fund might not be used for any function or project which had been denied funds by the House and Senate or by the Appropriations Committees of both houses during the 79th or 80th Congress. House cuts in appropriations for the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Budget Bureau, the Federal Power Commission and a number of other agencies were partially rescinded by Senate committee amendments.

The only proposal to rouse debate was the Committee amendment to cut by \$300,000 the sum provided by the House for the Federal Communications Commission. Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog Wis.) objected to the offering of this amendment when testimony at the hearing was still unavailable in printed form and the only copy which might be consulted by Senators was a typescript. He further opposed the cut itself, declaring that FCC was far behind in its normal peacetime work and would need all of the sum voted by the House. On February 18, Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, modified the amendment to make the cut \$200,000, and it was accepted by voice vote.

Shortly thereafter the bill itself was passed by voice vote. The total funds appropriated by HR 5201 had been lowered by taking out the \$500 million provided in advance for the Veterans Administration by H J Res 316, but in other items the Senate raised the House total by about \$2,100,000.

Conference Action

Conference action sustained many of the Senate increases. On other items the difference between House and Senate figures was split, so that the report called for an increase of about \$1,700,000 over the House totals, exclusive of the Veterans Administration item.

The conferees agreed on the House figure for the Federal Communications Commission. White House employees' salaries were to be paid out of the \$1,650,000 previously voted for additions to the White House; \$970,000 was to be recovered; and the balance was to be used for work on the White House grounds and the East Wing which had already been started.

The conferees did not agree on two amendments proposed by the Senate: one empowering the Federal Works Administrator to accept payment on obligations of States and other public bodies; and the other re-inserting the \$5 million for the Emergency Fund of the President.

The House on March 21 accepted the conference report by voice vote and agreed to concur with the Senate FWA amendment. The Emergency Fund provoked more debate. The Senate had restored the \$5 million stricken

by the House, with the proviso that none of the money might be used for projects rejected by both houses or by both appropriations committees. Joe Hendricks (D Fla.) moved that the House agree to the Senate amendment modified to read "the Committee on Appropriations of either body." This proposal was opposed by Henry C. Dworshak (R Ida.), on whose point of order the fund had been stricken by the House; he maintained that the proviso was a subterfuge. John Taber (R N.Y.) declared that no allocation from the Emergency Fund in the past year had been of an emergency character. Hendricks replied that the war was not yet over and that if the President could not be trusted with \$5 million he could not be trusted at all. Francis Case (R S.D.) precipitated a wrangle by inquiring whether the fund might be used for the Fair Employment Practices Committee. On Hendricks' demand for the yeas and nays, his motion was passed on a roll call vote of 181 to 140 (see p. 32), which generally followed party lines. No Democrats voted against the motion and only six Republicans -- Walter E. Brehm (Ohio), J. Leroy Johnson (Calif.), Charles M. LaFollette (Ind.), Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.), Richard J. Welch (Calif.) and Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.) -- voted for it.

In the Senate on the same day the report was agreed to without debate or record vote. The bill was approved March 28.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL SURPLUS RESCISSION BILL, 1946

In the fourth quarter of 1945 Congress debated at great length and finally passed HR 4407, a bill to recover about \$51 billion in appropriations and contractual authorizations for war purposes. Center of controversy was a rider providing for the return of the United States Employment Service to the States within 100 days of enactment of the bill. On December 22 the President vetoed the bill because of the rider (see Vol. I, p. 613ff).

The bill without the rider was re-introduced in the House on January 17 as HR 5158. On January 30 it came to the floor of the House and was passed without debate by voice vote.

The Senate on February 8 made one amendment, which changed the date by which the War and Navy Departments were to report recommendations on changes in certain types of pay. The bill was then passed by voice vote without debate.

On February 12 the House agreed to the Senate amendment, and the bill was approved February 18.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, 1947

On February 7 the House debated and passed HR 5400, providing funds for the civil functions of the War Department for 1947. The bill as passed carried a total of \$285,987,498, over three-fourths of which was for river and harbor improvement and flood control projects. Other items were cemeterial expenses, the Alaska Communications System, the Panama Canal and the United States Soldiers Home.

Principal debate centered about three amendments, two of them concerned with the Florida barge canal which had provoked heated argument ten years before, and the other with the Whitney Dam on the Brazos River in Texas. Albert J. Engel (R Mich.) offered an amendment to strike out the \$15 million item for the Florida barge canal, maintaining that it was impractical to operate and economically unsound. Joe Hendricks (D Fla.) declared that having such a link between the intracoastal waterways on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts would have saved lives, ships and money during the war and that it would be good business in peacetime. Some difference of opinion was shown within the Florida delegation as to the best location for the canal. Hendricks offered a substitute for Engel's amendment, which would cut \$5 million from the Florida canal item, \$2 million from a Michigan project, and \$1 million elsewhere. The substitute amendment was rejected by voice vote, and Engel's was accepted on a division, 103 to 42.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) proposed an appropriation of \$3 million to continue work on the Whitney Dam which had already been started by the State of Texas. Defending this project against others which the committee had rejected, Poage said that this was the only flood control project which was also needed to save human lives. His amendment was rejected on a division, 81 to 62.

A summary of all amendments from the floor and their disposition on February 7 follows:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Homer D. Angell (R Ore.)	\$605,240 be appropriated for a national cemetery near Portland, Oregon.	Rejected on division, 33-22.
Albert J. Engel (R Mich.)	\$15 million for the Florida barge canal be eliminated.	Accepted on division, 103-42.
Joe Hendricks (D Fla.)	(Substitute for Engel amendment) \$5 million be cut from Florida barge canal item, \$2 million from St. Mary's River project, and \$1 million from Missouri River improvement.	Rejected by voice vote.

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
W. R. Poage (D Tex.)	\$3 million be appropriated for Whitney Dam, Texas.	Rejected on division, 81-62.
A. Leonard Allen (D La.)	\$1 million be appropriated for Pineville and Aloha-Rigollette projects, Louisiana.	Rejected on division, 64-30.
Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.)	\$1.5 million be appropriated for Elk River project, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.	Rejected on division, 54-29.

The bill was passed by voice vote on February 7.

Senate Action

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported HR 5400 after extensive hearings, with amendments which added over \$73,615,000 to the total of the bill. Most of the increases were proposed for flood control (\$28,200,000) and for river and harbor improvement (\$22,803,250). In the brief Senate debate on March 19, several committee amendments were modified to include additional flood control and river and harbor projects in North Carolina, Mississippi and West Virginia.

The bill also made provision for the Garrison Dam in North Dakota, which had kept the First Deficiency Appropriation (HR 4805) so long in conference in December 1945 (see Vol. I, pp. 634-35). HR 5400, as passed by the House, stated that construction on the dam might be begun but no water might be stored in the reservoir until three Indian tribes, whose reservation would be partially flooded, had been provided with suitable lands in compensation. The Senate committee proposed an amendment forbidding construction until lands had been acquired for the Indians but requiring that such lands should be selected and offered by January 1, 1947.

All the committee amendments, as amended from the floor, were accepted by voice vote, and the bill was passed in the same way.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, 1946

HR 5458, as passed by the House, provided funds totalling \$3,524,000, chiefly for three agencies. It was thus a comparatively small appropriation bill, but it provoked heated debate in the House on February 14 because it restored to the Office of Price Administration \$1,854,000 which had previously been rescinded. Other agencies to which rescinded funds were restored were: Civilian Production Administration (\$1,500,000) and Office of Defense Transportation (\$159,000). Payments for the widow

of a Congressman and for approved expenses of a contested election made up the rest of the \$3.5 million appropriated. The bill was amended to authorize \$100 million for Rural Electrification Administration loans.

OPA was bitterly attacked by John Taber (R N.Y.), ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, who charged the agency with being "the chief promoter of inflation in America" through shortages promoted by its "ridiculous regulations and the penalties imposed upon those who would produce." With Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.), he singled out the OPA information section as engaged in propaganda for continuation of the agency rather than in enforcement. Dudley G. Roe (D Md.) joined the Republicans in calling for a speedy end to the OPA. "It is true," he said, "that if OPA restrictions were taken off we would have some advance in prices for a short period of time, but we would have production almost immediately; and competition, production, and the law of supply and demand would very speedily solve all of our troubles. I believe the law of supply and demand is a natural, divine, God-given law that cannot be set aside by man any more than we can stop the sun from shining or the tide from ebbing and flowing. The sooner we get down to common sense and get rid of the OPA and let God's laws function without human interference, the sooner we will have peace and prosperity in our beloved Nation."

OPA was strongly defended by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), who pointed to the 75 per cent rise in living costs in the year following the Armistice in 1918 and declared that the same situation would exist again without OPA. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) supported this statement by citing the jump in prices of citrus fruit and coconuts after removal of price ceilings in 1945. He maintained that OPA had saved the housewives of the country \$66 billion.

Taber's amendment to strike out OPA funds from the bill lost on a division, 93 to 80. Later in the debate, Robert K. Henry (R Wis.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the OPA section. The motion was lost on a roll call, 185 to 108, which in general followed party lines (see p. 32). Only 19 Republicans voted against the motion and thus for OPA; three Democrats -- Roe, F. Edward Hebert (La.) and John E. Rankin (Miss.) -- voted for the motion.*

*In addition to votes indicated on p. 32, the following Representatives who were not recorded as voting indicated their position on the motion in response to a question from Congressional Quarterly:

For Reconciliation

Fred Bradley (R Mich.)
J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.)
Forest A. Harness (R Ind.)
Robert F. Rich (R Pa.)
Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)

Against Recommitment

Sherman Adams (R N.H.)
H. Streett Baldwin (D Md.)
E. H. Hedrick (D W.Va.)
Walter H. Judd (R Minn.)
Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.)
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.)
William R. Thom (R Ohio)
James H. Torrens (D N.Y.)

After Cannon's motion to authorize \$100 million for REA loans was accepted by voice vote, the bill was passed in the same way.

The Senate Cuts the Bill

When HR 5458 came to the Senate floor on February 27 and March 1, the Senate Appropriations Committee offered amendments which would cut in half the sums voted by the House for OPA and the Civilian Production Administration and would largely limit use of REA loan funds to the building of transmission lines. All three came to roll call votes.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) vigorously opposed cutting CPA funds from \$1,500,000 to \$750,000, on the ground that the larger sum was necessary for allocating materials for the housing program. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), acting Appropriations chairman, declared that CPA has no authority to make such allocations, in fact has no authority at all in peacetime. When Hayden asked why his committee had granted any funds at all, if this were the premise, McKellar replied that he had wanted to cut out the whole item but had been over-ruled by committee members. Hayden was joined by Guy Cordon (R Ore.), who stated that his opinion of CPA was not too high but there was no one else to do the allocating job. Another Republican, George D. Aiken (Vt.), stated that CPA's authority stems from the First War Powers Act. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) pointed out that Congress had just extended the Second War Powers Act until June 30 by almost unanimous vote and thus admitted the need for control at least during the next four months. John H. Overton (D La.) was the only Senator to join McKellar in defense of the amendment, but it was accepted on a roll call, 44 to 30 (see p. 29), with the Democrats evenly divided for and against the amendment.

Hayden also opposed cutting OPA's deficiency funds from \$1,854,000 to \$927,000. In reply to a charge by Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) that "in the Federal Government there is no more sprawling agency, no more inefficient agency, no more stupid agency than OPA," Hayden said that, if the methods of the agency are wrong, it is due to the kind of law passed by Congress. Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.), Senate Republican whip, quoted a previous speech by Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), which charged the OPA compliance division with "gestapo methods." Hayden, however, pointed out that Lucas was prepared to vote for the full deficiency appropriation for OPA so that it might reform its efforts along the lines he suggested. Hayden also said that to cut OPA funds was to say in effect that price control is no longer needed, a statement which even big business does not support; he cited a recent advertisement of McGraw-Hill advising continuation of price control. Wherry protested that such a charge against Senators wishing to cut the OPA deficiency funds was unfair. Overton and Joseph H. Ball (R Minn.) observed that OPA still had \$28 million to get through 1946 and its large staff would not be materially reduced by the cut in the deficiency funds.

The Committee amendment proposing this cut was finally adopted on a roll call vote of 45 to 25 (see p. 29). Only three Republicans -- Aiken, William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Wayne Morse (Ore.) -- voted with 21 Democrats against the amendment.*

The lengthiest debate was occasioned on March 1 by the committee proposal, sponsored by Chan Gurney (R S.D.), to require that none of the \$100 million authorized by the bill for REA loans be used to build generating plants until the Federal Power Commission certified that there was not sufficient electric current available in the areas concerned at reasonable rates. The proviso was bitterly attacked by Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog Wis.), who decried committee tactics in giving no notice to the Administration or to other interested Senators that such a proposal was under consideration. Opposing the proviso itself, he declared, "It is all well and good for Senators to rise and say how much they love the farmers, how much they love REA, and that this amendment is in the best interests of the farmers and the extension of rural electrification in America. But every person who is familiar with the history of the activities of power corporations before the Rural Electrification Act was passed, and everyone who is aware of the policies they have pursued since, knows that this amendment would take away from the rural electrification cooperatives and the REA a power which ... usually results in compelling the private power companies to give the cooperatives bulk power at reasonable rates." He charged that to require FPC certification would create interminable delay, that not even Gurney knew what procedures would have to be set up. Furthermore, he said, Gurney had introduced no evidence to support the need of such a proviso. Gurney replied that such opposition surprised him, that his only motive was to get more farm lines built. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) Henrik Shipstead (R Minn.) and J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) joined in a slashing bi-partisan attack on the proviso, in support of which only Clyde M. Reed (R Kan.) spoke at length. The amendment was defeated on a roll call vote, 52 to 21 (see p. 29), in which eight Democrats voted with 13 Republicans for the amendment.*

The bill was passed by voice vote on March 1.

*In addition to the votes indicated on p. 29, at the request of CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, the following Senators indicated their position on the OPA and REA amendments.

Against cutting OPA

Allen J. Ellender (D La.)
Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)
David I. Walsh (D Mass.)

Against limiting REA loans

Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.)

Conference Action

In conference the House figure for CPA (\$1,500,000) was sustained. The OPA item was set at \$1,600,000, as against \$1,854,000 voted by the House and \$927,000 by the Senate.

During consideration of the report by the House on March 13, a number of Republicans, including John Taber (N.Y.), Raymond S. Springer (Ind.), A. L. Miller (Neb.) and Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), again attacked OPA price control. William J. Gallagher (D Minn.) sought to pin them down by inquiring just what prices they wished to see released from control. Did they want price raises on farm machinery, for instance? Hoffman retorted that wage increases had already been granted and producers should be given incentive to increase production. However, OPA opponents did not demand a record vote, and the report was agreed to by voice vote.

The Senate considered the report on March 19 and passed it by voice vote. The bill was approved on March 22.

TREASURY, POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION, 1947

HR 5452 supplied funds for the Treasury and Post Office departments for 1947. As reported in the House, the total amount provided by the bill for regular operating expenses of the two departments was \$1,604,556,940 -- \$325,495,500 for the Treasury and \$1,279,061,440 for the Post Office. The total was \$64 million (about 4 per cent) less than the funds supplied for operation of these departments in 1946. Also included in the bill was about \$10 billion of permanent appropriations: for interest on the public debt, \$5 billion; for sinking funds, \$600 million; for tax refunds and customs drawbacks, \$1.5 billion; and for trust funds, \$2.8 billion.

Debate in the House

House debate on February 13 and 14 was largely concerned with a rider to the bill which would permit the Treasury to sell surplus silver to manufacturers of jewelry, films, etc. Under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, the Treasury is required to buy newly mined silver until the price reaches \$1.29 per ounce, or until the supply of silver in the Treasury reaches one-fourth of the total monetary stock of the country. In 1943 the Green Act provided that stocks of silver not needed for any Treasury operation might be sold to silver manufacturers at 71.11 cents per ounce, the current price under a 1939 act. The Green Act expired December 30, 1945. On December 19 the House passed the Martin bill (HR 4590), which would extend it. The Martin bill was held up in the Senate committee, so its substance was introduced as a rider to the Treasury appropriation.

The rider met with vigorous opposition from the delegations of the silver States, among them Compton I. White (D Ida.), chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Berkeley L. Bunker (D Nev.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.), John R. Murdock (D Ariz.) and Richard F. Harless (D Ariz.). They termed the rider an effort to subsidize the silversmiths, a raid on the Treasury, and a death blow to small silver producers. Proponents replied that the silver producers as well as the manufacturers would benefit by sale of surplus silver and the Treasury would lose no money, since the proposed sale price was well above the average price paid for silver now surplus in the Treasury.

The greatest ire of the silver State Representatives was roused by a rule brought in after the bill had been debated for several hours, a proposal to waive points of order on the rider. Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) of the Rules Committee defended this procedure because the rule had been requested by the Appropriations Committee and no one had appeared against it. Since the House had already debated and passed the substance of the rider, he said, it would seem wrong to submit it to a possible point of order. Opponents of the rider attacked this action as confusing, irregular and undemocratic because they were not notified that the Rules Committee was sitting. It was, they declared, an attempt at "hijacking" by circumventing the legislative committee of the Senate, which would normally handle a silver bill, and pushing the rider through the Senate Appropriations Committee.

After heated debate the resolution embodying the rule was passed on division, 59 to 35. Louis Ludlow (D Ind.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee which had reported the bill, then moved to consider it under the rule. White's motion to adjourn having been defeated on division, 103 to 31, the motion to consider the bill was passed on a roll call, 243 to 16 (see p. 34). The last attempt by opponents of the rider (Bunker's amendment) to strike it out, was lost on a division, 56 to 26.

The only other amendment, offered by Butler B. Hare (D S.C.), would have authorized and provided funds for rural mail delivery on all holidays except Sunday. This proposal was rejected by voice vote.

The bill was passed by voice vote on February 14.

SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, 1946

HR 5671, as reported to and passed by the House, carried a total of \$128,738,000 for five agencies. This sum comprised the following items: Social Security Board, for grants to the States for aid to the needy aged, the blind, and dependent children, \$10,000,000; Veterans Administration, expenditures occasioned by the return of larger numbers of veterans than had been anticipated, \$114,000,000; Forest Service,

for forest-fire control, \$3,350,000; Post Office, for foreign mail service, \$1,200,000; District of Columbia, Office of Chief of Engineers, raising limitation on salaries, \$188,000. The House passed the bill without debate by voice vote on March 5.

The Senate Appropriations Committee on March 19 presented a number of amendments which increased the total of the bill by about \$364 million. Principal items of increase were: War Department, for cemeterial expenses, \$3,000,000; Veterans Administration, revolving fund for vocational rehabilitation, \$1,000,000; Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$3,435,000; and a total of \$228,000,000 to many agencies to meet increases required by the pay acts of 1945. An additional \$25 million was authorized for rural rehabilitation loans to veterans. The committee amendments were accepted without debate, and the bill was passed by voice vote.

The conferees recommended that the House concur in the Senate amendments except that the authorization of veterans' loans be increased by only \$15 million. Both houses accepted the conference report by voice vote on March 21.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION, 1947

HR 5605 as passed by the House on March 11, provided nearly \$1,103,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture for 1947, a reduction of \$40 million from the Budget estimates. Largest items were: Extension Service, \$28 million; Forest Service, \$44 million, plus \$26 million for forest roads and trails; Soil Conservation Service, \$39 million; Agricultural Adjustment Act payments, \$300 million; School Lunch program, \$50 million; Rural Electrification Administration (including loans authorized from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds) \$255 million; Farm Security Administration (including loans authorized under rural rehabilitation and farm tenancy program) \$134 million.

The principal opposition to the bill's provisions came from Republicans who wished to cut administrative costs of various programs and in general to reduce the number of personnel. The Department had requested an increase of 3,000 jobs, which was cut down to something over 1,500 in the Appropriations subcommittee headed by Malcolm C. Tarver (D Ga.), but the cut was not large enough to satisfy John Taber (R N.Y.), Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) and other leading Republicans. However, the House resisted all efforts to cut the items for the various bureaus, except to direct that administrative costs of making AAA payments should be included in the \$300 million voted for that program.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) sought to cut the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by \$300,000 because of what he called its "unnecessary and improper activities" outside the field of crop and livestock estimates. The Bureau was subjected to sharp criticism by Representative Tarver,

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) and others because of its "extra-jurisdictional activities" such as its recent suggestion that consideration be given to the policy of letting agricultural surpluses be sold at world prices, with the farmer subsidized for his loss. Tarver, however, maintained that the subcommittee had already reduced Budget estimates for the Bureau sufficiently and that Andersen's amendment would hamper its legitimate work. The amendment was rejected by teller vote, 68 to 53.

Andersen's other proposal, to cut the FSA rehabilitation loan authorization by \$1 million, was aimed at reducing the number of FSA personnel by eliminating some of the regional offices. Tarver replied that the agency staff had been cut from 17,000 to 8,400 in two years. Bi-partisan support for the agency came from Dirksen, Stephen Pace (D Ga.) and Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), and the amendment was rejected by voice vote.

An amendment by Taber would have cut out the \$42,500,000 increase in AAA payments over the 1946 appropriation. Tarver stated, however, that the 1947 increase had been agreed to in the conference on the 1946 appropriation, plans had already been made on that basis, and Congress was morally obligated to carry out the agreement. Taber's amendment was thereupon rejected by voice vote.

In another attempt to change AAA policy, John W. Heselton (R Mass.) offered an amendment, supported by all the New England delegations, which would require AAA funds to be distributed among the States in accordance with their true soil conservation needs. The proposal was warmly debated and was first accepted on a division, 42 to 28, and then rejected by teller vote, 48 to 30.

Two proposals for change in Farm Security policies were also rejected. The amendment of Merlin Hull (Prog Wis.), to raise the limitation on individual loans from \$2,500 to \$5,000, was vigorously supported by Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.), John R. Murdock (D Ariz.) and Francis Case (R S.D.), but it was rejected on a division, 68 to 22, after Tarver had suggested that the proper place for this change was in the pending bill to give the agency statutory basis. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.) tried to remove the prohibition against the use of FSA loans to pay dues or buy shares in farmers' cooperatives, a prohibition originally designed to keep FSA from lending money for farmers to set up FSA cooperatives since discontinued. Voorhis maintained that this prohibition discouraged farmers from joining other cooperatives, but his amendment was rejected by voice vote.

After the defeat of Voorhis' amendment, the bill was passed by voice vote on March 1.

A summary of amendments and their disposition follows:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.)	That the Bureau of Agricultural Economics be cut by \$300,000.	Rejected Mar. 8 by teller vote, 68-53.
Ross Rizley (R Okla.)	\$75,000 for a poultry research station at Woodward, Okla.	Rejected Mar. 8 by voice vote.
Walter K. Granger (D Utah)	\$26,800 for a study of blackroot disease of sugar beets.	Accepted Mar. 8 by voice vote, as amended.
Malcolm C. Tarver (D Ga.)	(Substitute for Granger amendment). That \$26,800 in the plant disease research fund be devoted to study of blackroot disease.	Accepted Mar. 8 by voice vote.
Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)	\$75,000 for an experimental forest in the Delaware Valley.	Rejected Mar. 8 by voice vote.
Alfred J. Elliott (D Calif.)	\$10,500,000 increase for forest roads and trails.	Rejected Mar. 8 on division, 36-15.
John Taber (R N.Y.)	\$42,500,000 cut in AAA payments.	Rejected Mar. 8 by voice vote.
Marcolm C. Tarver (D Ga.)	That administrative costs of AAA payments be taken from sum appropriated for these payments.	Accepted Mar. 8 on division, 62-19.
John W. Heselton (R Mass.)	That AAA payments be distributed according to true soil conservation need of each State.	Rejected Mar. 8 by teller vote, 48-30.
Hal Holmes (R Wash.)	\$7,000 for agricultural marketing service for Yakima, Wash.	Accepted Mar. 11 by voice vote.
H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.)	\$1 million cut in Farm Security Administration funds.	Rejected Mar. 11 by voice vote.
Mervin Hull (Prog. Wis.)	That limitation on FSA loans be raised to \$5,000.	Rejected Mar. 11 on division, 68-22.

Amendments to Agriculture Appropriation Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.)	That prohibition on use of FSA loans to pay dues or buy shares in farmers' cooperatives be removed.	Rejected Mar. 11 by voice vote.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL SURPLUS RESCISSION BILL, 1946

On March 13 the House debated and passed HR 5604, the Second Supplemental Surplus Rescission Bill for 1946, which rescinded about \$7,104,000,000 in appropriations and contractual authorizations for war purposes. Through this bill and the three rescissions passed previously (see Vol. I, pp.289 and 613 and Vol. II, p. 13), a total of nearly \$63 billion was recovered or proposed for recovery.

Under the terms of HR 5604 as reported to the House, appropriations and contractual authorizations of the Army were reduced by \$1,615,926,369. Navy funds and contractual authorizations were cut by \$3,166,992,924. A total of \$1,852,780,875 was recovered from the Executive Office of the President, the executive departments, and the independent offices, principally from the War Shipping Administration (\$375,000,000), the Maritime Commission (\$300,068,000) and lend-lease funds (\$1,080,000,000).

Chief opposition to the bill came from Republicans who wished to increase the rescission from lend-lease. John Taber (R N.Y.) attacked the continued delivery of goods to Russia, of which \$280,000,000 were on the way as of January 31, 1946. His amendment called for an increase of exactly this amount in the funds to be recovered from lend-lease. He was supported by Republicans John M. Vorys (Ohio), Francis Case (S.D.), Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.) and Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.). There was a strong anti-Russian bias in speeches on the amendment and on current foreign policy.

Taber's position was assailed as untenable by Louis Ludlow (D Ind.), who maintained that the committee had already cut lend-lease beyond practicable limits. The agency was in liquidation, he said, and had only \$850 million uncommitted. If the House were to pass the amendment, he declared, it would make itself ridiculous by trying to squeeze blood out of a turnip, and the Senate would certainly reject the proposal.

Taber maintained, however, that lend-lease had \$400 million available above amounts now encumbered and pressed his point. The amendment was

accepted on a division, 64 to 60, and then by teller vote, 69 to 67. However, it was finally defeated, 172 to 148 (see p. 34) on a roll call which was almost completely along party lines. No Republicans voted against the amendment and only four Democrats -- E. C. Gathings (Ark.), Henry D. Larcade, Jr. (La.), Dan R. McGehee (Miss.) and John E. Rankin (Miss.) -- voted for it.

The House then passed the bill by voice vote.

TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR VETERANS

On March 25 the House completed Congressional action on S 1821, the Lanham-Mead bill authorizing appropriations for an additional 100,000 units of temporary housing for veterans, to be provided by reconverting and moving temporary war housing no longer in use and surplus Army and Navy barracks (see p. 105). On the following day, the House considered and passed H J Res 328, which supplied \$253,727,000 for this purpose.

The brief debate was marked by an attack on OPA lumber pricing policies by Representatives Jessie Sumner (R Ill.) and John Jennings, Jr. (R Tenn.), who maintained that OPA was responsible in part for the present housing shortage. The resolution was passed on a roll call vote of 355 to 1 (see p. 34), with Representative Sumner casting the lone dissenting vote.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, 1946

On March 27, the House debated and passed HR 5890, the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1946. Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the Appropriations Committee explained that the bill was in reality the first general deficiency measure of the session. The other general deficiency bill of 1946 had been passed in December 1945 (see Vol. I, p. 627ff.). The Committee then became so occupied with rescission matters that it reported out two urgent deficiency bills and two special resolutions (see pp. 12, 15, 22, and 25 above), supplying only the most urgently needed funds, and reserved consideration of other needs for the Second Deficiency Bill, HR 5890.

As reported by the House, this bill provided \$233,179,153 for many agencies. Of this sum, \$192,685,996 covered action on items fixed by law or court decisions: judgments and authorized claims, and salary increases required by the federal pay acts of 1945, which had been passed after action on most 1946 appropriation bills had been completed. The bulk of the remaining \$40 million in the bill was for four agencies: United States Employment Service, for salary increases to match those of States; Post Office, for automatic advancement of postmasters in line with increases in

post office revenues; United Nations, for the United States contribution for 1946 and for the office of the United States representative; Bureau of Internal Revenue, for investigating tax evasions. Smaller items included \$200,000 for the return of decentralized agencies to Washington, D. C., and \$369,000 for the Civil Service Commission to add personnel to handle veterans' placements and Federal employees retirement funds. The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion was authorized to use part of its 1946 appropriation for a study of guaranteed annual wages.

The debate on the bill included an attack by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) on the formula for contributions to the United Nations. There was also a tilt between Butler B. Hare (D S.C.) and Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) over the proposed study of guaranteed annual wages, which Hare felt might offer a solution to many economic problems.

Only two substantive amendments were offered. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) sought to prohibit the use of State Department funds to pay persons appointed or transferred to the department whose loyalty had not been investigated and certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This proposal was ruled out by the chairman -- Edward J. Hart (D N.J.) -- as legislation in an appropriation bill. The amendment of Louis Ludlow (D Ind.), to provide \$8,140 for the expenses of the Marine Band at the 1946 encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, was accepted by voice vote.

Funds for the Fair Employment Practice Committee were stricken from the bill on a point of order by Tom Pickett (D Tex.). The bill was then passed by voice vote.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The only changes in the membership of the Senate Appropriations Committee during 1945 were the additions of Abe Murdock (D Utah) to fill a Democratic vacancy and Guy Cordon (R Ore.) to replace Harold H. Burton (R Ohio), who resigned to become a justice of the Supreme Court.

Several changes took place during 1945 and the first quarter of 1946 in the House Appropriations Committee. On the Democratic side, the vacancy resulting from the resignation from Congress of Clifton A. Woodrum (Va.) was filled by the election of J. Vaughan Gary of the same State. Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) replaced D. Lane Powers, of the same State, who also resigned from Congress. On the death of J. Buell Snyder (D Pa.), the House voted to add Democrats Edward A. Kelly (Ill.), Daniel J. Flood (Pa.), and Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.) to the Committee. The new Republican member had not been chosen when the quarter ended.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

First Quarter, 1946

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide funds for</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 5201	Joe Hendricks (D Fla.)	Independent Offices, 1947 (see p. 9).	Passed House Jan. 24; Senate amended, Feb. 18; Conf. report passed House and Sen- ate Mar. 21; approved Mar. 28.
HR 5158	Clarence Cannon (D Mo.)	First Supplemental Sur- plus Rescission, 1946 (see p. 13).	Passed House Jan. 30; Senate amended, Feb. 8; House agrees Feb. 12; approved Feb. 18.
HR 5400	J. Buell Snyder (D Pa.)	Civil Functions, War De- partment, 1947 (see p. 14).	Passed House Feb. 7; Senate amended, Mar. 19.
H J Res 316	Clarence Cannon (D Mo.)	Veterans Administration, in advance of Independent Offices Appropriation (see p. 12).	Passed House Feb. 8; Senate Feb. 9; ap- proved Feb. 14.
HR 5458	Clarence Cannon (D Mo.)	Urgent Deficiency Appro- priation, 1946 (see p. 15).	Passed House Feb. 14; Senate amended, Mar. 1; Conf. report passed House Mar. 13; Senate Mar. 19; ap- proved Mar. 22.
HR 5452	Louis Ludlow (D Ind.)	Treasury and Post Office, 1947 (see p. 19).	Passed House Feb. 14.
S Con Res 56	Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.)	Pearl Harbor investigat- ing committee.	Passed Senate Feb. 26; House Mar. 11.
HR 5671	Clarence Cannon (D Mo.)	Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation, 1946 (see p. 20).	Passed House Mar. 5; Senate amended, Mar. 19; Conf. report passed House and Sen- ate Mar. 21; approved Mar. 28.
H Res 548	John J. Cochran (D Mo.)	House attorneys in Lovett- Dodd-Watson case.	Passed House Mar. 11.

Summary of Action on Appropriation Bills, First Quarter (continued)

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide funds for</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
H Res 549	John J. Cochran (D Mo.)	Increase in salary for second assistant clerk Claims Committee.	Passed House Mar. 11.
H Res 550	John J. Cochran (D Mo.)	Continuing investigation of aid to the physically handicapped, Labor Com- mittee.	Passed House Mar. 11.
H Res 551	John J. Cochran (D Mo.)	Salary of assistant leg- islative clerk, office of Majority Leader.	Passed House Mar. 11.
H Res 552	John J. Cochran (D Mo.)	Salaries for employees of Banking and Currency Com- mittee.	Passed House Mar. 11.
HR 5605	Malcolm C. Tarver (D Ga.)	Department of Agriculture, 1947 (see p. 21).	Passed House Mar. 11.
HR 5604	Clarence Cannon (D Mo.)	Second Supplemental Sur- plus Rescission, 1946 (see p. 24).	Passed House Mar. 13.
H J Res 328	Clarence Cannon (D Mo.)	Temporary housing for veterans (see p. 25).	Passed House Mar. 26.
HR 5690	Clarence Cannon (D Mo.)	Second Deficiency Ap- propriation, 1946 (see p. 25).	Passed House Mar. 27.

SENATE VOTES ON THE URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL (HR 5458)

1. Committee amendment to reduce funds for Civilian Production Administration. Passed Feb. 27, 44-80 (see p. 17).

2. Committee amendment to reduce funds for Office of Price Administration. Passed Feb. 27, 45-25 (see p. 18).

3. Committee amendment to restrict use of Rural Electrification Administration loans for building generating plants. Defeated Mar. 1, 52-21 (see p. 18).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	44	45	21		KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA			
	NAYS	30	25	52		BARKLEY (D)	N	N	N		LANGER (R)	N	Y	N
						STANFILL (R)	Y	Y	N		YOUNG (R)	Y	Y	N
DEMO-CRATS	YEAS	21	17	8		LOUISIANA					OHIO			
	NAYS	21	21	32		ELLENDER (D)	Y	AN	N		HUFFMAN (D)	Y	N	N
						OVERTON (D)	Y	Y	Y		TAFT (R)	N	Y	Y
REPUB-LICANS	YEAS	23	28	13		MAINE					OKLAHOMA			
	NAYS	8	3	19		BREWSTER (R)	Y	A	Y		MOORE (R)	Y	Y	N
						WHITE (R)	GP	Y	GP		THOMAS (D)	Y	Y	Y
ALABAMA						MARYLAND					OREGON			
BANKHEAD (D)	A	N	Y			RADCLIFFE (D)	Y	Y	Y		CORDON (R)	N	Y	Y
HILL (D)	N	N	N			TYDINGS (D)	Y	AY	Y		MORSE (R)	N	N	A
ARIZONA						MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA			
HAYDEN (D)	N	N	N			SALTONSTALL (R)	Y	A	N		GUFFEY (D)	AN	AN	N
McFARLAND (D)	N	N	N			WALSH (D)	N	AN	N		MYERS (D)	N	N	AN
ARKANSAS						MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND			
PULBRIGHT (D)	N	N	N			FERGUSON (R)	Y	Y	N		GERRY (D)	Y	Y	Y
McCLELLAN (D)	Y	Y	N			VANDENBERG (R)	Y	Y	N		GREEN (D)	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						MINNESOTA					SO. CAROLINA			
DOWNNEY (D)	N	N	N			BALL (R)	Y	Y	Y		JOHNSTON (D)	Y	Y	N
KNOWLAND (R)	A	N	N			SHIPSTEAD (R)	Y	Y	N		MAYBANK (D)	Y	Y	N
COLORADO						MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA			
JOHNSON (D)	Y	N	N			BILBO (D)	Y	Y	N		BUSHFIELD (R)	A	Y	N
MILLIKIN (R)	Y	Y	Y			EASTLAND (D)	A	A	A		GURNEY (R)	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						MISSOURI					TENNESSEE			
HART (R)	Y	Y	Y			BRIGGS (D)	Y	Y	N		McKELLAR (D)	Y	Y	Y
McMAHON (D)	N	Y	N			DONNELL (R)	Y	Y	N		STEWART (D)	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						MONTANA					TEXAS			
BUCK (R)	Y	Y	A			MURRAY (D)	AN	AN	AN		CONNALLY (D)	A	A	A
TUNNELL (D)	N	N	N			WHEELER (D)	A	A	GP		O'DANIEL (D)	A	A	A
FLORIDA						NEBRASKA					UTAH			
ANDREWS (D)	A	A	A			BUTLER (R)	Y	Y	N		MURDOCK (D)	N	N	N
PEPPER (D)	N	N	AN			WHERRY (R)	Y	Y	N		THOMAS (D)	AN	AN	N
GEORGIA						NEVADA					VERMONT			
GEORGE (D)	Y	Y	N			CARVILLE (D)	N	Y	N		AIKEN (R)	N	N	N
RUSSELL (D)	N	A	N			McCARRAN (D)	Y	AY	N		AUSTIN (R)	N	Y	Y
IDaho						NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA			
GOSSETT (D)	Y	N	N			BRIDGES (R)	AY	AY	Y		BYRD (D)	Y	Y	A
TAYLOR (D)	AN	AN	AN			TOBEY (R)	N	A	N		GLASS (D)	A	A	A
ILLINOIS						NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON			
BROOKS (R)	A	A	A			HAWKES (R)	Y	Y	AY		MAGNUSON (D)	N	N	N
LUCAS (D)	AN	AN	A			SMITH (R)	Y	Y	Y		MITCHELL (D)	N	N	N
INDIANA						NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA			
CAPHART (R)	A	A	A			CHAVEZ (D)	N	N	AN		KILGORE (D)	N	N	AN
WILLIS (R)	Y	Y	N			HATCH (D)	GP	N	N		REVERCOMB (R)	Y	Y	Y
IONA						NEW YORK					WISCONSIN			
HICKENLOOPER (R)	Y	Y	N			MEAD (D)	N	N	N		LA FOLLETTE (P)	N	N	N
WILSON (R)	Y	Y	N			WAGNER (D)	AN	AN	AN		WILEY (R)	A	A	A
KANSAS						N.C. CAROLINA					WYOMING			
CAPPER (R)	Y	Y	N			BAILEY (D)	Y	Y	Y		O'MAHONEY (D)	N	A	N
REED (R)	GP	GP	Y			HOBY (D)	Y	Y	A		ROBERTSON (R)	Y	Y	Y

HOUSE VOTES ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION, 1947 (HR 5201)

1. Taber amendment to strike out Government Information Service funds from Budget Bureau appropriation. Defeated Jan. 24, 177-152 (see p. 101).
2. Johnson amendment to limit funds spent for personnel in each quarter. Defeated Jan. 24, 170-158 (see p. 111).
3. Taber motion to recommit the bill with instructions to cut personnel funds by 10 per cent except in Veterans Administration. Defeated Jan. 24, 175-145 (see p. 117).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	152	158	145	2 HILL (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 SUMNER (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 FALLON (D)	N	N	N
VOTE	NAYS	177	170	175	4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 VURSELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ROE (D)	N	N	N
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)	N	N	N
DEMO-	YEAS	0	6	0	3 GEBLAN (D)	N	N	N	4 GILLIE (R)	Y	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS			
CRATS	NAYS	176	168	170	1 GÖPPELMANN (D)	N	N	N	3 GRANT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 BATES (R)	A	A	A
					4 LUCE (R)	GP	A	A	2 HALLECK (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 CLASON (R)	Y	Y	Y
REPU-	YEAS	151	151	145	AL RYTER (D)	N	N	N	5 HARNESSE (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 CURLEY (D)	A	A	A
LICANS	NAYS	0	1	3	5 TALBOT (R)	Y	GP	A	6 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y	Y
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	N	N	N	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	A	Y	Y	8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y	Y
ALABAMA					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 HERTER (R)	GP	A	A
3 ANDREWS (D)	N	N	N		AL TRAYNOR (D)	PN	GP	A	11 LUDLOW (D)	N	N	N	1 HESELTON (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 BOYKIN (D)	A	A	A		FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	N	N	N	4 HOLMES (R)	PY	PY	PY
2 GRANT (D)	A	A	A		4 CANNON (D)	A	GP	A	10 SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 LANE (D)	N	N	N
4 HOBBS (D)	N	N	N		5 HENDRICKS (D)	N	N	N	9 WILSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 McCORMACK (D)	N	N	N
6 JARMAN (D)	N	N	N		1 PETERSON (D)	N	N	N	IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	Y
7 MANASCO (D)	N	N	N		2 PRICE (D)	N	N	N	5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 PHILBIN (D)	N	N	N
9 PATRICK (D)	N	N	N		6 ROGERS (D)	N	N	N	6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 ROGERS (R)	Y	Y	Y
5 RAINS (D)	N	N	N		3 SIKES (D)	N	N	N	8 GWYNNE (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y
8 SPARKMAN (D)	N	N	N		GEORGIA				8 HORVEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN			
ARIZONA					10 BROWN (D)	N	N	N	7 JENSEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y	Y	Y
AL HARLESS (D)	A	A	A		4 CAMP (D)	A	N	N	4 LECOMTE (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 BRADLEY (R)	Y	Y	Y
AL MURDOCK (D)	N	N	N		2 COX (D)	A	A	GP	1 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 CRAWFORD (R)	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					8 GIBSON (D)	A	A	A	2 TALLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 DINGELL (D)	PN	PN	PN
4 CRAVENS (D)	N	N	N		5 MANKIN (D)	*	*	*	KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 GATHINGS (D)	N	N	N		3 FACE (D)	N	N	N	6 CARLSON (R)	PY	PY	PY	9 ENGEL (R)	Y	Y	Y
7 HARRIS (D)	N	N	N		1 PETERSON (D)	N	N	N	1 COLE (R)	GP	A	A	4 HOFFMAN (R)	Y	Y	Y
5 HAYS (D)	N	N	N		7 TARVER (D)	N	N	N	5 HOPE (R)	PY	PY	PY	12 HOOK (D)	GP	A	A
2 MILLS (D)	N	N	N		6 VINSON (D)	N	N	N	4 REES (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 JONKMAN (R)	Y	Y	Y
6 NORRELL (D)	N	N	N		9 WOOD (D)	N	N	N	2 SCRIVNER (R)	A	A	A	16 LESINSKI (D)	N	N	N
3 TRIMBLE (D)	N	N	N		IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	A	GP	A	2 MICHENER (R)	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					2 DWORSHAK (R)	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	N	N	N
8 ANDERSON (R)	Y	Y	Y		1 WHITE (D)	A	A	A	8 BATES (D)	N	N	N	14 RABAUT (D)	N	N	N
14 DOUGLAS (D)	N	N	N		ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A	A	GP	1 SADOWSKI (D)	N	N	N
18 DOYLE (D)	N	N	N		13 ALLEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 CHELF (D)	N	N	N	3 SHAFER (R)	Y	Y	Y
10 ELLIOTT (D)	N	N	N		17 ARENDS (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 CLEMENTS (D)	N	N	N	7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y
2 ENGLE (D)	PN	PN	PN		25 BISHOP (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 GREGORY (D)	N	N	N	10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y	GP
9 GEARHART (R)	Y	Y	GP		15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 MAY (D)	GP	A	A	MINNESOTA			
4 HAVENNER (D)	N	N	N		10 CHURCH (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 O'NEAL (D)	N	N	N	7 ANDERSON (R)	Y	Y	Y
13 HEALY (D)	PN	PN	PN		24 CLIPPINGER (R)	A	A	A	9 ROBSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ANDRESEN (R)	GP	A	A
20 HINSHAW (R)	Y	Y	Y		1 DAWSON (D)	A	A	A	5 SPENCE (D)	N	N	N	3 GALLAGHER (D)	N	N	N
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	N	N	N		16 DIRKSEN (R)	Y	N	N	LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	Y	Y	Y
23 IZAC (D)	N	N	N		AL DOUGLAS (D)	GP	A	A	8 ALLEN (D)	N	N	N	5 JUDD (R)	PN	PY	PY
3 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y		8 GORDON (D)	N	N	N	4 BROOKS (D)	N	N	N	6 KNUTSON (R)	PY	PY	PY
17 KING (D)	PN	PN	PN		4 GORSKI (D)	N	N	N	3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	N	N	N	2 O'HARA (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 LEA (D)	N	N	N		21 HOWELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 HEBERT (D)	A	A	A	8 PITTENGER (R)	Y	Y	Y
15 McDONOUGH (R)	Y	Y	Y		14 JOHNSON (R)	GP	A	A	7 LARCADE (D)	N	N	N	4 STARKEY (D)	N	N	N
6 MILLER (D)	PN	PN	PN		3 KELLY (D)	N	N	N	5 McKENZIE (D)	N	N	N	MISSISSIPPI			
11 OUTLAND (D)	N	N	N		7 LINK (D)	N	N	N	2 MALONEY (D)	GP	A	A	4 ABERNETHY (D)	N	N	N
16 PATTERSON (D)	N	N	N		19 McMILLEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 MORRISON (D)	PN	PN	PN	6 COLMER (D)	N	N	N
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y	Y	Y		12 MASON (R)	Y	Y	Y	MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	N	N	N
21 SHEPPARD (D)	A	A	A		6 O'BRIEN (D)	N	N	N	3 FELLOWS (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 RANKIN (D)	N	N	N
7 TOLAN (D)	N	N	N		22 PRICE (D)	N	N	N	1 HALE (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 WHITTEN (D)	N	N	N
12 VOORHIS (D)	N	N	N		11 REED (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 WHITTINGTON (D)	N	N	N
5 WELCH (R)	A	A	A		9 RESA (D)	N	N	N	MARYLAND				5 WINSTEAD (D)	N	N	N
COLORADO					2 ROWAN (D)	N	N	N	2 BALDWIN (D)	N	N	N	MISSOURI			
3 CHENOWETH (R)	Y	Y	Y		5 SABATH (D)	N	N	N	6 BEALL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ARNOLD (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 GILLESPIE (R)	Y	Y	Y		20 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y	N	3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	N	N	N	4 BRILL (D)	A	A	A

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	Y	Y	Y	34 KILBURN (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 RIZLEY (R)	GP	A	PY	6 PRIEST (D)	N	N	N
9 CANNON (D)	N	N	N	19 KLEIN (D)	*	*	*	1 SCHWABE (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 REECE (R)	Y	Y	Y
8 CARNAHAN (D)	N	N	N	3 LATHAM (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 STEWART (D)	N	N	N	TEXAS			
13 COCHRAN (D)	N	N	N	30 LEFEVRE (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 STIGLER (D)	N	N	N	3 BECKWORTH (D)	A	A	A
3 COLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 LYNCH (D)	N	N	N	7 WICKERSHAM (D)	PN	PN	GP	2 COMBS (D)	N	N	N
12 PLOESER (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 MARCANTONIO ALP	N	N	N	OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	GP	A
2 SCHWABE (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 O'TOOLE (D)	N	N	N	3 ANGELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 GCSSETT (D)	N	N	A
7 SHORT (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 PFEIFER (D)	N	N	N	4 ELLSWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	N	N	N
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	N	N	N	22 POWELL (D)	N	N	N	1 NORBLAD (R)	*	*	*	10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	A	GP	A
11 SULLIVAN (D)	N	N	N	26 QUINN (D)	N	N	N	2 STOCKMAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 KILDAY (D)	N	N	N
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	N	N	N	24 RABIN (D)	N	N	N	PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	N	N	N
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	A	A	A	1 BARRETT (D)	N	N	N	14 LYLE (D)	N	N	N
2 D'EWART (R)	Y	Y	Y	45 REED (R)	PY	PY	PY	3 BRADLEY (D)	PN	PN	PN	19 MAHON (D)	N	N	N
1 MANSFIELD (D)	N	N	N	5 ROE (D)	GP	A	A	22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	PY	Y	Y	9 MANSFIELD (D)	GP	A	A
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	N	A	A	29 CAMPBELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 PATMAN (D)	N	N	N
2 BUFFETT (R)	PY	PY	PY	12 ROONEY (D)	N	N	N	30 CORBETT (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 PICKETT (D)	N	N	N
1 CURTIS (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 SHARP (R)	Y	Y	Y	32 EBERHARTER (D)	N	N	N	11 POAGE (D)	A	A	A
4 MILLER (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 SOMERS (D)	N	N	N	12 FENTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-	-
3 STEFAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	38 TABER (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 FLOOD (D)	N	N	N	17 RUSSELL (D)	A	A	A
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	Y	Y	Y	31 FULTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 SUMNERS (D)	N	N	N
AL BUNKER (D)	A	A	A	21 TORRENS (D)	N	N	N	19 GAVIN (R)	Y	Y	GP	8 THOMAS (D)	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	GP	A	A	8 GERLACH (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 THOMASON (D)	N	N	N
2 ADAMS (R)	PY	PY	PY	N.C. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	PY	PY	PY	15 WEST (D)	A	A	A
1 MERROW (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 BARDEN (D)	N	Y	N	25 GRAHAM (R)	PY	PY	PY	18 WORLEY (D)	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	N	Y	N	2 GRANAHAN (D)	N	N	N	UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	A	A	A	11 BULWINKLE (D)	GP	A	A	5 GREEN (D)	N	N	N	1 GRANGER (D)	N	N	N
8 CANFIELD (R)	GP	A	A	8 BURGIN (D)	N	Y	A	21 GROSS (R)	PY	PY	PY	2 ROBINSON (D)	N	N	PN
6 CASE (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 CLARK (D)	N	N	N	13 HOCH (D)	N	N	N	VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	GP	A	A	4 COOLEY (D)	A	A	A	27 KELLEY (D)	N	N	N	AL PLUMLEY (R)	GP	A	A
2 HAND (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 DOUGHTON (D)	N	N	N	9 KINZER (R)	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	N	N	N	6 DURHAM (D)	N	Y	N	18 KUNKEL (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 ALMOND (D)	*	*	*
10 HARTLEY (R)	PY	PY	A	10 ERVIN (D)	*	*	*	16 McCONNELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 BLAND (D)	N	N	GP
12 KEAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 FOLGER (D)	N	N	N	6 McGLINCHEY (D)	PN	PN	PN	5 BURCH (D)	N	N	N
4 MATHEWS (R)	A	A	A	2 KERR (D)	N	N	N	24 MORGAN (D)	N	N	N	2 DAUGHTON (D)	A	A	A
13 NORTON (D)	PN	PN	PN	12 WEAVER (D)	N	N	N	10 MURPHY (D)	N	N	N	4 DREWRY (D)	N	N	N
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	A	GP	A	NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	GP	A	A	9 FLANNAGAN (D)	GP	A	A
7 THOMAS (R)	Y	Y	Y	AL LEMKE (R)	Y	Y	GP	28 RODGERS (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 GARY (D)	N	N	N
9 TOWE (R)	A	GP	A	AL ROBERTSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 SHERIDAN (D)	PN	PN	PN	7 ROBERTSON (D)	N	A	N
1 WOLVERTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 SMITH (D)	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	GP	A	A	28 SNYDER (D)	N	N	N	WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)				22 BOLTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	26 TIBBOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 COFFEE (D)	GP	A	A
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	N	N	A	11 BREHM (R)	PY	PY	PY	20 WALTER (D)	N	N	N	1 DELACY (D)	N	N	N
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	Y	Y	Y	33 (VACANCY)				4 HOLMES (R)	Y	Y	Y
42 ANDREWS (R)	Y	Y	N	5 CLEVINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 WOLFENDEN (R)	GP	A	A	5 HORAN (R)	Y	Y	Y
17 BALDWIN (R)	GP	A	A	21 CROSSER (D)	N	N	N	RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	N	N	N
4 BARRY (D)	N	N	N	1 ELSTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 FOGARTY (D)	GP	A	A	3 SAVAGE (D)	N	N	N
20 BENNET (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 FEIGHAN (D)	N	N	N	1 FORAND (D)	N	N	N	N. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	GP	A	A	3 GARDNER (D)	N	A	A	S.C. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	N	N	N
16 BUCK (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 GRIFFITHS (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 BRYSON (D)	N	N	N	4 ELLIS (R)	Y	Y	Y
25 BUCKLEY (D)	A	A	A	2 HESS (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 HARE (D)	N	N	N	6 HEDRICK (D)	N	N	N
44 BUTLER (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 HUBER (D)	N	N	N	6 McHILLAN (D)	N	N	N	5 KEE (D)	N	N	N
32 BYRNE (D)	GP	A	A	10 JENKINS (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 RICHARDS (D)	N	N	N	1 NEELY (D)	N	N	N
15 CELLER (D)	A	A	A	4 JONES (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 RILEY (D)	N	N	N	2 RANDOLPH (D)	PN	PN	PN
39 COLE (R)	PY	PY	PY	19 KIRWAN (D)	A	A	A	1 RIVERS (D)	A	GP	A	WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	A	GP	A	18 LEWIS (R)	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA				5 BIRMILLER (D)	N	N	N
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	N	N	N	6 McCOWEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 CASE (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 BYRNES (R)	Y	Y	Y
48 ELISAESSER (R)	Y	Y	Y	17 MCGREGOR (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 MUNDT (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 HENRY (R)	Y	Y	Y
35 FULLER (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 RAMEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	Y	Y	N
28 GAMBLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 COOPER (D)	N	N	N	6 KEEFE (R)	Y	Y	Y
27 GWINN (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 THOM (D)	N	N	N	7 COURTNEY (D)	N	N	N	7 MURRAY (R)	Y	Y	Y
27 HALL, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 VORYS (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 DAVIS (D)	PN	PN	PN	10 O'KONSKI (R)	Y	Y	Y
2 HALL, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 WRICHEL (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 EARTHMAN (D)	N	N	N	1 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	Y
38 HANCOCK (R)	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	N	N	N	3 STEVENSON (R)	Y	Y	Y
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	A	A	A	4 BORN (D)	N	Y	N	2 JENNINGS (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 WASTLEWSKI (D)	N	N	N
31 KEARNEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 JOHNSON (D)	N	N	N	3 KEFAUVER (D)	GP	A	A	WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	PN	PN	PN	5 MONROBY (D)	GP	A	A	8 MURRAY (D)	N	N	N	AL BARRETT (R)	Y	Y	Y

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

HOUSE VOTES ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL AND URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL

1. Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (HR 5201). Passed Jan. 24, 1915 (see p. 11).

2. Hendricks motion to agree to conference report on Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (HR 5201), including restoration of President's Emergency Fund. Passed Mar. 21, 1915 (see p. 13).

3. Henry motion to recommit Urgent Deficiency Bill (HR 5458) with instructions to strike out OPA funds. Defeated Feb. 14, 1915 (see p. 16).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE				1	2	3					1	2	3					1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	301	181	108	2 HILL (R)	Y	N	GP	18 SUMNER (R)	Y	N	A	4 FALLON (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
VOTE	NAYS	5	140	185	4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y	N	Y	23 VURSELL (R)	Y	N	A	1 ROE (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
					CONNECTICUT								INDIANA							
DEMO- CRATS	YEAS	166	174	3	3 GEEHAN (D)	Y	A	N	4 GILLIE (R)	Y	AN	Y	MASSACHUSETTS							
	NAYS	0	0	165	1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	Y	Y	N	3 GRANT (R)	Y	N	GP	6 RATES (R)	A	N	Y				
					4 LUCE (R)	A	N	PN	2 HALLECK (R)	Y	AN	PY	2 CLASON (R)	Y	N	Y				
REPU- LICANS	YEAS	133	6	105	AL RYTER (D)	Y	A	N	5 HARNESS (R)	Y	N	GP	11 CURLEY (D)	A	Y	A				
	NAYS	5	139	19	5 TALBOT (R)	A	N	A	6 JOHNSON (R)	Y	N	Y	9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	N	Y				
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	Y	Y	N	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	Y	Y	A	8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	N	A				
					DELAWARE								10 HERTER (R)				A			
					AL TRAYNOR (D)				A				Y				N			
					3 ANDREWS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					1 BOYKIN (D)				A				Y				N			
					2 GRANT (D)				A				Y				N			
					4 HORRS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					6 JARMAN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					7 MANASCO (D)				Y				Y				N			
					9 PATRICK (D)				Y				Y				N			
					5 RAINS (D)				Y				A				N			
					8 SPARKMAN (D)				Y				AY				N			
					ARIZONA															
					AL HARLESS (D)				A				Y				N			
					AL MURDOCK (D)				Y				Y				N			
					ARKANSAS															
					4 CRAVENS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					1 GATHINGS (D)				A				A				GP			
					7 HARRIS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					5 HAYS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					2 MILLS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					6 NORRELL (D)				Y				Y				N			
					3 TRIMBLE (D)				Y				Y				N			
					CALIFORNIA															
					8 ANDERSON (R)				Y				N				Y			
					14 DOUGLAS (D)				Y				Y				PN			
					18 DOYLE (D)				Y				Y				N			
					10 ELLIOTT (D)				Y				Y				N			
					2 ENGLE (D)				GP				A				N			
					9 GEARHART (R)				A				N				A			
					4 HAVENNER (D)				Y				Y				N			
					13 HEALY (D)				GP				Y				N			
					20 HINSHAW (R)				Y				A				N			
					19 HOLIFIELD (D)				Y				Y				N			
					23 IZAC (D)				Y				Y				N			
					3 JOHNSON (R)				Y				Y				N			
					17 KING (D)				GP				Y				N			
					1 LEA (D)				Y				Y				N			
					15 McDONOUGH (R)				Y				Y				N			
					6 MILLER (D)				GP				Y				N			
					11 OUTLAND (D)				Y				Y				PN			
					16 PATTERSON (D)				Y				AY				PN			
					22 PHILLIPS (R)				Y				A				Y			
					21 SHEPPARD (D)				A				Y				N			
					7 TOLAN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					12 VOORHIS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					5 WELCH (R)				A				Y				N			
					COLORADO															
					3 CHENOWETH (R)				Y				N				GP			
					1 GILLESPIE (R)				Y				N				Y			
					2 HILL (R)				Y				N				GP			
					4 ROCKWELL (R)				Y				N				Y			
					CONNECTICUT															
					3 GEEHAN (D)				Y				A				N			
					1 KOPPLEMANN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					4 LUCE (R)				A				N				PN			
					AL RYTER (D)				Y				A				N			
					5 TALBOT (R)				A				N				A			
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)				Y				Y				N			
					DELAWARE															
					AL TRAYNOR (D)				A				Y				N			
					FLORIDA															
					4 CANNON (D)				A				Y				A			
					5 HENDRICKS (D)				Y				Y				GP			
					1 PETERSON (D)				Y				A				A			
					2 PRICE (D)				Y				GP				N			
					6 ROGERS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					3 SIKES (D)				Y				A				A			
					GEORGIA															
					10 BROWN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					4 CAMP (D)				Y				Y				N			
					2 COX (D)				A				Y				GP			
					8 GIBSON (D)				A				A				N			
					5 MANKIN (D)				*				Y				*			
					3 PACE (D)				Y				Y				GP			
					1 PETERSON (D)				Y				GP				N			
					7 TARVER (D)				Y				Y				N			
					6 VINSON (D)				Y				Y				N			
					9 WOOD (D)				Y				Y				N			
					IDAHO															
					2 DWORSHAK (R)				Y				N				Y			
					WHITE (D)				A				Y				N			
					ILLINOIS															
					13 ALLEN (R)				Y				N				Y			
					17 ARENDS (R)				Y				N				Y			
					25 BISHOP (R)				Y				N				PY			
					15 CHIPERFIELD (R)				A				N				Y			
					10 CHURCH (R)				Y				N				Y			
					24 CLIPPINGER (R)				A				A				Y			
					1 DAWSON (D)				A				A				A			
					16 DIRKSEN (R)				Y				N				GP			
					AL DOUGLAS (D)				A				AY				N			
					8 GORDON (D)				Y				Y				N			
					4 GORSKI (D)				Y				Y				N			
					21 HOWELL (R)				Y				AN				Y			
					14 JOHNSON (R)				GP				N				GP			
					3 KELLY (D)				Y				A				A			
					7 LINK (D)				Y				Y				A			
					19 McMILLEN (R)				Y				N				Y			
					12 MASON (R)				Y				GP				Y			
					6 O'BRIEN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					22 PRICE (D)				Y				Y				N			
					11 REED (R)				Y				N				Y			
					9 RESA (D)				Y				Y				N			
					2 ROWAN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					5 SABATH (D)				GP				Y				N			
					20 SIMPSON (R)				Y				GP				Y			
					18 SUMNER (R)				Y				N				A			
					23 VURSELL (R)				Y				N				A			
					4 GILLIE (R)				Y				AN				Y			
					3 GRANT (R)				Y				N				GP			
					2 HALLECK (R)				Y				AN				PY			
					5 HARNESS (R)				Y				N				GP			
					6 JOHNSON (R)				Y				N				Y			
					8 LAFOLLETTE (R)				Y				Y				A			
					7 LANDIS (R)				Y				N				Y			
					11 LUDLOW (D)				Y				Y				N			
					1 MADDEN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					10 SPRINGER (R)				Y				N				Y			
					9 WILSON (R)				Y				N				A			
					IOWA															
					5 CUNNINGHAM (R)				Y				AN				Y			
					6 DOLLIVER (R)				Y				N				Y			
					3 GWYNNE (R)				GP				N				Y			
					8 HOEVEN (R)				Y				N				Y			
					7 JENSEN (R)				Y				AN				Y			
					4 LECOMPT (R)				Y				N				Y			
					1 MARTIN (R)				GP				N				Y			
					2 TALLE (R)				Y				N				Y			
					KANSAS															
					6 CARLSON (R)				GP				N				Y			
					1 COLE (R)				A				N				Y			
					5 HOPE (R)				GP				N				N			
					4 REES (R)				Y				N				Y			
					2 SCRIVNER (R)				A				N				Y			
					3 WINTER (R)				A				N				A			
					KENTUCKY															
					8 BATES (D)				Y				Y				N			
					6 CHAPMAN (D)				A				A				N			
					4 CHELF (D)				Y				Y				N			
					2 CLEMENTS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					1 GREGORY (D)				Y				A				N			
					7 MAY (D)				A				Y				GP			
					3 O'NEAL (D)				Y				Y				N			
					9 ROBSON (R)				GP				N				Y			
					5 SPENCE (D)				Y				Y				N			
					LOUISIANA															
					8 ALLEN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					4 BROOKS (D)				Y				Y				N			
					3 DOMENGAUX (D)				Y				Y				N			
					1 HEBERT (D)				A				A				Y			
					7 LARCADE (D)				Y				Y				PY			
					5 MCKENZIE (D)				Y				A				A			
					2 MALONEY (D)				GP				Y				N			
					6 MORRISON (D)				GP				Y				PN			
					MAINE															
					3 FELLOWS (R)				Y				AN				GP			
					1 HALE (R)				Y				N				N			
					2 SMITH (R)				Y				GP				N			
					MARYLAND															
					2 BALDWIN (D)				Y				Y				A			
					6 BEALL (R)				GP				N				Y			
					3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)				Y				Y				N			
					4 FALLON (D)				Y				Y				Y			
					1 ROE (D)				Y				Y				Y			
					5 SASSCER (D)				Y				Y				N			
					MASSACHUSETTS															
					6 RATES (R)				A				N				Y			
					2 CLASON (R)				Y				N				Y			
					11 CURLEY (D)				A				Y				A			
					9 GIFFORD (R)				Y				N				Y			
					8 GOODWIN (R)				Y				N				A			
					10 HERTER (R)				A				N				N			
					1 HESLTON (R)				Y				N				N			
					4 HOLMES (R)				GP				GP				GP			
					7 LANE (D)				Y				Y				GP			
					12 MCCORMACK (D)				Y				Y				N			
					14 MARTIN (R)				Y				N				Y			
					3 PHILBIN (D)				Y				A				A			
					5 ROGERS (R)				Y				N				Y			
					13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)				Y				N				Y			
					MICHIGAN															
					6 BLACKNEY (R)				Y				N				N			
					11 BRADLEY (R)				Y				N				GP			
					8 CRAWFORD (R)				Y				AN				A			
					15 DINGELL (D)				GP				AY				PN			
					17 DONDERO (R)				Y				AN				PY			
					9 ENGEL (R)				A				N				N			
					4 HOFFMAN (R)				Y				AN				GP			
					12 HOOK (D)				A				Y				GP			
					5 JONKMAN (R)				Y				N				Y			
					16 LESINSKI (D)				Y				AY				A			
					2 MICHENER (R)				Y				N				Y			
					13 O'BRIEN (D)				Y				Y				N			
					14 RABAUT (D)				Y				Y				N			
					1 SADOWSKI (D)				Y				Y				A			
					3 SHAFER (R)				Y				AN				GP			
					7 WOLCOTT (R)				Y				N				GP			
					10 WOODRUFF (R)				Y				N				Y			
					MINNESOTA															
					7 ANDERSEN (R)				Y				N				Y			
					1 ANDRESEN (R)				A				N				GP			
					3 GALLAGHER (D)				Y				Y				N			
					9 HAGEN (R)				Y				N				Y			
					5 JUDD (R)				GP				N				GP			
					6 KNUTSON (R)				GP				N				Y			
					2 O'HARA (R)				Y				N				Y			
					8 PITTENGER (R)				Y				N				Y			
					4 STARKEY (D)				Y				Y				N			
					MISSISSIPPI															
					4 ABERNETHY (D)				Y				Y				N			
					6 COLMER (D)				Y				AY				N			
					7 McGEHEE (D)				Y				Y				A			
					1 RANKIN (D)				Y				Y				Y			
					2 WHITTEN (D)				Y				GP				N			
					3 WHITTINGTON (D)				Y				Y				N			
					5 WINSTEAD (D)				Y				Y				N			
					MISSOURI															
					1 ARNOLD (R)				GP				N				GP			
					4 BELL (D)				A				Y				N			

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	Y	N	PY	34 KILBURN (R)	N	N	A	8 RIZLEY (R)	GP	GP	GP	6 PRIEST (D)	Y	Y	N
9 CANNON (D)	Y	Y	N	19 KLEIN (D)	*	Y	*	1 SCHWABE (R)	Y	N	Y	1 REEBE (R)	Y	N	A
8 CARNAHAN (D)	Y	AY	A	3 LATHAM (R)	Y	AN	Y	3 STEWART (D)	Y	Y	N	TEXAS			
18 COCHRAN (D)	Y	Y	N	30 LEPEVRE (R)	Y	N	Y	2 STIGLER (D)	Y	Y	N	3 BECKWORTH (D)	A	Y	N
3 COLE (R)	Y	N	Y	23 LYNCH (D)	Y	A	GP	7 WICKERSHAM (D)	A	Y	N	2 COMBS (D)	Y	Y	N
12 PLOESSER (R)	Y	AN	PY	18 MARCANTONIO ALP	Y	Y	A	OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	A	A
2 SCHWABE (R)	Y	AN	PY	13 O'TOOLE (D)	Y	Y	N	3 ANGELL (R)	Y	N	A	13 GCSSETT (D)	GP	Y	N
7 SHORT (R)	N	AN	PY	8 PFEIFER (D)	Y	AY	PN	4 ELLSWORTH (R)	GP	N	Y	6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	Y	A	N
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	Y	GP	N	22 POWELL (D)	Y	Y	GP	1 NORBLAD (R)	*	A	Y	10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	A	Y	N
11 SULLIVAN (D)	Y	Y	N	26 QUINN (D)	Y	GP	GP	2 STOCKMAN (R)	Y	N	Y	20 KILDAY (D)	Y	Y	N
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	Y	A	N	24 RABIN (D)	Y	A	GP	PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	Y	Y	N
MONTANA				14 RAYPIEL (D)	A	AY	PN	1 BARRETT (D)	Y	Y	N	14 LYLE (D)	Y	Y	N
2 D'EWART (R)	Y	N	Y	45 REED (R)	GP	AN	PY	3 BRADLEY (D)	GP	Y	GP	19 MAHON (D)	Y	Y	N
1 MANSFIELD (D)	Y	Y	N	5 ROE (D)	A	AY	PN	22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	Y	N	Y	9 MANSFIELD (D)	A	Y	N
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	GP	Y	A	29 CAMPBELL (R)	Y	N	PY	1 PATMAN (D)	Y	AY	N
2 BUFFETT (R)	GP	AN	PY	12 ROONEY (D)	Y	Y	N	30 CORBETT (R)	Y	N	Y	7 PICKETT (D)	Y	Y	N
1 CURTIS (R)	Y	N	Y	1 SHARP (R)	Y	N	Y	32 EBERHARTER (D)	Y	Y	N	11 POAGE (D)	A	Y	N
4 MILLER (R)	Y	N	Y	10 SOMERS (D)	Y	Y	N	12 FENTON (R)	Y	N	Y	4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-	-
3 STEFAN (R)	Y	AN	N	38 TABER (R)	Y	N	Y	11 FLOOD (D)	Y	A	Y	17 RUSSELL (D)	A	Y	N
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	Y	N	PY	31 FULTON (R)	Y	N	N	5 SUMMERS (D)	Y	Y	GP
AL BUNKER (D)	A	Y	N	21 TORRENS (D)	Y	GP	A	19 GAVIN (R)	A	N	A	8 THOMAS (D)	Y	Y	GP
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	A	GP	Y	8 GERLACH (R)	Y	A	Y	16 THOMASON (D)	Y	Y	N
2 ADAMS (R)	GP	N	GP	NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	GP	AN	Y	15 WEST (D)	A	Y	A
1 MERROW (R)	Y	N	A	3 BARDEN (D)	Y	Y	GP	25 GRAHAM (R)	GP	N	Y	18 WORLEY (D)	Y	Y	PN
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	Y	AY	A	2 GRANAHAN (D)	Y	Y	N	UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	A	A	Y	11 BULWINKLE (D)	GP	Y	N	5 GREEN (D)	Y	AY	N	1 GRANGER (D)	Y	Y	N
8 CANFIELD (R)	A	N	N	8 BURGIN (D)	Y	Y	N	21 GROSS (R)	GP	N	A	2 ROBINSON (D)	GP	Y	N
6 CASE (R)	Y	N	N	7 CLARK (D)	GP	Y	N	13 HOCH (D)	Y	Y	N	VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	GP	GP	PY	4 COOLEY (D)	A	Y	N	27 KELLEY (D)	Y	AY	GP	AL PLUMLEY (R)	A	N	Y
2 HAND (R)	Y	N	Y	9 DOUGHTON (D)	A	Y	GP	9 KINZER (R)	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	Y	Y	N	6 DURHAM (D)	Y	Y	N	18 KUNKEL (R)	Y	N	A	6 ALMOND (D)	*	Y	N
10 HARTLEY (R)	A	GP	PY	10 ERVIN (D)	*	Y	N	16 McCONNELL (R)	Y	N	Y	1 BLAND (D)	A	Y	N
12 KEAN (R)	Y	N	N	5 FOLGER (D)	Y	Y	N	6 McGLINCHY (D)	GP	Y	N	5 BURCH (D)	Y	Y	N
4 MATHEWS (R)	A	N	Y	2 KERR (D)	Y	Y	GP	24 MORGAN (D)	Y	Y	N	2 DAUGHTON (D)	A	Y	N
13 NORTON (D)	GP	AY	GP	12 WEAVER (D)	GP	Y	N	10 MURPHY (D)	Y	A	N	4 DREWRY (D)	Y	GP	N
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	A	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	A	N	A	9 FLANNAGAN (D)	A	Y	N
7 THOMAS (R)	Y	N	Y	AL LEMKE (R)	A	A	Y	28 RODGERS (R)	Y	N	Y	3 GARY (D)	Y	Y	N
9 TOWE (R)	A	N	PY	AL ROBERTSON (R)	Y	A	Y	4 SHERIDAN (D)	GP	AY	PN	7 ROBERTSON (D)	Y	Y	N
1 WOLVERTON (R)	Y	Y	GP	OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	GP	AN	A	8 SMITH (D)	Y	Y	GP
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	A	AN	GP	23 SNYDER (D)	Y	*	A	WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)	-	-	-	22 BOLTON (R)	Y	A	GP	26 TIBBOTT (R)	Y	N	Y	6 COFFEE (D)	A	GP	N
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	GP	Y	N	11 BREHM (R)	GP	Y	Y	20 WALTER (D)	Y	A	GP	1 DELACY (D)	Y	AY	N
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	Y	N	Y	33 (VACANCY)	-	-	-	4 HOLMES (R)	Y	N	Y
42 ANDREWS (R)	A	N	A	5 CLEVINGER (R)	Y	N	Y	7 WOLFENDEN (R)	A	N	GP	5 HORAN (R)	Y	N	Y
17 BALDWIN (R)	A	A	N	21 CROSSER (D)	Y	Y	GP	RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	Y	A	N
4 BARRY (D)	Y	Y	PN	1 ELSTON (R)	Y	N	Y	2 FOGARTY (D)	A	Y	N	3 SAVAGE (D)	Y	A	N
29 BENNET (R)	Y	N	A	20 FEIGHAN (D)	Y	Y	N	1 FORAND (D)	Y	A	N	W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	A	A	N	3 GARDNER (D)	A	Y	A	SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	Y	GP	N
16 BUCK (R)	Y	N	Y	15 GRIFFITHS (R)	Y	N	Y	4 BRYSON (D)	Y	Y	N	4 ELLIS (R)	Y	N	Y
25 BUCKLEY (D)	A	GP	A	2 HESS (R)	Y	N	Y	3 HARE (D)	Y	Y	N	6 HEDRICK (D)	Y	Y	A
4 BUTLER (R)	Y	N	A	14 HUBER (D)	Y	Y	A	6 McMILLAN (D)	Y	A	N	5 KEE (D)	Y	Y	N
32 BYRNE (D)	A	AY	GP	10 JENKINS (R)	Y	N	Y	5 RICHARDS (D)	Y	Y	N	1 NEELY (D)	Y	Y	N
15 CELLER (D)	A	A	GP	4 JONES (R)	Y	AN	Y	2 RILEY (D)	Y	Y	N	2 RANDOLPH (D)	GP	Y	N
39 COLE (R)	GP	AN	GP	19 KIRWAN (D)	GP	Y	N	1 RIVERS (D)	GP	Y	N	WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	A	Y	GP	18 LEWIS (R)	Y	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA				5 RIEMILLER (D)	Y	Y	N
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	Y	Y	N	6 MCCOWEN (R)	Y	N	PY	2 CASE (R)	Y	N	A	8 BYRNES (R)	N	N	Y
4 ELISAESSER (R)	Y	N	PY	17 MCGREGOR (R)	Y	N	Y	1 MUNDT (R)	Y	N	N	2 HENRY (R)	Y	N	Y
35 FULLER (R)	Y	AN	GP	9 McGRAY (R)	Y	N	GP	TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	Y	N	N
28 GAMBLE (R)	Y	GP	PY	8 SMITH (R)	Y	A	Y	9 COOPER (D)	Y	Y	N	6 KEEFE (R)	Y	N	GP
27 GWINN (R)	Y	GP	A	16 THOM (D)	Y	Y	A	7 COURTNEY (D)	Y	AY	PN	7 MURRAY (R)	Y	N	Y
37 HALL, E. A. (R)	Y	N	Y	12 VORIS (R)	Y	N	Y	10 DAVIS (D)	GP	Y	PN	10 O' KONSKI (R)	N	N	Y
2 HALL, L. W. (R)	Y	A	Y	13 WEICHEL (R)	Y	N	Y	5 EARTHMAN (D)	Y	Y	N	1 SMITH (R)	N	N	Y
36 HANCOCK (R)	Y	A	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	Y	AY	PN	3 STEVENSON (R)	Y	N	N
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	A	AY	PN	4 BOREN (D)	Y	A	N	2 JENNINGS (R)	Y	N	Y	4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	Y	A	PN
31 KEARNEY (R)	Y	N	Y	6 JOHNSON (D)	Y	Y	N	3 KEFAUVER (D)	A	Y	N	WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	GP	AY	PN	5 MONRONEY (D)	A	AY	GP	8 MURRAY (D)	Y	Y	N	AL BARRETT (R)	GP	N	Y

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

HOUSE VOTES ON TREASURY, POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL; SECOND RESCISSION BILL; APPROPRIATION FOR TEMPORARY VETERANS HOUSING

1. Ludlow motion to take up Treasury, Post Office Appropriation Bill (HR 5452). Passed Feb. 14, 243-16 (see p. 20).

2. Taber amendment to Second Rescission Bill (HR 5604) to increase cut in lead-lease funds. Defeated Mar. 13, 172-148 (see p. 25).

3. Appropriation for temporary housing for veterans (H J Res 328). Passed Mar. 26, 355-1 (see p. 26).

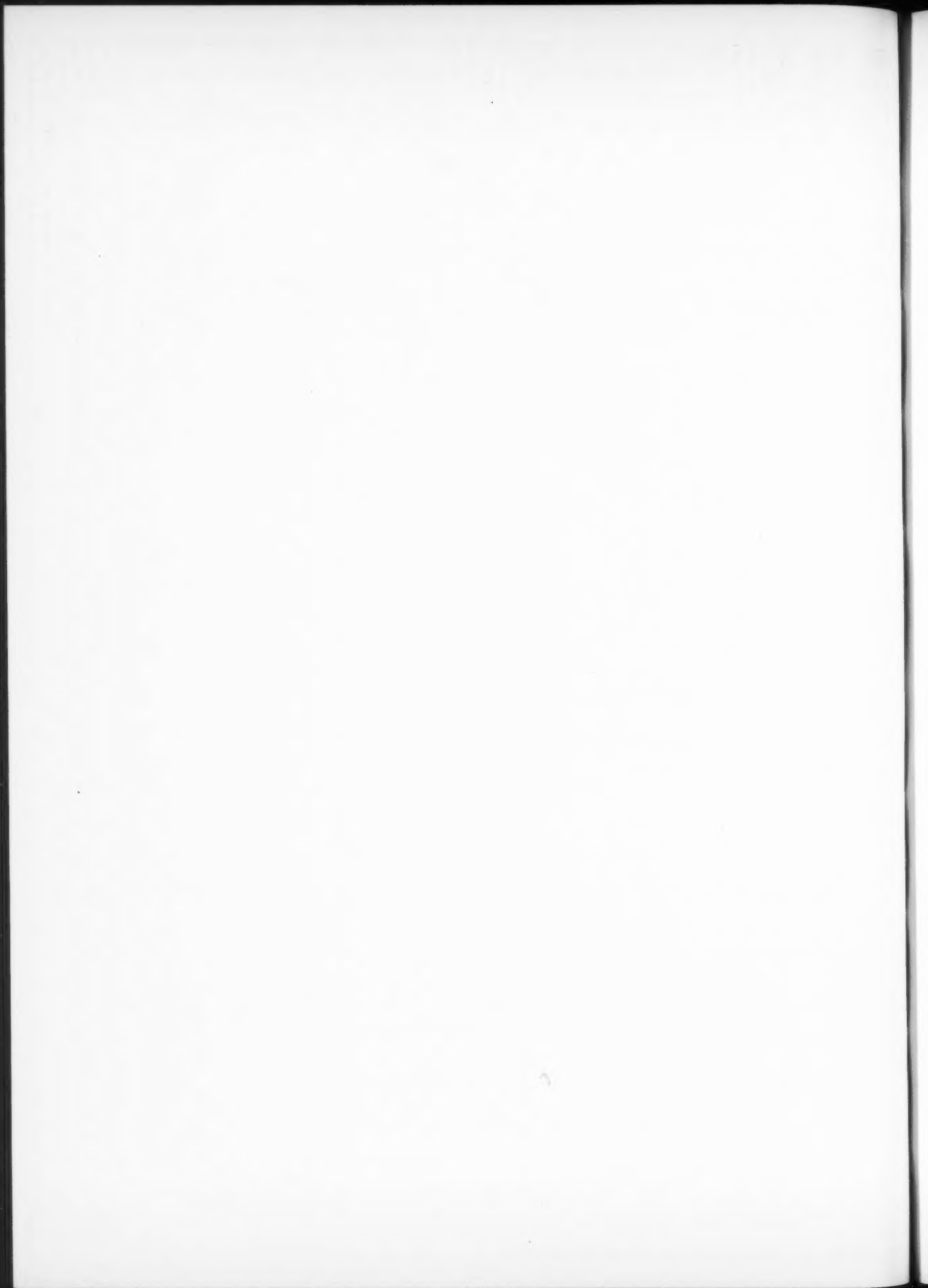
KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE				1	2	3					1	2	3					1	2	3				
TOTAL	YEAS	243	148	355	2 HILL (R)			Y	Y	Y	18 SUMNER (R)			A	Y	N	4 FALLON (D)			Y	A	Y		
VOTE	NAYS <td>16</td> <td>172</td> <td>1</td> <td colspan="3">4 ROCKWELL (R)</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Y</td> <td colspan="3">23 VURSELL (R)</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Y</td> <td colspan="3">1 ROE (D)</td> <td>Y</td> <td>AN</td> <td>Y</td>	16	172	1	4 ROCKWELL (R)			Y	Y	Y	23 VURSELL (R)			Y	Y	Y	1 ROE (D)			Y	AN	Y		
							CONNECTICUT						INDIANA						5 SASSCER (D)			Y	N	GP
DEMO-CRATS	YEAS	130	4	183	3 GEEHAN (D)			N	N	Y	4 GILLIE (R)			Y	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS							
	NAYS	14	171	0	1 KOPPELMANN (D)			Y	N	Y	3 GRANT (R)			A	Y	Y	6 BATES (R)			Y	Y	Y		
							4 LUCE (R)			GP	GP	Y	2 HALLECK (R)			GP	Y	Y	2 CLASON (R)			Y	Y	GP
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	112	143	171	AL RYTER (D)			Y	N	Y	5 HARNESSE (R)			A	Y	Y	11 CURLEY (D)			A	AN	A		
	NAYS	2	0	1	5 TALBOT (R)			A	GP	Y	6 JOHNSON (R)			Y	Y	Y	9 GIFFORD (R)			Y	AY	Y		
							2 WOODHOUSE (D)			Y	N	Y	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)			A	A	GP	8 GOODWIN (R)			A	Y	Y
							DELAWARE						7 LANDIS (R)			Y	Y	Y	10 HERTER (R)			A	Y	Y
							AL TRAYNOR (D)			A	GP	Y	11 LUDLOW (D)			Y	N	Y	1 HESLTON (R)			Y	Y	Y
							FLORIDA						1 MADDEN (D)			Y	N	Y	4 HOLMES (R)			A	AY	GP
							4 CANNON (D)			A	N	A	10 SPRINGER (R)			Y	Y	Y	7 LANE (D)			A	N	Y
							5 HENDRICKS (D)			A	N	Y	9 WILSON (R)			A	AY	GP	12 MCCORMACK (D)			Y	N	Y
							1 PETERSON (D)			A	N	A	IOWA						14 MARTIN (R)			Y	Y	Y
							2 PRICE (D)			Y	GP	Y	5 CUNNINGHAM (R)			Y	Y	Y	3 PHILBIN (D)			A	N	Y
							6 ROGERS (D)			Y	A	Y	6 DOLLIVER (R)			Y	GP	Y	5 ROGERS (R)			Y	Y	Y
							3 SIKES (D)			A	N	A	3 GWYNNE (R)			Y	Y	Y	13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)			Y	Y	Y
							GEORGIA						8 HOEVEN (R)			Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN					
							10 BROWN (D)			Y	N	Y	7 JENSEN (R)			Y	Y	Y	6 BLACKNEY (R)			Y	Y	Y
							4 CAMP (D)			A	A	Y	4 LECOMPT (R)			Y	Y	Y	11 BRADLEY (R)			A	Y	Y
							2 COX (D)			Y	GP	GP	1 MARTIN (R)			Y	Y	Y	8 CRAWFORD (R)			GP	AY	Y
							8 GIBSON (D)			A	A	A	2 TALLE (R)			Y	Y	Y	15 DINGELL (D)			GP	**	Y
							5 MANKIN (D)			*	A	Y	KANSAS						17 DONDERO (R)			Y	AY	Y
							8 PACE (D)			Y	N	Y	6 CARLSON (R)			Y	Y	Y	9 ENGEL (R)			Y	Y	Y
							1 PETERSON (D)			Y	GP	A	1 COLE (R)			Y	A	Y	4 HOFFMAN (R)			A	Y	Y
							7 TARVER (D)			Y	GP	Y	5 HOPE (R)			Y	Y	Y	12 HOOK (D)			A	N	Y
							6 VINSON (D)			Y	GP	Y	4 REES (R)			Y	Y	Y	5 JONKMAN (R)			Y	Y	Y
							9 WOOD (D)			Y	A	A	2 SCRIVNER (R)			Y	Y	Y	16 LESINSKI (D)			A	A	Y
							IDAHO						3 WINTER (R)			A	Y	Y	2 MICHENER (R)			Y	Y	Y
							2 DWORSHAK (R)			Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY						13 O'BRIEN (D)			A	N	Y
							1 WHITE (D)			N	A	Y	8 BATES (D)			GP	N	Y	14 RABAUT (D)			Y	N	Y
							ILLINOIS						6 CHAPMAN (D)			Y	A	A	1 SADOWSKI (D)			A	N	Y
							13 ALLEN (R)			Y	AY	Y	4 CHELF (D)			Y	A	Y	3 SHAVER (R)			A	Y	Y
							17 ARENDS (R)			Y	AY	Y	2 CLEMENTS (D)			Y	N	A	7 WOLCOTT (R)			A	Y	Y
							25 BISHOP (R)			Y	Y	GP	1 GREGORY (D)			Y	N	A	10 WOODRUFF (R)			Y	Y	Y
							15 CHIPERFIELD (R)			Y	Y	GP	7 MAY (D)			A	N	A	MINNESOTA					
							10 CHURCH (R)			Y	Y	Y	3 O'NEAL (D)			Y	N	Y	7 ANDERSEN (R)			Y	Y	Y
							24 CLIPPINGER (R)			Y	Y	Y	9 ROBSON (R)			Y	Y	Y	1 ANDRESEN (R)			A	AY	Y
							1 DAWSON (D)			A	AN	A	5 SPENCE (D)			Y	N	Y	3 GALLAGHER (D)			A	N	Y
							16 DIRKSEN (R)			Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA						9 HAGEN (R)			Y	Y	Y
							AL DOUGLAS (D)			Y	N	Y	8 ALLEN (D)			Y	N	Y	5 JUDD (R)			A	Y	Y
							8 GORDON (D)			Y	N	Y	4 BROOKS (D)			Y	N	Y	6 KNUTSON (R)			GP	AY	Y
							4 GORSKI (D)			Y	AN	Y	3 DOMENGEAUX (D)			Y	N	Y	2 O'HARA (R)			Y	Y	Y
							21 HOWELL (R)			Y	Y	GP	1 HEBERT (D)			A	N	Y	8 PITTENGER (R)			Y	Y	Y
							14 JOHNSON (R)			A	Y	Y	7 LARCADE (D)			GP	Y	Y	4 STARKEY (D)			Y	N	Y
							3 KELLY (D)			A	N	Y	5 MCKENZIE (D)			GP	A	Y	MISSISSIPPI					
							7 LINK (D)			Y	N	Y	2 MALONEY (D)			Y	A	Y	4 ABERNETHY (D)			Y	N	Y
							19 McMILLEN (R)			Y	Y	Y	6 MORRISON (D)			GP	N	Y	6 COLMER (D)			Y	GP	GP
							12 MASON (R)			A	GP	GP	MAINE						7 MCGHEE (D)			Y	Y	GP
							6 O'BRIEN (D)			Y	N	Y	3 FELLOWS (R)			A	AY	Y	1 RANKIN (D)			Y	Y	Y
							22 PRICE (D)			Y	N	Y	1 HALE (R)			N	Y	Y	2 WHITTEN (D)			Y	N	Y
							11 REED (R)			Y	Y	Y	2 SMITH (R)			Y	Y	Y	3 WHITTINGTON (D)			Y	N	A
							9 RESA (D)			Y	N	Y	MARYLAND						5 WINSTED (D)			Y	N	Y
							2 ROWAN (D)			Y	N	Y	2 BALDWIN (D)			GP	AN	A	MISSOURI					
							5 SARATH (D)			A	N	Y	6 BEALL (R)			Y	Y	Y	1 ARNOLD (R)			A	Y	Y
							20 SIMPSON (R)			Y	Y	Y	3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)			Y	N	Y	4 BELL (D)			N	N	Y

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

**Voted "Present".

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.



III

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1946

Permanent authorization for school lunch program -
passed House; passed Senate amended.

Housing Stabilization Bill - *passed House.*

National Mental Health Bill - *passed House.*

Wilson W. Wyatt - *confirmed as National Housing Administrator.*

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

HR 3370 is a bill to give permanent statutory basis to the Federal aid for school-lunch programs, for which funds have been voted annually for ten years. The program originated as a means of using surplus agricultural commodities by serving school children hot lunches. It was administered by the Secretary of Agriculture or, in later years, by the War Food Administrator. For the fiscal year 1946, \$57.5 million had been appropriated for the program of grants-in-aid to States and a total of seven million children received hot lunches at cost.

House Action on the Bill

Title I of HR 3370, which was debated in the House on February 19, 20, and 21, would authorize an annual appropriation of \$50 million, beginning with the fiscal year 1947. Of this amount, 75 per cent would be apportioned among the States on the basis of the number of children aged 5 to 17 inclusive and on relative need as shown by per capita income of the various States; 22 per cent would be used for direct purchase of food by the Secretary of Agriculture; and 3 per cent would be allowed for administration. The funds would be channeled to public and non-profit private schools and child-care centers through State educational agencies or, in States where these agencies might not dispense funds to private schools, directly to such schools from the Federal Government. For 1947 the bill requires local matching of Federal funds, dollar for dollar; in 1948 the States would put up \$2 for every Federal dollar; in 1949-50 the ratio would be three to one, and four to one thereafter. This part of the bill would be administered by the Secretary of Agricul-

ture or the War Food Administrator, who is expressly prohibited from requiring any standards of teaching, personnel, or curriculum in participating schools.

Title II of the bill would authorize an annual appropriation of \$15 million to public schools on the same matching basis for training school lunch supervisors, equipping lunch rooms, and teaching courses in nutrition. This title would be administered by the United States Office of Education.

Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D Va.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, declared that never before in his long service in the House had he seen legislation so widely backed by groups from all races and creeds and sections of the country. Support came from all the farm organizations, the AFL and CIO, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, medical and public health groups, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Council of Jewish Women, and many other women's organizations. A large proportion of these groups had sent representatives to the committee hearings in the previous session.

Flannagan said the bill was an effort to give legislative authority to a program of long standing which had proven its worth in helping to dispose of farm surpluses and in improving child health. Citing Selective Service rejection figures, of which 70 per cent were due at least in part to poor nutrition in the draftees' childhood, he agreed with Representative Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the bill would improve "the most important crop in America...the children of the Nation." Walter K. Granger (D Utah) cited with approval the statement of Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace that farm animals are often better fed than American children. The bill had wide bi-partisan support, including Representatives Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.), Reid F. Murray (R Wis.), Emily Taft Douglas (D Ill.), John Jennings, Jr. (R Tenn.), J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.), Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.), and Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.).

Representative Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), minority whip, led the attack on the bill on the grounds that the Nation could not afford it. Representative Frederick C. Smith (R Ohio), a practicing physician for 30 years, denied that the school lunches could cure, mitigate, or even prevent physical defects caused by malnutrition.

Representative Ellsworth B. Buck (R N.Y.) maintained that feeding school children is a function of the States and localities and not of the Federal Government. The States rights cry was also raised by another Republican, Representative John Taber (N.Y.), who declared that this was "one of the most dangerous bills that has ever been brought to the floor of the House" because it would wreck the State school system, by permitting pressure from Washington. Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D Tex.)

said that it would be "preaching the doctrine of defeatism and dependence" to allow children to learn that the Federal Government was feeding them.

To the many charges of "statism" and "socialism" hurled by Republicans, McCormack replied that these terms are applied to every humane piece of legislation. The best way to promote communism and radicalism, he said, is for those in Government to "forget those who are underprivileged" and to "fail to recognize that the first obligation of government is to bring justice to its people." Voorhis answered charges that the program would discourage local initiative by pointing out that before any Federal aid is forthcoming, local schools must organize their programs, hire the personnel, and get the equipment.

House Amendments to School Lunch Bill

Of the eight amendments offered from the floor, those dealing with racial discrimination and with Title II of the bill provoked the most debate. On February 20 Representative Adam C. Powell, Jr., Negro Democrat from New York, offered an amendment providing that no funds would be available to any State or school which in using such funds made "any discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin of children or between types of schools or, with respect to a State which maintains separate schools for the races, it discriminates between such schools on this account." This amendment, he said, was in the original bill but had been dropped in Committee without explanation. Representative August H. Andresen (R Minn.) said that the Committee cut the proviso because it was felt that "some governmental agency" might raise the issue arbitrarily and thus cut off a whole State from funds. No charges of racial discrimination had been made during the ten years of the program's existence.

Representative George H. Bender (R Ohio) then offered a substitute for Powell's amendment which would deny funds to any State with separate schools or segregation of pupils. Powell declared that this was not the purpose of his amendment, that he did not propose to alter existing patterns but to prevent inequities which might spring from them. Representatives Sam M. Russell and W.R. Poage, both Texas Democrats, charged that Powell's amendment was the same in intent as Bender's. Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D Ga.) declared that the Powell amendment would not cut off States maintaining separate schools and was not objectionable in itself but was a trouble-breeder that might prevent enactment of the bill.

Representative John H. Folger (D N.C.) then proposed an amendment to Powell's amendment, which would omit mention of types of schools or separate systems. This move was welcomed by Powell, who had sought to modify his amendment in the same way but had not gained the necessary unanimous consent. After heated debate, the Bender substitute was rejected by voice vote and the Powell-Folger amendment accepted on a division,

114 to 48. On the following day, the same amendment passed a roll call vote, 259 to 109 (see p. 58), in which eight Republicans from the North and West and four Western Democrats voted with Members from Southern and border States against it. Twenty-six Representatives from Southern or border States--20 Democrats and six Republicans--voted for the amendment.

Andresen offered the amendment to cut out Title II (funds for training supervisors), which had encountered opposition on the grounds that the administrative agency, the United States Office of Education, might attempt to dictate to participating schools. Although James P. Geelan (D Conn.) vigorously defended the title, the amendment was accepted by voice vote after heated debate on February 21.

Other School Lunch Amendments

All other proposed amendments and their disposition follow:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Edwin Arthur Hall (R N.Y.)	School lunches be on a non-profit basis.	Adopted by voice vote, Feb. 19.
Ellsworth B. Buck (R N.Y.)	Only money spent by States for food should be regarded as funds expended in determining State matching requirements.	Rejected by voice vote, Feb. 20..
Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.)	Federal Government should participate in program only five years.	Rejected by voice vote, Feb. 20.
Clare Boothe Luce (R Conn.)	Non-profit foster homes and orphanages may participate in the program.	Accepted by voice vote, Feb. 20.

A motion to recommit the bill, made by Representative Cliff Clevenger (R Ohio), was defeated February 21 on a roll call, 260 to 121 (see p. 58), and the bill was then passed on a roll call, 276 to 101 (see p. 58).

The following Representatives, who were absent at the time of the roll call on final passage, told Congressional Quarterly that, if present, they would have voted as follows:

For the bill: Sherman Adams (R N.H.), J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.), Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R N.J.), Brooks Hays (D Ark.), Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.), Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.), Ellis E. Patterson (D Calif.), Frank T. Starkey (D Minn.), and William R. Thom (D Ohio).

Against the bill: Forest A. Harness (R Ind.).

Senate Action on School Lunch Bill

The Senate debated its school lunch bill, S 962, on February 26. This bill, introduced by Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and Allen J. Ellender (D La.), differed from the House bill in authorizing larger annual appropriations (\$100 million) and in providing for a slower rate of increase in the State contributions. It called for dollar-for-dollar matching by the Federal Government through the fiscal year 1950; State contributions of \$1.50 for every Federal dollar from 1951 through 1955, and \$3 of State money for every Federal dollar thereafter.

Senators Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) opposed many features of the bill. Taft said that the amount proposed was disproportionate to other Federal aid programs. Education, he maintained, is better off in most States than health or housing, and if the Federal Government's policy is to set a floor under provision for basic social needs, then more of its effort should go into health and housing than into only a part of the educational process. He also objected to the use of per capita income in apportioning funds to States. His own State would thus get less money than Alabama, though it has many more school children. Russell replied that the program could not be justified except on the basis of need. Senator George D. Aiken (R Vt.) maintained that the health of Alabama children is almost as important to the State of Ohio as that of its own children. Health, he said, is a national problem.

Taft offered two amendments which came to roll call votes. The first was to limit the annual appropriation for Title I of the bill to \$57.5 million, the amount appropriated for 1946 under the present program. This was rejected by a vote of 50 to 21 (see p. 58). His other proposal was to cut out Title II of the bill, which provided for nutrition education, training of supervisors, and purchase of equipment. These things, he said, the States could supply for themselves. Furthermore, he maintained, Federal dictation of State school policies was possible under Title II. This amendment was also rejected on a roll call, 47 to 25 (see p. 58).

The only other amendment proposed was that of Donnell, who maintained that the source of funds for the program must be stated in the bill in order to make it constitutional. The general welfare clause of the Constitution specifies that such appropriations should be made from proceeds of taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. Donnell's amendment called for deposit in the Treasury each year of a fund drawn from such revenues in order to finance the program. In a long tilt with Donnell, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) said that such a provision was not necessary even under Donnell's interpretation of the Constitution and that it had never been adopted as Congressional policy in making appropriations.

Ellender warned that such a requirement might sound the death knell of the bill. The amendment was finally rejected by voice vote February 26.

The Senate then substituted its own bill for HR 3370, and passed the amended House bill by voice vote. The bill was then sent to conference.

HOUSING STABILIZATION BILL

After seven days of debate and the consideration of dozens of amendments, the House on March 7 passed an emasculated version of the bill (HR 4761) to establish a statutory basis for the Administration's emergency housing program.

Introduced November 20 by Representative Wright Patman (D Tex.), the bill anticipated much of the program subsequently formulated by Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt and announced February 8 after the House Banking and Currency Committee had already agreed on the form in which the bill was to be reported.

As introduced, the bill had these provisions:

(1) Created an Office of Housing Stabilization, to be headed by a \$12,000-a-year Director appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who was directed to formulate a comprehensive national housing program and who was authorized to issue policy directives to other Federal agencies concerned with housing.

(2) Authorized the Director to make housing studies and to subpoena persons and documents.

(3) Provided for setting ceilings on the sales prices of housing accommodations. For houses existing before the effective date of the Act, the ceiling was set at the price of the first bona fide sale of the house after enactment.

(4) Authorized the Director to allocate building materials with preference for low-cost and rental housing, and to give preference in the purchase or renting of housing completed after the bill was passed "with particular regard for the housing needs of veterans of World War II and their immediate families."

(5) Provided for the Director's powers to end on December 31, 1947.

(6) Authorized the Director to subsidize the construction of low-cost housing whenever "there is no practicable alternative method," and to regulate or prohibit speculative or manipulative practices.

The House Banking and Currency Committee held hearings on the bill in December and January. It was strongly supported by Administration

officials and opposed by real estate interests. Veterans groups themselves were divided on the legislation, with the American Legion adopting a hands-off attitude at the time and the American Veterans Committee and the Veterans of Foreign Wars supporting it. The National Association of Home Builders, which at first opposed the bill, switched its position of during the House debate after hearing an impassioned argument from Wyatt. The bill received widespread support in the press and from civic and consumers organizations.

The Banking and Currency Committee voted, 13 to 9, to report the bill with a number of amendments, the most important of which were as follows:

- (1) Limit its duration to June 30, 1947, instead of December 31.
- (2) Eliminate the provision for subsidized construction.
- (3) Eliminate ceiling prices on existing housing. This amendment was adopted by a committee vote of 14 to 11, with 11 Republicans and 3 Democrats voting for it and 11 Democrats voting against it.

Administration Program

On February 8, after the Committee's action, President Truman released the Wyatt program which he termed "bold, vigorous and eminently practical." In a statement the President said, "I urge the Congress to enact promptly the legislation necessary to carry out the program." The Wyatt program, contained in 15 points, envisioned the construction within two years of 2,700,000 low and medium cost homes. The program was predicated upon greatly expanded production of conventional and new type building materials through the use of premium payments, guaranteed markets, and priorities and allocations. It also contemplated the recruiting and training of 1,500,000 additional construction workers; postponement of non-essential construction; channeling the largest part of materials into homes and rental housing selling for not more than \$6000 or renting for not more than \$50 a month; and price control over building materials, new and existing homes, and building lots.

The Bill in the House

The House debate on the bill, which began February 26, found a sizable Democratic minority joining the almost solid Republican line-up against the Administration program as embodied in the bill and in amendments offered from the floor. These alignments developed:

- (1) Those who opposed the bill entirely and who advocated solution of the housing shortage by removing Government controls and by either abolishing OPA entirely or raising ceiling prices on building materials.

Included in this group were Representatives Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), who said the bill would prevent housing construction; Robert F. Rich (R Pa.), who called it "crackpot legislation," and Frederick C. Smith (R Ohio), who denounced it as "nothing less than a scheme for the Federal bureaucracy to seize control of the building industry and thus to further communize our economy."

(2) Those who supported a modified form of the Administration program without subsidies and without ceiling prices on existing homes. This bi-partisan group which largely controlled House action on the bill was led by Representatives Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), ranking Republican member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Paul Brown (D Ga.), second ranking Democratic member.

(3) Those who supported the entire Administration program. This group was led by Representatives Patman, William B. Barry (D N.Y.), and A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.).

The long debate on the bill concerned itself chiefly with subsidies and price ceilings on existing homes. Monroney offered an amendment from the floor authorizing \$600 million to be used in making "premium payments for the purpose of increasing the supply of conventional and new types of building materials." Administration supporters argued that, while subsidies may be undesirable in normal times, experience with them during the war indicated their usefulness in the housing emergency. Monroney argued that subsidies would not only get high-cost producers into operation but could also be used for the introduction of new building materials. Barry declared that, without subsidies, it would be impossible to build houses that veterans could pay for, and Representatives Chase Going Woodhouse (D Conn.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) agreed that subsidies were the most economical method of stimulating production. To the charge that the construction industry did not want subsidies, Representative Albert Gore (D Tenn.) replied that "the producers opposing subsidies are those who are now producing at a profit under the ceilings, and they prefer increased prices rather than a subsidy because they would get the increased price, but under the subsidy program the high-cost producer who is not now in production would get it."

To opponents who argued against subsidies in principle, Barry pointed to parity price payments to farmers, and Representative William J. Gallagher (D Minn.) pointed to tariffs which he said were no different from subsidies.

Against subsidies, it was argued that producers did not want them and would not accept them; that they were unnecessary, economically unsound, socialistic, inflationary, and demoralizing. Representative Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) declared that they could not be equitably distributed among producers of building materials, and Representative Frank Carlson (R Kan.) charged that they "would open the way for a large number of fly-by-night prefabricating plants that will flood the Nation

with cheap, poorly-constructed homes that will have no lasting value." Representative Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) argued that the veterans would only have to pay for the subsidies later in taxes, and Representative Jessie Sumner (R Ill.) said that subsidies merely cause featherbedding and cost-padding.

In closing debate on the subsidy amendment late in the afternoon of March 4, Representative Brent Spence (D Ky.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, asked that the voting be postponed until the next day, because many Members had thought there would be no vote until then and had already left the Chamber. At the conclusion of his argument for subsidies, Spence moved that the Committee of the Whole rise, but his motion was defeated on a teller vote, 137 to 91. The Monroney amendment was then rejected on a teller vote, 161 to 92.

Under House rules, amendments which have been rejected in the Committee of the Whole cannot be called up for a record vote in the House proper, and therefore a record vote was not possible on the monroney amendment. In response to a query from Congressional Quarterly, however, Members indicated their position on the amendment as follows:

For Monroney Amendment

Berkeley L. Bunker (D Nev.)
W.O. Burgin (D N.C.)
Hugh De Lacy (D Wash.)
Emily Taft Douglas (D Ill.)
Helen Cahagen Douglas (D Calif.)
Herman P. Eberhart (D Pa.)
William J. Gallagher (D Minn.)
William T. Granahan (D Pa.)
Walter K. Granger (D Utah)
Edward J. Hart (D N.J.)
Brooks Hays (D Ark.)
E.H. Hedrick (D W.Va.)
Daniel K. Hoch (D Pa.)
Merlin Hull (Prog Wis.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.)
Herman P. Kopplemann (D Conn.)
Charles M. LaFollette (R Ind.)
John R. Murdock (D Ariz.)
Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.)
Wright Patman (D Tex.)
Ellis E. Patterson (D Calif.)
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.)
Joseph F. Ryter (D Conn.)
Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.)
Charles R. Savage (D Wash.)
Frank T. Starkey (D Minn.)

Against Monroney Amendment

Sherman Adams (R N.H.)
J. Lindsay Almond (D Va.)
Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.)
H. Streett Baldwin (D Md.)
Lyle H. Boren (D Okla.)
Fred Bradley (R Mich.)
Frank Carlson (R Kan.)
J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.)
Ralph E. Church (R Ill.)
Cliff Clevenger (R Ohio)
Roy Clippinger (R Ill.)
Henry C. Dworshak (R Ida.)
Clarence E. Hancock (R N.Y.)
Forest A. Harness (R Ind.)
Oren Harris (D Ark.)
Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R N.J.)
F. Edward Hebert (D La.)
Evan Howell (R Ill.)
Walter H. Judd (R Minn.)
Harold Knutson (R Minn.)
Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.)
William Lemke (R N.D.)
Edward O. McCowen (R Ohio)
Paul H. Maloney (D La.)
Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.)
Earl C. Michener (R Mich.)

For Monroney Amendment

William R. Thom (D Ohio)
James H. Torrens (D N.Y.)
James W. Trimble (D Ark.)
Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.)
Chase Going Woodhouse (D Conn.)

Against Monroney Amendment

W.F. Norrell (D Ark.)
Charles A. Plumley (R Vt.)
W.R. Poage (D Tex.)
Robert F. Rich (R Pa.)
Robert F. Rockwell (R Colo.)
Dudley G. Roe (D Md.)
Harve Tibbott (R Pa.)
James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.)
Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)
Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.)

In addition to these, other Members indicated their position on the subsidy amendment in floor debate as follows:

For Monroney Amendment

William B. Barry (D N.Y.)
Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.)
A.S.J. Carnahan (D Mo.)
Albert Gore (D Tenn.)
Ned R. Healy (D Calif.)
Ed V. Izac (D Calif.)
A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)
Luther Patrick (D Ala.)
Louis C. Rebaut (D Mich.)
Benjamin J. Rabin (D N.Y.)
Brent Spence (D Ky.)
Thad F. Wasielewski (D Wis.)

Against Monroney Amendment

Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio)
Paul Brown (D Ga.)
D. Emmert Brumbaugh (R Pa.)
Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.)
Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.)
Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.)
Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.)
Dean M. Gillespie (R Colo.)
John W. Gwynne (R Iowa)
Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.)
Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa)
Edward H. Rees (R Kan.)
John J. Riley (D S.C.)
Frederick C. Smith (R Ohio)
Jessie Sumner (R Ill.)
Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.)

Of the Members indicating their position, 43 were for subsidies and 52 against. In the 43 for, there were 40 Democrats, two Republicans, and one Progressive. In the 52 against, there were 11 Democrats and 41 Republicans.

Ceiling Prices on Old Homes

The question of ceiling prices on housing already in existence was brought to a head in two committee amendments offered from the floor. The first of these was to limit the price control powers of the Housing Director to housing accommodations the construction of which is completed after the effective date of the Act. The second was to strike out the section directing that price ceilings on existing housing be fixed at the price of the first sale of such housing after enactment.

Leading the fight against the committee amendments, Patman argued that price ceilings on existing houses were necessary to curb speculation and stop a spiralling inflation in the real estate market. The amendments' supporters declared on the other hand that the ceilings were both unnecessary and inflationary. Paul Brown (D Ga.) argued that by making the first sale the ceiling price, the Patman provision would bring on inflation by encouraging owners to get the highest possible price on the first sale. It was unnecessary, he said, because price control on building materials and new housing would automatically control the price of existing housing.

The first committee amendment, limiting the Director's price control powers to new housing, was accepted in the Committee of the Whole March 1 on a teller vote of 154 to 68. The second amendment, striking out the price-fixing formula, was accepted on a voice vote the same day. In the House proper March 6, both amendments passed on roll call votes, 249 to 134 and 246 to 134 respectively (see p. 60).

A complete list of non-clerical amendments offered from the floor, and their disposition, follows:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Committee	Congress declare the existence of a housing emergency and that "it is necessary for the health and safety of the people that all facilities of the United States Government be made available and coordinated to obtain a maximum amount of housing."	Passed on voice vote, Feb. 28.
Committee	Act expire on June 30, 1947 (instead of December 31, 1947.)	Passed on teller vote, 145-88, Feb. 28.
John E. Rankin (D Miss.)	Enacting clause be stricken out.	Defeated on division, 143-29, Feb. 28.
Committee	Director's authority to require information be limited to persons who deal in, sell, rent, or buy, or offer to sell, rent, or buy any housing accommodations; and that the information he can require be limited to that relating to such dealings, sales, rentals, purchases, or offers.	Passed on division, 67-51, Feb. 28.

Amendments to Housing Stabilization Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Committee	Director may administer oaths and affirmations.	Passed on voice vote, Feb. 28.
Committee	Subpoenaed witness be paid fees and mileage; that the Director handle information as confidential upon request; and that persons subpoenaed have the right to counsel.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 1.
Committee	Director's authority to set ceiling prices be limited to housing the construction of which is completed after the effective date of the Act.	Passed on roll call, 249-134, Mar. 6 (See p. 60).
Committee	In fixing prices on new housing, the Director require builders to file a description of the housing, with a proposed maximum price, and receive a certification of approval, before making any sale; and that the actual price of the first sale be the ceiling price for subsequent sales.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 1.
Committee	Price-fixing formula for existing housing be stricken out; and that, regarding new housing, the Director raise ceilings in cases of major structural changes or improvements made after the first sale of the housing.	Passed on roll call, 246-134, Mar. 6, (See p. 60).
Committee	Director be authorized to prohibit export of lumber or other materials needed for the housing program.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 1.
Committee	Director may allocate, or establish priorities for, building materials or facilities, giving special consideration to (1) the general need for moderate-cost housing, and (2) satisfying the housing requirements of veterans and their families; and that Director's authority to give preference in the purchase or renting of new housing be stricken out.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 4.

Amendments to Housing Stabilization Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.)	Construction and repair of essential farm buildings be included in priorities and allocations section.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 4.
Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa)	Business buildings be included in priorities and allocations section.	Defeated on voice vote, Mar. 4.
Sam Hobbs (D Ala.)	Priorities and allocations powers of Director not affect the same powers of the President.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 4.
Committee	Authority for Director to subsidize low-cost housing construction, and authorization of appropriations for subsidy payments, be stricken out.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 4.
A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)	Subsidies up to \$600 million be authorized for the purpose of "increasing the supply of conventional and new types of building materials."	Defeated on teller vote, 161-92, Mar. 4.
Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.)	The words "conventional and new types of" be stricken out of Monroney amendment.	Defeated on voice vote, Mar. 4.
Committee	It be unlawful to violate the terms of any regulation or order issued under the Act.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 5.
Committee	Courts may have discretion in granting injunctions and restraining orders under the Act.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 5.
Committee	A definition of "maximum sales price" be included in the bill.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 5.
Committee	Limitation in First Deficiency Appropriation Act against loans of more than \$500,000 to public agencies for construction not apply to loans to public educational institutions for housing veterans.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 5.

Amendments to Housing Stabilization Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Wright Patman (D Tex.)	FHA's mortgage insurance authority be increased to \$2,800 million with authority for an increase of an additional \$1 billion upon approval of the President; that mortgages be limited to \$5,400 on a single-family residence, except that in high-cost areas the Administrator may increase this amount to \$7,200; and that veterans be given priority in buying or renting houses covered by such mortgages.	Passed on division, 128-87, Mar. 5.
William B. Barry (D N.Y.)	The limit on mortgages in high-cost areas be increased, in the discretion of the Administrator, to a maximum of \$8,100.	Passed on teller vote, 119-110, Mar. 5.
Ned R. Healy (D Calif.)	Authority for the Administrator to increase the value of mortgages in high-cost areas be stricken out.	Defeated on voice vote, Mar. 5.
Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)	All after the bill's enacting clause be stricken out, and that there be substituted provisions authorizing President to appoint a Housing Expediter, who was authorized to issue directives to other executive agencies and to whom was transferred from the Director of Mobilization and Reconversion such powers as necessary to carry out the housing program. Provisions for priorities and allocations of building materials, and authority to ban lumber exports, were retained, but price control, investigatory, and subsidy provisions were omitted. The provisions of the Patman FHA amendment were incorporated in the substitute.	Defeated on teller vote, 177-119, Mar. 5.

The following amendments were offered to the Wolcott substitute:

Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.)	The limit on single-family residence mortgages in high-cost areas be increased, in the discretion of the Administrator, to a maximum to \$8,100.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 5.
-----------------------------	--	-------------------------------

Amendments to Wolcott substitute for Housing Stabilization Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.)	Ceiling prices be established on building materials which will reflect to producers and dealers a "fair and reasonable profit per unit, based on current costs," and which will not reduce dollar-and-cents trade discounts and mark-ups from the Jan. 1, 1945 level.	Passed on division, 68-52, Mar. 5.
Benjamin J. Rabin (D N.Y.)	Expediter be authorized to contract for construction of housing and to sell same after completion.	Defeated on division, 71-34, Mar. 5.
Frederick C. Smith (R Ohio)	There be substituted for the Wolcott substitute provisions directing the Reconversion Director to prevent the establishment of ceiling prices on building materials which would discourage their production; and prohibiting the use of subsidies to maintain lower ceiling prices.	Defeated on voice vote, Mar. 5.
Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.)	Ceiling prices on building materials not be effective until approved by Expediter.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 5.
Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.)	Expediter's authority to forbid lumber exports be stricken out.	Defeated on voice vote, Mar. 5.
Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.)	Expediter's priorities and allocations authority be extended to housing already under construction.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 5.

The following additional amendments were offered to the Patman bill:

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)	Expediter allocate building materials so that 50 per cent will be used for homes costing \$5,000 or less, 25 per cent for homes costing between \$5,000 and \$8,000, and 25 per cent for other purposes.	Defeated on division, 61-22, Mar. 5.
-----------------------------	--	--------------------------------------

Amendments to Housing Stabilization Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)	Expediter may establish ceiling prices on existing housing which is being bought or sold for speculative purposes; that the ceiling shall be the price of the first sale after enactment; and that no sale of a house occupied by the owner for at least six months shall be deemed speculative.	Defeated on division, 107-41, Mar. 6.
Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.)	Expediter's priorities and allocations authority be extended to housing already under construction.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 6.
Emory H. Price (D Fla.)	Veterans desiring to buy or build a home be given a certificate for \$200 to be applied on same; and that OPA be instructed to revise its ceiling prices to allow a reasonable profit to all who deal in building materials.	Defeated on voice vote, Mar. 6.
Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.)	Ceiling prices be established for building materials which will reflect to processors as a group "a fair and reasonable profit per unit, based on current costs" and which will not reduce dollar-and-cents trade discounts and mark-ups below Jan. 1, 1945 levels.	Defeated on division, 57-39, Mar. 6.
Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.)	Expediter be authorized to direct OPA to adjust building materials prices so as to stimulate production.	Passed on teller vote, 102-75, Mar. 6.
Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.)	Until housing shortage is relieved, Expediter shall prevent use of materials in non-home construction except on positive showing of essentiality.	Defeated on division, 74-37, Mar. 6.
A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)	The President be authorized to appoint a Housing Expediter with authority to issue directives to other executive agencies; and that any necessary powers of the Reconversion Director be transferred to Expediter.	Passed on voice vote, Mar. 6.

Amendments to Housing Stabilization Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.)	No person, except the Expediter, shall participate in policy-making without at least five years of commercial experience in the field.	Withdrawn, Mar. 6.
Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.)	In administering National Housing Act, there shall be no discrimination on account of race, color, creed, or national origin, and that World War II veterans and their families shall receive maximum priorities.	Ruled not germane by Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) on point of order by Brent Spence (D Ky.), Mar. 6.
John W. Gwynne (R Iowa)	Courts may set aside actions of the Expediter if they are unsupported by "competent, material, and substantial evidence."	Passed on division, 176-128, Mar. 6.
Frederick C. Smith (R Ohio)	All Expediter's investigatory powers be stricken out.	Passed on roll call, 209-174, Mar. 6 (see p. 60).
Clarence E. Hancock (R N.Y.)	Penalties for false statements be limited to those made "knowingly."	Passed on division, 126-109, Mar. 6.
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	In construction and occupancy of housing under the bill, there be no discrimination because of membership or non-membership in any labor organization.	Ruled not germane by Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) on point of order by Brent Spence (D Ky.), Mar. 6.

After disposition of all the amendments on March 6, final action on the bill was delayed until the next day by the demand of Representative Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.) that an engrossed copy of the bill, with all amendments, be read. When the House convened on March 7, Miss Sumner offered a motion to recommit which was defeated on a roll call vote of 305 to 77 (see p. 62). The bill was then passed on a roll call of 358 to 24 (see p. 62).

As the Senate Banking and Currency Committee opened hearings on the bill March 26, the American Legion abandoned its neutrality and issued a strong statement supporting the original Administration program.

NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

On March 14 and 15 the House debated and passed HR 4512, a bill to authorize a program of research and demonstration in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental disorders.

The bill, introduced by Representative J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.), was unanimously reported by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Rules Committee. It had the backing of the American Psychological Association, American Psychiatric Society, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, American Legion, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, State public health agencies and private organizations, the Army and Navy, Selective Service, Veterans Administration, and the Federal Security Agency, among others.

The bill proposed a program of research and demonstration similar to those already in operation in the fields of cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, with research by the United States Public Health Service and aid to State and local programs for mental health. The bill would authorize \$4.5 million for the erection and equipment of a National Institute of Mental Health in or near Washington where the Public Health Service would carry on its research financed by an annual appropriation of \$10 million. From this amount, the Surgeon General was authorized to make grants up to a total of \$3 million, on the recommendation of a National Advisory Mental Health Council, to State agencies, health districts, and other political subdivisions to assist their research and training programs. Funds might also be granted to public and private institutions engaged in mental health work. Grants were to be determined by the population, financial need, and mental health problems of the various States.

The bill had strong bi-partisan support on the floor. Most Members apparently shared Priest's conviction that it was poor social practice to spend more than \$250 million a year in caring for the mental patients now occupying half the Nation's hospital beds, and at the same time put only \$2.5 million into research in prevention and treatment of mental disorders.

"The great objective of this bill," Priest declared, "is to begin to train personnel, to begin to conduct more adequate research and coordinate all of the activities in this field, and to furnish an impetus for States...to devote more attention to getting mental patients out of hospitals rather than locking the doors on them and keeping them there the rest of their lives."

Chief opposition came from Representatives John J. Cochran (D Mo.), John W. Gwynne (R Iowa), Ellsworth B. Buck (R N.Y.) and James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.), who objected to further grants in aid to States on the ground that the Federal Government is in a worse financial position than the States and that further grants would extend Federal control over State activities. Representative Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), a vigorous

supporter of the bill, pointed out that the grants authorized were small and could hardly go far in extending Federal control. Decrying unwillingness to give Federal help in this field, he said, "We spend as much money every year to guard against cattle going wild from eating loco weed as this bill would cost, but we cannot take care of the unfortunate human beings who...suffer from mental illness." Representative Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.) declared, "...if there is any field in Federal-State relationship where the Federal Government owes a responsibility to the citizenry of this land, it is in the field of public health."

Dr. Frederick C. Smith (R Ohio) objected to the measure as "socialized medicine," but Dr. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) replied that the American Medical Association had made no such statement about the bill and urged the need for further research in this comparatively neglected field.

Two amendments were offered to the bill, and were agreed to on voice votes. One, by Wadsworth, cut the size of grants to institutions by prohibiting aid in acquisition or construction costs. The other, by Dr. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), provided that three of the six appointed members of the Advisory Council be selected from a list of authorities in the field to be submitted to the Surgeon General by the deans of the approved medical schools of the country. The bill was passed on a division, 74 to 10, March 15.

CONFIRMATION OF WILSON W. WYATT

The Senate on February 6 confirmed, without objection, President Truman's nomination of Wilson W. Wyatt to be National Housing Administrator. Wyatt, a Louisville, Ky., attorney and former mayor of that city, was called to Washington by the President in December, 1945 to formulate an emergency program to relieve the acute housing shortage, and the appointment as National Housing Administrator followed.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON EDUCATION AND WELFARE BILLS

First Quarter 1946

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 2710	Hatton W. Sumners (D Tex.)	Detention and care of insane in Federal reservations in Maryland and Virginia.	Passed House Feb. 18.
HR 3370	John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D Va.)	School lunch program (see p. 37ff.).	Passed House Feb. 21, Senate amended, Feb. 26.

Summary of education and welfare bills, first quarter, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
S J Res 141	Wayne Morse (R Ore.)	Designation of April 19, 1946 as Students and Tea- chers Day.	Passed Senate Mar. 5.
HR 4761	Wright Patman (D Tex.)	Housing Stabilization Act (see p. 42).	Passed House Mar. 7.
HR 4512	J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)	National Mental Health Act (see p. 54).	Passed House Mar. 15.

NOTE: For veterans temporary housing, see APPROPRIATIONS

SENATE VOTES ON REDUCING SCHOOL LUNCH FUNDS AND ON DELETING AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAINING PROGRAM

1. Taft amendment to reduce authorization from \$100 million to \$57.5 million. Defeated Feb. 26, 50-21 (see p. 41).

2. Taft amendment to delete authorization in School Lunch Bill (HR 8370) for training programs and equipment. Defeated Feb. 26, 47-25 (see p. 41).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
TOTAL	YEAS	21	25			KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA			
VOTE	NAYS	50	47			BARKLEY (D)	N	N			LANGER (R)	A	A	
						STANFILL (R)	N	N			YOUNG (R)	N	Y	
DEMO-CRATS	YEAS	4	6			LOUISIANA					OHIO			
	NAYS	38	36			ELLENDER (D)	N	N			HUFFMAN (D)	N	N	
						OVERTON (D)	N	N			TAFT (R)	Y	Y	
REPUB-LICANS	YEAS	17	19			MAINE					OKLAHOMA			
	NAYS	11	10			BREWSTER (R)	Y	Y			MOORE (R)	Y	Y	
						WHITE (R)	GP	GP			THOMAS (D)	AN	N	
ALABAMA						MARYLAND					OREGON			
BANKHEAD (D)	N	N				RADCLIFFE (D)	N	N			CORDON (R)	Y	Y	
HILL (D)	N	N				TYDINGS (D)	Y	Y			MORSE (R)	N	N	
ARIZONA						MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA			
HAYDEN (D)	N	N				SALTONSTALL (R)	Y	N			GUFFEY (D)	N	N	
McFARLAND (D)	N	N				WALSH (D)	N	N			MYERS (D)	N	N	
ARKANSAS						MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND			
PULBRIGHT (D)	N	N				FERGUSON (R)	N	Y			GERRY (D)	Y	Y	
McCLELLAN (D)	N	N				VANDENBERG (R)	N	Y			GREEN (D)	N	N	
CALIFORNIA						MINNESOTA					SO. CAROLINA			
DOWNEY (D)	AN	AN				BALL (R)	Y	Y			JOHNSTON (D)	N	N	
KNOWLAND (R)	N	N				SHIPSTEAD (R)	A	A			MAYBANK (D)	N	N	
COLORADO						MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA			
JOHNSON (D)	N	Y				BILBO (D)	N	N			BUSHFIELD (R)	Y	Y	
MILLIKIN (R)	Y	Y				EASTLAND (D)	AN	AN			GURNEY (R)	Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT						MISSOURI					TENNESSEE			
HART (R)	Y	Y				BRIGGS (D)	N	N			McKELLAR (D)	N	N	
McMAHON (D)	N	N				DONNELL (R)	Y	N			STEWART (D)	N	N	
DELAWARE						MONTANA					TEXAS			
BUCK (R)	Y	Y				MURRAY (D)	AN	AN			CONNALLY (D)	A	A	
TUNNELL (D)	N	N				WHEELER (D)	N	N			O'DANIEL (D)	A	A	
FLORIDA						NEBRASKA					UTAH			
ANDREWS (D)	AN	AN				BUTLER (R)	Y	Y			MURDOCK (D)	N	N	
PEPPER (D)	N	N				WHERRY (R)	Y	Y			THOMAS (D)	N	N	
GEORGIA						NEVADA					VERMONT			
GEORGE (D)	N	N				CARVILLE (D)	N	Y			AIKEN (R)	N	N	
RUSSELL (D)	N	N				McCARRAN (D)	N	Y			AUSTIN (R)	N	Y	
IDAHO						NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA			
GOSSETT (D)	N	N				BRIDGES (R)	GP	GP			BYRD (D)	Y	Y	
TAYLOR (D)	AN	AN				TOBEY (R)	N	N			GLASS (D)	A	A	
ILLINOIS						NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON			
BROOKS (R)	A	A				HAWKES (R)	A	A			MAGNUSON (D)	N	N	
LUCAS (D)	A	A				SMITH (R)	Y	N			MITCHELL (D)	N	N	
INDIANA						NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA			
CAPEHART (R)	A	GP				CHAVEZ (D)	N	N			KILGORE (D)	AN	AN	
WILLIS (R)	Y	N				HATCK (D)	GP	GP			REVERCOMB (R)	A	A	
IOWA						NEW YORK					WISCONSIN			
HICKENLOOPER (R)	Y	Y				MEAD (D)	N	N			LA FOLLETTE (P)	N	N	
WILSON (R)	A	A				WAGNER (D)	GP	GP			WILEY (R)	A	A	
KANSAS						N.C. CAROLINA					WYOMING			
CAPPER (R)	N	Y				BAILEY (D)	Y	A			O'MAHONEY (D)	AN	AN	
REED (R)	GP	Y				HOBBS (D)	N	N			ROBERTSON (R)	N	N	

HOUSE VOTES ON THE SCHOOL LUNCH BILL (HR 3370)

1. Powell non-discrimination amendment. Passed Feb. 21, 259-109 (see p. 39).

2. Clevenger motion to recommit the bill. Defeated Feb. 21, 260-121 (see p. 40).

3. School lunch bill. Passed Feb. 21, 276-101 (see p. 40).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP- General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	259	121	276	2 HILL (R)	Y	N	Y	18 SUMNER (R)	Y	Y	N	4 FALLON (D)	Y	N	Y
VOTE	NAYS	109	260	101	4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y	N	Y	23 VURSELL (R)	GP	N	Y	1 ROE (D)	N	Y	N
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)	Y	N	Y
DEMO-	YEAS	105	56	164	3 GEELAN (D)	Y	N	Y	4 GILLIE (R)	Y	N	Y	MASSACHUSETTS			
CRATS	NAYS	99	155	45	1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	Y	N	Y	3 GRANT (R)	Y	N	Y	6 BATES (R)	Y	Y	N
					4 LUCE (R)	GP	N	Y	2 HALLECK (R)	GP	Y	N	2 CLASON (R)	Y	N	Y
REPU-	YEAS	152	65	110	AL RYTER (D)	Y	N	Y	5 HARNES (R)	GP	A	GP	11 CURLEY (D)	GP	A	A
LICANS	NAYS	10	103	56	5 TALBOT (R)	Y	N	Y	6 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y	N
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	Y	N	Y	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	Y	N	Y	8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y	N
ALABAMA					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	A	A	A	10 HERTER (R)	Y	N	Y
3 ANDREWS (D)	N	Y	N		AL TRAYNOR (D)	Y	N	Y	11 LUDLOW (D)	A	GP	A	1 HESELTON (R)	PY	A	PY
1 BOYKIN (D)	N	Y	N		FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	Y	N	Y	4 HOLMES (R)	N	Y	N
2 GRANT (D)	N	Y	N		4 CANNON (D)	N	N	Y	10 SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 LANE (D)	GP	A	GP
4 HORRS (D)	N	Y	N		5 HENDRICKS (D)	GP	A	GP	9 WILSON (R)	Y	N	Y	12 MCCORMACK (D)	GP	N	Y
6 JARMAN (D)	N	Y	N		1 PETERSON (D)	GP	A	GP	IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	N
7 MANASCO (D)	N	Y	N		2 PRICE (D)	N	Y	Y	5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y	N	Y	3 PHILBIN (D)	Y	N	Y
9 PATRICK (D)	A	N	Y		6 ROGERS (D)	N	Y	Y	6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y	N	Y	5 ROGERS (R)	Y	N	Y
5 RAINS (D)	N	Y	Y		3 SIKES (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 GWYNNE (R)	Y	Y	N	13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	Y	PN
8 SPARKMAN (D)	N	N	Y		GEORGIA				8 HOEYEN (R)	Y	N	Y	MICHIGAN			
ARIZONA					10 BROWN (D)	N	N	Y	7 JENSEN (R)	Y	Y	N	6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y	N	Y
AL HARLESS (D)	N	N	Y		4 CAMP (D)	N	N	Y	4 LECOMPT (R)	Y	N	Y	11 BRADLEY (R)	Y	N	Y
AL MURDOCK (D)	Y	N	Y		2 COX (D)	N	Y	N	1 MARTIN (R)	Y	N	Y	8 CRAWFORD (R)	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS					8 GIBSON (D)	N	Y	N	2 TALLE (R)	Y	N	Y	15 DINGELL (D)	Y	N	Y
4 CRAVENS (D)	N	Y	Y		5 MANKIN (D)	*	*	*	KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	Y	M	Y
1 GATHINGS (D)	PN	A	GP		3 PACE (D)	N	N	Y	6 CARLSON (R)	Y	N	Y	9 ENGEL (R)	Y	N	Y
7 HARRIS (D)	N	Y	N		1 PETERSON (D)	PN	A	A	1 COLE (R)	A	A	A	4 HOFFMAN (R)	Y	Y	N
5 HAYS (D)	PN	A	GP		7 TARVER (D)	N	N	Y	5 HOPE (R)	Y	N	Y	12 HOOK (D)	A	GP	GP
2 MILLS (D)	N	Y	N		6 VINSON (D)	N	N	Y	4 REES (R)	Y	N	Y	5 JONKMAN (R)	Y	N	Y
6 NORRELL (D)	N	Y	N		9 WOOD (D)	N	Y	N	2 SCRIVNER (R)	Y	Y	N	16 LESINSKI (D)	Y	N	Y
3 TRIMBLE (D)	N	N	Y		IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	A	GP	A	2 MICHENER (R)	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					2 DWORSHAK (R)	Y	N	Y	KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	A	N	Y
8 ANDERSON (R)	N	N	Y		1 WHITE (D)	Y	N	Y	8 BATES (D)	N	N	Y	14 RABAUT (D)	Y	N	Y
14 DOUGLAS (D)	Y	N	Y		ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	GP	A	GP	1 SADOWSKI (D)	A	N	Y
18 DOYLE (D)	Y	N	Y		13 ALLEN (R)	Y	N	Y	4 CHELF (D)	Y	N	Y	3 SHAFER (R)	Y	N	N
10 ELLIOTT (D)	Y	N	Y		17 AREND (R)	Y	Y	N	2 CLEMENTS (D)	Y	N	Y	7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y	Y	N
2 ENGLE (D)	Y	N	Y		25 BISHOP (R)	Y	N	Y	1 GREGORY (D)	N	N	Y	10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y	N
9 GEARHART (R)	Y	N	Y		15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	GP	A	GP	7 MAY (D)	N	N	Y	MINNESOTA			
4 HAVENNER (D)	Y	N	Y		10 CHURCH (R)	Y	Y	N	3 O'NEAL (D)	Y	N	Y	7 ANDERSEN (R)	Y	N	Y
13 HEALY (D)	PY	N	Y		24 CLIPPINGER (R)	Y	N	Y	9 ROBSION (R)	Y	N	Y	1 ANDRESEN (R)	N	M	Y
20 HINSHAW (R)	Y	N	Y		1 DAWSON (D)	Y	N	Y	5 SPENCE (D)	Y	N	Y	3 GALLAGHER (D)	Y	N	Y
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	Y	N	Y		16 DIRKSEN (R)	Y	N	Y	LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	Y	N	Y
23 IZAC (D)	Y	N	Y		AL DOUGLAS (D)	A	GP	PY	8 ALLEN (D)	N	Y	N	5 JUDD (R)	Y	N	Y
3 JOHNSON (R)	Y	N	Y		8 GORDON (D)	Y	N	Y	4 BROOKS (D)	N	Y	N	6 KNUTSON (R)	Y	Y	N
17 KING (D)	Y	N	Y		4 GORSKI (D)	Y	N	Y	3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	N	Y	N	2 O'HARA (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 LEA (D)	Y	N	Y		21 HOWELL (R)	Y	N	Y	1 HEBBERT (D)	N	Y	N	8 PITTINGER (R)	Y	N	Y
15 McDONOUGH (R)	Y	N	Y		14 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	N	7 LARCADE (D)	N	Y	N	4 STARKEY (D)	GP	A	GP
6 MILLER (D)	Y	N	Y		3 KELLY (D)	Y	N	Y	5 MCKENZIE (D)	N	Y	N	MISSISSIPPI			
11 OUTLAND (D)	Y	N	Y		7 LINK (D)	Y	N	Y	2 MALONEY (D)	N	N	Y	4 ABERNETHY (D)	N	Y	N
16 PATTERSON (D)	PY	PN	GP		19 McMILLEN (R)	Y	N	Y	6 MORRISON (D)	N	N	Y	6 COLMER (D)	GP	A	A
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y	N	Y		12 MASON (R)	Y	Y	N	MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	N	Y	N
21 SHEPPARD (D)	Y	N	Y		6 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	N	Y	3 FELLOWS (R)	GP	Y	PN	1 RANKIN (D)	N	Y	N
7 TOLAN (D)	Y	N	Y		22 PRICE (D)	Y	N	Y	1 HALE (R)	Y	Y	N	2 WHITTEN (D)	N	Y	N
12 VOORHIS (D)	N	N	Y		11 REED (R)	Y	N	Y	2 SMITH (R)	Y	N	Y	3 WHITTINGTON (D)	N	Y	N
5 WELCH (R)	Y	N	Y		9 RESA (D)	Y	N	Y	MARYLAND				5 WINSTEAD (D)	N	Y	N
COLORADO					2 ROWAN (D)	Y	N	Y	2 BALDWIN (D)	GP	PY	PN	MISSOURI			
3 CHENOWETH (R)	GP	A	GP		5 SABATH (D)	Y	N	Y	6 BEALL (R)	A	A	GP	1 ARNOLD (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 GILLESPIE (R)	Y	N	Y		20 SIMPSON (R)	Y	N	Y	3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y	N	Y	4 BELL (D)	N	Y	N

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

59

HOUSE VOTES ON INVESTIGATORY POWERS OF HOUSING EXPEDITER, AND CEILING PRICES ON OLD HOUSING (HR 4761)

1. Frederick C. Smith amendment to strike out investigatory powers of Housing Expediter. Passed March 6, 209-174. (see p. 53).

2. Committee amendment to limit price ceilings to housing built after the effective date of the Act. Passed March 6, 249-134. (see p. 47).

3. Committee amendment to strike out formula for fixing price ceilings on existing housing. Passed March 6, 246-134. (see p. 47).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; FY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	209	249	246	2 HILL (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 SUMNER (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 FALLON (D)	N	N	N
VOTE	NAYS	174	134	134	4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 VURSELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ROE (D)	Y	Y	Y
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSER (D)	N	N	N
DEMO-	YEAS	43	87	85	3 GEELAN (D)	N	N	N	4 GILLIE (R)	Y	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS			
CRATS	NAYS	168	124	123	1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	N	N	N	3 GRANT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 RATES (D)	Y	Y	Y
					4 LUCE (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 HALLECK (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 CLASON (R)	Y	Y	Y
REPUB-	YEAS	166	162	161	AL RYTER (D)	N	N	N	5 HARNESSE (R)	GP	GP	A	11 CURLEY (D)	AN	AN	AN
LICANS	NAYS	4	8	9	5 TALBOT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y	Y
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	N	N	N	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	N	N	N	8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y	Y
ALABAMA					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	A	A	GP	10 HERTER (R)	AY	AY	AY
3 ANDREWS (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL TRAYNOR (D)	N	N	N	11 LUDLOW (D)	N	N	N	1 HESELTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	
1 BOYKIN (D)	N	Y	Y	FLORIDA				1 MADSEN (D)	N	N	N	4 HOLMES (R)	AY	AY	AY	
2 GRANT (D)	N	Y	Y	4 CANNON (D)	A	A	A	10 SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 LANE (D)	N	N	N	
4 HORRIS (D)	N	Y	Y	5 HENDRICKS (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 WILSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 MCCORMACK (D)	N	N	N	
6 JARMAN (D)	GP	GP	A	1 PETERSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	Y	
7 MANASCO (D)	N	Y	Y	2 PRICE (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 PHILBIN (D)	N	N	N	
9 PATRICK (D)	N	N	N	6 ROGERS (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 ROGERS (R)	Y	Y	Y	
5 RAINS (D)	A	A	GP	3 SIKES (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 GWYNNE (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y	
8 SPARKMAN (D)	N	N	N	GEORGIA				8 HOEVEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN				
ARIZONA				10 BROWN (D)	N	Y	Y	7 JENSEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	
AL HARLESS (D)	N	N	N	4 CAMP (D)	N	Y	Y	4 LECOMTE (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 BRADLEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	
AL MURDOCK (D)	N	N	N	2 COX (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 CRAWFORD (R)	Y	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS				8 GIBSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 TALLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 DINGELL (D)	*	*	*	
4 CRAVENS (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 MANKIN (D)	N	N	N	KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	Y	Y	Y	
1 GATHINGS (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 PACE (D)	N	Y	Y	6 CARLSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 ENGEL (R)	Y	Y	Y	
7 HARRIS (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 PETERSON (D)	A	A	A	1 COLE (R)	GP	GP	A	4 HOFFMAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	
5 HAYS (D)	N	N	N	7 TARVER (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 HOPE (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 HOOK (D)	N	N	N	
2 MILLS (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 VINSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 REES (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 JONKMAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	
6 NORRELL (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 WOOD (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 SCRIVNER (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 LESINSKI (D)	N	N	N	
3 TRIMBLE (D)	N	Y	Y	IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 MICHENER (R)	Y	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA				2 DWORSHAK (R)	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	N	N	N	
8 ANDERSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 WHITE (D)	N	N	N	8 BATES (D)	N	N	N	14 RABAUT (D)	N	N	N	
14 DOUGLAS (D)	N	N	N	ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	AN	A	A	1 SADOWSKI (D)	N	N	N	
18 DOYLE (D)	N	N	N	13 ALLEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 CHELF (D)	N	N	N	3 SHAFER (R)	Y	Y	Y	
10 ELLIOTT (D)	Y	Y	Y	17 ARENDS (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 CLEMENTS (D)	N	N	N	7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y	
2 ENGLE (D)	N	Y	Y	25 BISHOP (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 GREGORY (D)	N	N	Y	10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y	Y	
9 GEARHART (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 MAY (D)	N	Y	Y	MINNESOTA				
4 HAVENNER (D)	N	N	N	10 CHURCH (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 O'NEAL (D)	N	N	N	7 ANDERSEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	
13 HEALY (D)	N	N	N	24 CLIPPINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 ROBSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ANDRESEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	
20 HINSHAW (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 DAWSON (D)	N	N	N	5 SPENCE (D)	N	N	N	3 GALLAGHER (D)	N	N	N	
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	N	N	N	16 DIRKSEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	
23 IZAC (D)	N	N	N	AL DOUGLAS (D)	N	N	N	8 ALLEN (D)	N	Y	Y	5 JUDD (R)	GP	GP	A	
3 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 GORDON (D)	N	N	N	4 BROOKS (D)	N	Y	Y	6 KNUTSON (R)	AY	AY	AY	
17 KING (D)	N	N	N	4 GORSKI (D)	N	N	N	3 DOMENGAUX (D)	GP	GP	A	2 O'HARA (R)	Y	Y	Y	
1 LEA (D)	N	Y	Y	21 HOWELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 HEBERT (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 PITTENGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	
15 McDONOUGH (R)	Y	N	N	14 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 LARCADE (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 STARKEY (D)	N	N	N	
6 MILLER (D)	N	N	N	3 KELLY (D)	Y	N	N	5 McKENZIE (D)	GP	GP	A	MISSISSIPPI				
11 OUTLAND (D)	N	N	N	7 LINK (D)	N	N	N	2 MALONEY (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 ABERNETHY (D)	Y	Y	Y	
16 PATTERSON (D)	N	N	N	19 McMILLEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 MORRISON (D)	GP	GP	A	6 COLMER (D)	Y	Y	Y	
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 MASON (R)	Y	Y	Y	MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	Y	Y	Y	
21 SHEPPARD (D)	N	N	N	6 O'BRIEN (D)	N	N	N	3 FELLOWS (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 RANKIN (D)	Y	Y	Y	
7 TOLAN (D)	N	N	N	22 PRICE (D)	N	N	N	1 HALE (R)	AY	AY	AY	2 WHITTEN (D)	Y	Y	Y	
12 VOORHIS (D)	N	N	N	11 REED (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 SMITH (R)	Y	N	N	3 WHITTINGTON (D)	Y	Y	Y	
5 WELCH (R)	N	N	N	9 RESA (D)	N	N	N	MARYLAND				5 WINSTEAD (D)	Y	Y	Y	
COLORADO				2 ROWAN (D)	N	N	N	2 BALDWIN (D)	N	Y	Y	MISSOURI				
3 CHENOWETH (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 SABATH (D)	N	N	N	6 BEALL (R)	GP	GP	A	1 ARNOLD (R)	Y	Y	Y	
1 GILLESPIE (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	N	N	N	4 BELL (D)	Y	Y	Y	

*Voted "Present"

61

HOUSE VOTES ON RECOMMITTING AND PASSING HOUSING STABILIZATION BILL

1. Sumner motion to recommit HR 4761, Housing Stabilization Bill. Defeated May 7, 305-77 (see p. 53).

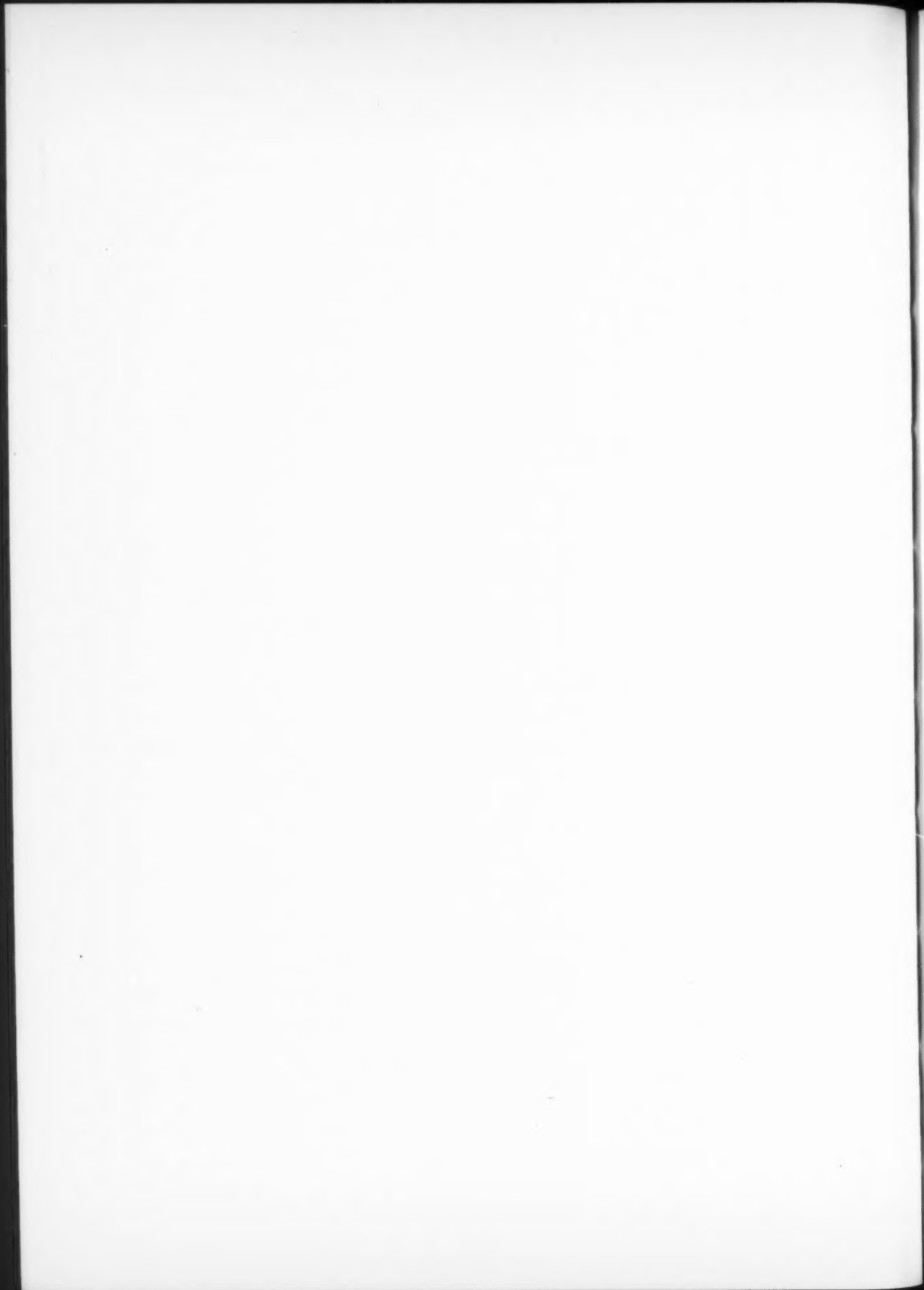
2. Passage of HR 4761, Housing Stabilization Bill. Passed Mar. 7, 358-24 (see p. 53).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	77	358		2 HILL (R)	N	Y		18 SUMNER (R)	Y	N		4 FALLON (D)	N	Y
VOTE	NAYS	305	24		4 ROCKWELL (R)	N	Y		23 VURSELL (R)	N	Y		1 ROE (D)	N	Y
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)	N	Y
DEMO-	YEAS	9	201		3 GEEHAN (D)	N	Y		4 GILLIE (R)	Y	Y		MASSACHUSETTS		
CRATS	NAYS	197	5		1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	N	Y		3 GRANT (R)	Y	Y		6 BATES (R)	N	Y
					4 LUCE (R)	N	Y		2 HALLECK (R)	Y	Y		2 CLASON (R)	N	Y
REPUB-	YEAS	67	154		AL RYTER (D)	N	Y		5 HARNESS (R)	Y	Y		11 CURLEY (D)	AN	GP
LICANS	NAYS	106	19		5 TALBOT (R)	N	Y		6 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y		9 GIFFORD (R)	N	Y
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	N	Y		8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	N	Y		8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y
					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	GP	GP		10 HERTER (R)	GP	GP
ALABAMA					AL TRAYNOR (D)	N	Y		11 LUDLOW (D)	N	Y		1 HESBETON (R)	N	Y
3 ANDREWS (D)	N	Y			FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	N	Y		4 HOLMES (R)	GP	GP
1 BOYKIN (D)	N	Y			4 CANNON (D)	A	A		10 SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y		7 LANE (D)	N	Y
2 GRANT (D)	N	Y			5 HENDRICKS (D)	N	Y		9 WILSON (R)	Y	Y		12 McCORMACK (D)	N	Y
4 HOBBS (D)	N	Y			1 PETERSON (D)	N	Y		IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y
6 JARMAN (D)	A	A			2 PRICE (D)	N	Y		5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	N	Y		3 PHILBIN (D)	N	Y
7 MANASCO (D)	N	Y			6 ROGERS (D)	N	Y		6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y	Y		5 ROGERS (R)	N	Y
9 PATRICK (D)	N	Y			3 SIKES (D)	N	Y		3 GWYNNE (R)	Y	Y		13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	Y
5 RAINS (D)	GP	A			GEORGIA				8 HORVEN (R)	N	Y		MICHIGAN		
8 SPARKMAN (D)	AN	GP			10 BROWN (D)	N	Y		7 JENSEN (R)	Y	Y		6 BLACKNEY (R)	N	Y
ARIZONA					4 CAMP (D)	N	Y		4 LECOMPTRE (R)	N	Y		11 BRADLEY (R)	Y	Y
AL HARLESS (D)	N	Y			2 COX (D)	N	Y		1 MARTIN (R)	N	Y		8 CRAWFORD (R)	Y	N
AL MURDOCK (D)	N	Y			8 GIBSON (D)	A	A		2 TALLE (R)	N	Y		15 DINGELL (D)	*	Y
ARKANSAS					5 MANKIN (D)	N	Y		KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	N	Y
4 CRAVENS (D)	N	Y			3 PACE (D)	N	Y		6 CARLSON (R)	N	Y		9 ENGEL (R)	N	Y
1 GATHINGS (D)	Y	N			1 PETERSON (D)	GP	GP		1 COLE (R)	GP	GP		4 HOFFMAN (R)	Y	N
7 HARRIS (D)	N	Y			7 TARVER (D)	N	Y		5 HOPE (R)	N	Y		12 HOOK (D)	N	Y
5 HAYS (D)	N	Y			6 VINSON (D)	N	Y		4 REES (R)	Y	Y		5 JONKMAN (R)	N	Y
2 MILLS (D)	N	Y			9 WOOD (D)	N	Y		2 SCRIVNER (R)	N	Y		16 LESINSKI (D)	N	Y
6 NORRELL (D)	N	Y			IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	Y	N		2 MICHENER (R)	N	Y
3 TRIMBLE (D)	N	Y			2 DWORSHAK (R)	N	Y		KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					1 WHITE (D)	N	Y		8 BATES (D)	N	Y		14 RABAUT (D)	N	Y
8 ANDERSON (R)	N	Y			ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A	GP		1 SADOWSKI (D)	N	Y
14 DOUGLAS (D)	N	Y			13 ALLEN (R)	Y	Y		4 CHELE (D)	N	Y		3 SHAFER (R)	Y	Y
18 DOYLE (D)	N	Y			17 ARENDS (R)	Y	Y		2 CLEMENTS (D)	N	Y		7 WOLCOTT (R)	N	Y
10 ELLIOTT (D)	N	Y			25 BISHOP (R)	Y	Y		1 GREGORY (D)	N	Y		10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y
2 ENGLE (D)	N	Y			15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	N	Y		7 MAY (D)	N	Y		MINNESOTA		
9 GEARHART (R)	N	Y			10 CHURCH (R)	N	Y		3 O'NEAL (D)	N	Y		7 ANDERSEN (R)	N	Y
4 HAVENNER (D)	N	Y			24 CLIPPINGER (R)	N	Y		9 ROBSON (R)	N	Y		1 ANDERSEN (R)	N	Y
13 HEALY (D)	N	Y			1 DAWSON (D)	N	Y		5 SPENCE (D)	N	Y		3 GALLAGHER (D)	N	Y
20 HINSHAW (R)	N	Y			16 DIRKSEN (R)	N	Y		LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	N	Y
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	GP	Y			AL DOUGLAS (D)	N	Y		8 ALLEN (D)	N	Y		5 JUDD (R)	N	Y
23 IZAC (D)	N	Y			8 GORDON (D)	N	Y		4 BROOKS (D)	N	Y		6 KNUTSON (R)	AY	GP
3 JOHNSON (R)	N	Y			4 GORSKI (D)	N	Y		3 DOMENGAUX (D)	A	GP		2 O'HARA (R)	Y	Y
17 KING (D)	N	Y			21 HOWELL (R)	N	Y		1 HERBERT (D)	N	Y		8 PITTENGER (R)	N	Y
1 LEA (D)	N	Y			14 JOHNSON (R)	N	Y		7 LARCADE (D)	N	Y		4 STARKEY (D)	N	Y
15 McDONOUGH (R)	N	Y			3 KELLY (D)	N	Y		5 McKENZIE (D)	A	A		MISSISSIPPI		
6 MILLER (D)	N	Y			7 LINK (D)	N	Y		2 MALONEY (D)	N	Y		4 ABERNETHY (D)	N	Y
11 OUTLAND (D)	N	Y			19 McMILLEN (R)	N	Y		6 MORRISON (D)	AY	GP		6 COLMER (D)	N	Y
16 PATTERSON (D)	N	Y			12 MASON (R)	Y	N		MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	N	Y
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y	N			6 O'BRIEN (D)	N	Y		3 FELLOWS (R)	Y	Y		1 RANKIN (D)	Y	Y
21 SHEPPARD (D)	N	A			22 PRICE (D)	N	Y		1 HALE (R)	AN	GP		2 WHITTEN (D)	N	Y
7 TOLAN (D)	N	Y			11 REED (R)	Y	Y		2 SMITH (R)	N	Y		3 WHITTINGTON (D)	Y	Y
12 VOORHIS (D)	N	Y			9 RESA (D)	N	Y		MARYLAND				5 WINSTED (D)	N	Y
5 WELCH (R)	N	Y			2 ROWAN (D)	N	Y		2 BALDWIN (D)	N	Y		MISSOURI		
COLORADO					5 SABATH (D)	N	Y		6 BEALL (R)	AY	GP		1 ARNOLD (R)	GP	Y
3 CHENOWETH (R)	Y	Y			20 SIMPSON (R)	N	Y		3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	N	Y		4 BELL (D)	N	Y
1 GILLESPIE (R)	N	Y													

*Voted "Present"

HOUSE VOTE																			
	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	N	Y		34 KILBURN (R)	AY	GP		8 RIZLEY (R)	Y	Y		6 PRIEST (D)	AN	GP					
9 CANNON (D)	A	A		19 KLEIN (D)	N	Y		1 SCHWABE (R)	Y	Y		1 REECE (R)	Y	Y					
8 CARNAHAN (D)	N	Y		3 LATHAM (R)	N	Y		3 STEWART (D)	N	Y		TEXAS							
10 COCHRAN (D)	N	Y		30 LEFEVRE (R)	Y	Y		2 STIGLER (D)	GP	GP		3 BECKWORTH (D)	N	Y					
3 COLE (R)	N	Y		23 LYNCH (D)	N	Y		7 WICKERSHAM (D)	N	Y		2 COMBS (D)	N	Y					
12 FLOESER (R)	Y	Y		18 MARCANTONIO ALP	N	Y		OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	A					
2 SCHWABE (R)	AY	GP		13 O'TOOLE (D)	N	Y		3 ANGELL (R)	N	Y		13 GOSSETT (D)	A	A					
7 SHORT (R)	Y	N		8 PFEIFER (D)	N	Y		4 ELLSWORTH (R)	Y	N		6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	N	Y					
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	N	Y		22 POWELL (D)	AN	GP		1 NORBLAD (R)	N	Y		10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	N	Y					
11 SULLIVAN (D)	N	Y		26 QUINN (D)	N	Y		2 STOCKMAN (R)	Y	N		20 KILDAY (D)	Y	N					
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	N	Y		24 RABIN (D)	N	Y		PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	Y	N					
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	N	Y		1 BARRETT (D)	N	Y		14 LYLE (D)	N	Y					
2 D'EWART (R)	N	Y		45 REED (R)	Y	N		3 BRADLEY (D)	N	Y		19 MAHON (D)	N	Y					
1 MANSFIELD (D)	N	Y		5 ROE (D)	N	Y		22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	N	Y		9 MANSFIELD (D)	N	Y					
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	N	Y		29 CAMPBELL (R)	N	Y		1 PATMAN (D)	N	Y					
2 BUFFETT (R)	Y	Y		12 ROONEY (D)	N	Y		30 CORBETT (R)	N	Y		7 PICKETT (D)	N	Y					
1 CURTIS (R)	Y	N		1 SHARP (R)	N	Y		32 EBERHARTER (D)	N	Y		11 POAGE (D)	N	Y					
4 MILLER (R)	AY	GP		10 SOMERS (D)	N	Y		12 PENTON (R)	N	Y		4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-					
3 STEFAN (R)	N	Y		38 TABER (R)	Y	N		11 FLOOD (D)	N	Y		17 RUSSELL (D)	Y	A					
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	N	Y		31 FULTON (R)	N	Y		5 SUMNERS (D)	N	Y					
AL BUNKER (D)	N	Y		21 TORRENS (D)	N	Y		19 GAVIN (R)	Y	Y		8 THOMAS (D)	N	Y					
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	Y	Y		8 GERLACH (R)	N	Y		16 THOMASON (D)	N	Y					
2 ADAMS (R)	GP	GP		N.C. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	N	Y		15 WEST (D)	Y	N					
1 MERROW (R)	N	Y		3 BARDEN (D)	Y	Y		25 GRAHAM (R)	Y	Y		18 WORLEY (D)	N	Y					
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	A	A		2 GRANAHAN (D)	N	Y		UTAH							
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	N	Y		11 BULWINKLE (D)	N	Y		5 GREEN (D)	N	Y		1 GRANGER (D)	N	Y					
8 CANFIELD (R)	Y	N		8 BURGIN (D)	N	Y		21 GROSS (R)	Y	Y		2 ROBINSON (D)	A	A					
6 CASE (R)	N	Y		7 CLARK (D)	A	A		13 HOCH (D)	N	Y		VERMONT							
5 EATON (R)	N	Y		4 COOLEY (D)	N	Y		27 KELLEY (D)	AN	GP		AL PLUMLEY (R)	Y	Y					
2 HAND (R)	N	Y		9 DOUGHTON (D)	N	Y		9 KINZER (R)	Y	Y		VIRGINIA							
14 HART (D)	N	Y		6 DURHAM (D)	GP	GP		18 KUNKEL (R)	N	Y		6 ALMOND (D)	Y	Y					
10 HARTLEY (R)	N	Y		10 ERVIN (D)	N	Y		16 McCONNELL (R)	AY	GP		1 BLAND (D)	GP	A					
12 KEAN (R)	N	Y		5 FOLGER (D)	N	Y		6 McGLINCHEY (D)	N	Y		5 BURCH (D)	N	Y					
4 MATHEWS (R)	N	Y		2 KERR (D)	N	Y		24 MORGAN (D)	N	Y		2 DAUGHTON (D)	N	A					
13 NORTON (D)	AN	GP		12 WEAVER (D)	N	Y		10 MURPHY (D)	N	Y		4 DREWRY (D)	N	Y					
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	N	Y		NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	AY	GP		9 FLANNAGAN (D)	N	Y					
7 THOMAS (R)	Y	Y		AL LEMKE (R)	Y	Y		28 RODGERS (R)	N	Y		3 GARY (D)	N	Y					
9 TOWE (R)	Y	N		AL ROBERTSON (R)	Y	Y		4 SHERIDAN (D)	N	Y		7 ROBERTSON (D)	N	Y					
1 WOLVERTON (R)	N	Y		OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y		8 SMITH (D)	N	Y					
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	N	Y		23 (VACANCY)	-	-		WASHINGTON							
AL (VACANCY)	-	-		22 BOLTON (R)	N	Y		26 TIBBOTT (R)	N	Y		6 COFFEE (D)	N	Y					
AL PERNADEZ (D)	N	Y		11 BREHM (R)	N	Y		20 WALTER (D)	N	Y		1 DELACY (D)	N	Y					
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	Y	Y		33 (VACANCY)	-	-		4 HOLMES (R)	N	Y					
42 ANDREWS (R)	Y	Y		5 CLEVINGER (R)	Y	N		7 WOLFENDEN (R)	Y	Y		5 HORAN (R)	N	Y					
17 BALDWIN (R)	AN	GP		21 CROSSER (D)	N	Y		RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	GP	A					
4 BARRY (D)	N	Y		1 ELSTON (R)	N	Y		2 FOGARTY (D)	N	Y		3 SAVAGE (D)	N	Y					
29 BENNET (R)	N	Y		20 FEIGHAN (D)	N	Y		1 FORAND (D)	N	Y		W. VIRGINIA							
20 BLOOM (D)	N	Y		3 GARDNER (D)	AN	GP		S.C. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	N	Y					
16 BUCK (R)	AY	GP		15 GRIFFITHS (R)	N	Y		4 BRYSON (D)	N	Y		4 ELLIS (R)	Y	Y					
25 BUCKLEY (D)	N	Y		2 HESS (R)	N	Y		3 HARE (D)	N	Y		6 HEDRICK (D)	N	Y					
44 BUTLER (R)	N	Y		14 HUBER (D)	N	Y		6 McMILLAN (D)	N	Y		5 KEE (D)	N	Y					
32 BYRNE (D)	N	Y		10 JENKINS (R)	Y	Y		5 RICHARDS (D)	N	Y		1 NEELY (D)	N	Y					
15 CELLER (D)	N	Y		4 JONES (R)	Y	N		2 RILEY (D)	N	Y		2 RANDOLPH (D)	AN	GP					
39 COLE (R)	N	Y		19 KIRWAN (D)	N	Y		1 RIVERS (D)	AN	GP		WISCONSIN							
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	N	Y		18 LEWIS (R)	N	Y		SOUTH DAKOTA				5 BIERMILLER (D)	N	Y					
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	N	Y		6 McCOWEN (R)	N	Y		2 CASE (R)	N	Y		8 BYRNES (R)	Y	N					
48 ELBAESSER (R)	N	Y		17 MCGREGOR (R)	AY	GP		1 MUNDT (R)	N	Y		2 HENRY (R)	AY	GP					
35 FULLER (R)	N	Y		9 RAMEY (R)	N	Y		TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	N	Y					
28 GAMBLE (R)	N	Y		8 SMITH (R)	Y	N		9 COOPER (D)	N	Y		6 KEEPE (R)	N	Y					
27 GWINN (R)	Y	Y		16 THOM (D)	A	GP		7 COURTNEY (D)	N	Y		7 MURRAY (R)	N	Y					
37 HALL, E. A. (R)	N	Y		12 VORTS (R)	Y	Y		10 DAVIS (D)	N	Y		10 O'KONSKI (R)	N	Y					
2 HALL, L. W. (R)	N	Y		13 WEICHEL (R)	N	Y		5 EARTHMAN (D)	N	Y		1 SMITH (R)	Y	N					
36 HANCOCK (R)	Y	Y		OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	N	Y		3 STEVENSON (R)	N	Y					
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	N	Y		4 BOREN (D)	Y	N		2 JENNINGS (R)	N	Y		4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	N	Y					
31 KEARNEY (R)	N	Y		6 JOHNSON (D)	N	Y		3 KEFAUVER (D)	N	Y		WYOMING							
9 KEOGH (D)	N	Y		5 MONROEY (D)	N	Y		8 MURRAY (D)	N	Y		AL BARRETT (R)	N	Y					



IV

FOREIGN POLICY

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1946

Transfer of Naval vessels to China - *passed House.*

Nominations of Fred M. Vinson to be United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and of William L. Clayton, Harry D. White and Emilio G. Collado to be officers of the Bank and Fund - *confirmed by Senate.*

TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS TO CHINA

The House on March 12 passed HR 5356, authorizing transfer of surplus Naval vessels to the Republic of China, by a record vote, 313 to 32 (see p. 68).

Little opposition to the bill appeared, but it was modified somewhat by committee amendments and amendments from the floor to make its provisions more specific. As reported from committee, the bill would have authorized the gift, sale or lease to China of any Naval vessels except submarines below the size of destroyers, and the assignment of United States Naval personnel to assist in their operation and training of Chinese crews. Amendments offered by Representatives Jack Z. Anderson (R Calif.) and W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) limiting the authorization to 271 vessels and the assignment of not more than one hundred officers and two hundred enlisted men were accepted by Representative Carl Vinson (D Ga.), author of the bill, as defining its actual intent, and were agreed to without objection.

An amendment by Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D Ga.) which would have stricken out the word "gift" and thus required at least a token payment for the ships was defeated on a division, 78 to 13.

The only other extended discussion concerned a provision authorizing the assigned Naval personnel to accept extra pay from the Republic of China, to make up for the high cost of living due to Chinese inflation. Vinson himself finally offered an amendment to strike out this provision, and then accepted a modification of the amendment by Cole of New York which authorized the Secretary of the Navy to increase the compensation of the assigned personnel. The amendment as modified was ac-

cepted without further debate, as was another committee amendment terminating the authorization five years after enactment of the bill.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

On February 6, the Senate confirmed without objection President Truman's nominees to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to the International Monetary Fund.

Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury (for biographical sketch, see Vol. I, p. 541) was nominated to be the United States Governor of both the Bank and the Fund. As Vinson's alternate, the President named William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of economic affairs. Clayton, formerly head of Anderson, Clayton and Company, Houston, Texas, the world's largest cotton-marketing company, had served the Government previously as Deputy Federal Loan Administrator, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Surplus War Property Administrator. The international operations of the company which he had headed for many years had led to some objections in the Senate when he was named Assistant Secretary of State by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., but his nomination to the International Bank and Fund failed to raise a ripple.

Harry D. White, career man who is Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and regarded as the Treasury's top monetary expert, was confirmed at the same time as American Executive Director of the Monetary Fund.

Fourth nominee confirmed was Emilio G. Collado, deputy on financial affairs to the Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs. Collado was named as United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Before coming to the State Department in 1938, he had been with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Treasury Department.

Vinson and Clayton were appointed for five-year terms; White and Collado for two-year terms.

On March 28 the Senate without objection confirmed John G. Winant as representative of the United States on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Winant, who had been Ambassador to Great Britain since 1941, was formerly Governor of New Hampshire, chairman of the Social Security Board, and Director of the International Labor Office.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

The only change in membership of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during 1945 was the appointment of Chan Gurney (R S.D.) to replace Hiram W. Johnson (R Calif.) after the latter's death in August.

This change made Robert M. La Follette (Prog Wis.) the Committee's ranking minority member and Arthur Capper (R Kan.) the ranking Republican member.

In the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) was appointed to succeed John S. Wood (D Ga.), who resigned in July to become chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

(For a complete list of committee members and sketches of chairmen and ranking Republicans, see Vol. I, p. 42. The name of Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) was inadvertently omitted from the Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in that listing.)

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON FOREIGN POLICY

First Quarter 1946

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Executive D	President	Convention with United Kingdom for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of income tax evasion.	Recommitted to Foreign Relations Committee by unanimous consent Feb. 6.
Executive E	President	Convention with United Kingdom for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of estate tax evasion.	Recommitted to Foreign Relations Committee by unanimous consent Feb. 6.
H Res 522	Pete Jarman (D Ala.)	Designation of April 15, 1946, as Pan-American Day.	Passed House Feb. 13.
S 765	Owen Brewster (R Maine)	U.S. participation in Arctic meteorological reporting.	Passed Senate Nov. 29, 1945, House Feb. 4; Approved Feb. 12.
HR 5356	Carl Vinson (D Ga.)	Authorization for transfer of Naval vessels to China..	Passed House Mar. 12.

HOUSE VOTES ON SHIPS FOR CHINA; BROADCASTING BILL

1. HR 5356, to authorize transfer of surplus Naval vessels to China.
Passed March 12, 313-32 (see p. 65).

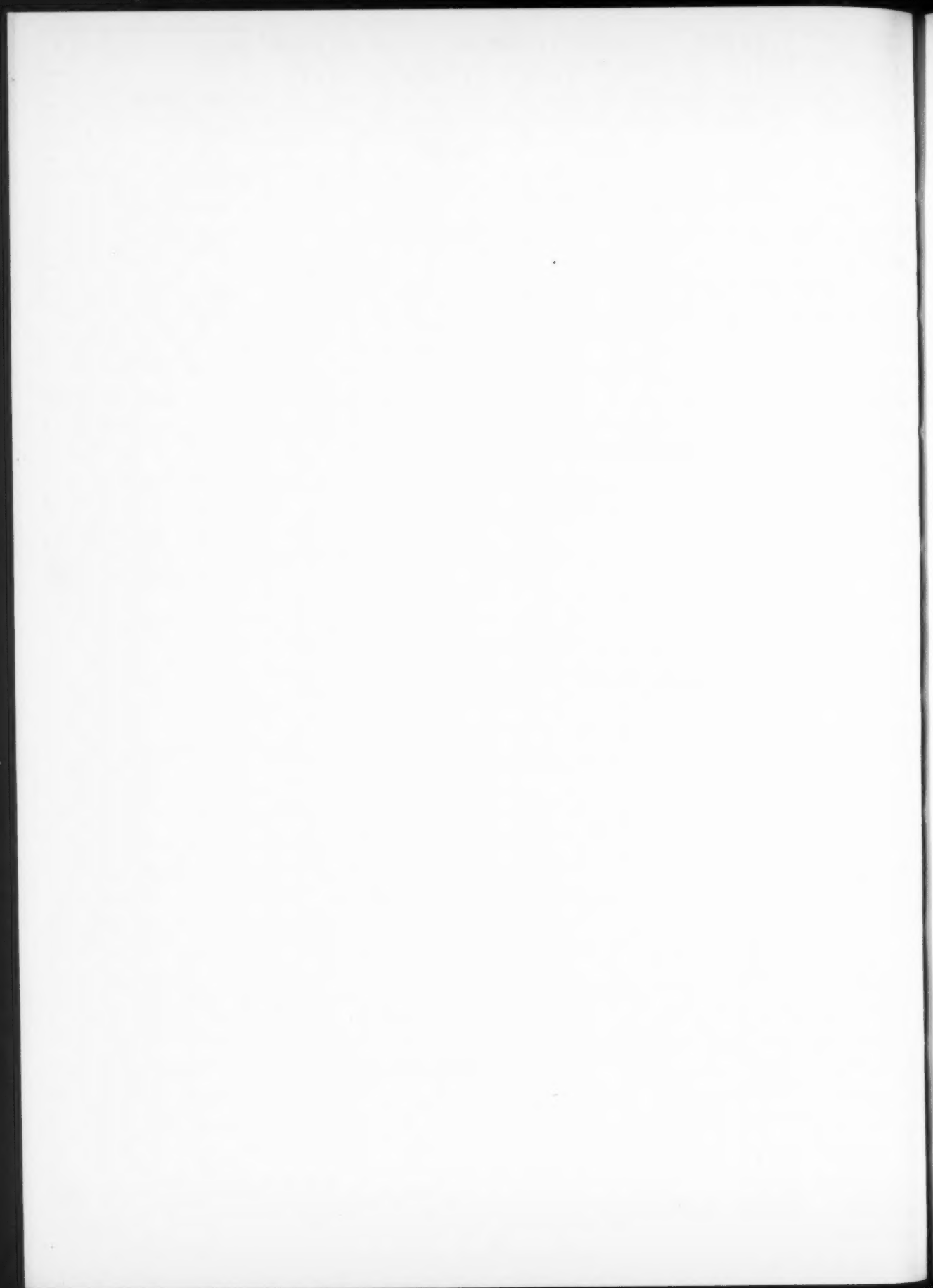
2. Resolution to send to conference S 63, bill to curb labor interference with broadcasting. Passed March 12, 310-39 (see p. 92).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	313	310		2 HILL (R)	Y	Y		18 SUMNER (R)	A	Y		4 FALLON (D)	Y	Y	
VOTE	NAYS	32	39		4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y	Y		23 VURSELL (R)	Y	Y		1 ROE (D)	Y	Y	
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)	GP	A	
DEMO-	YEAS	172	144		3 GERLAN (D)	A	N		4 GILLIE (R)	Y	Y		MASSACHUSETTS			
CRATS	NAYS	12	38		1 KOPPELMANN (D)	Y	Y		3 GRANT (R)	Y	Y		6 RATES (R)	Y	Y	
					4 LUCE (R)	GP	GP		2 HALLECK (R)	Y	Y		2 CLASON (R)	Y	Y	
REPUB-	YEAS	140	165		AL RYTER (D)	Y	Y		5 HARNESS (R)	Y	Y		11 CURLEY (D)	A	GP	
LICANS	NAYS	19	0		5 TALBOT (R)	GP	GP		6 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y		9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y	
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	GP	Y		8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	A	Y		8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y	
ALABAMA					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	Y	Y		10 HERTER (R)	Y	Y	
3 ANDREWS (D)	Y	Y			AL TRAYNOR (D)	Y	Y		11 LUDLOW (D)	Y	A		1 HESELTON (R)	Y	Y	
1 BOYKIN (D)	A	Y			FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	Y	N		4 HOLMES (R)	GP	GP	
2 GRANT (D)	Y	Y			4 CANNON (D)	Y	Y		10 SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y		7 LANE (D)	Y	N	
4 HOBBS (D)	Y	Y			5 HENDRICKS (D)	Y	Y		9 WILSON (R)	Y	Y		12 McCORMACK (D)	Y	Y	
6 JARMAN (D)	GP	A			1 PETERSON (D)	Y	Y		IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	
7 MANASCO (D)	Y	Y			2 PRICE (D)	A	A		5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y	Y		3 PHILBIN (D)	Y	N	
9 PATRICK (D)	A	A			6 ROGERS (D)	A	Y		6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y	Y		5 ROGERS (R)	Y	Y	
5 RAINS (D)	A	A			3 SIKES (D)	Y	Y		3 GWYNNE (R)	N	Y		13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	Y	
8 SPARKMAN (D)	GP	GP			GEORGIA				8 HOEVEN (R)	Y	Y		MICHIGAN			
ARIZONA					10 BROWN (D)	Y	Y		7 JENSEN (R)	N	Y		6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y	Y	
AL HARLESS (D)	Y	Y			4 CAMP (D)	GP	GP		4 LECOMPTTE (R)	Y	Y		11 BRADLEY (R)	N	GP	
AL MURDOCK (D)	Y	Y			2 COX (D)	Y	Y		1 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y		8 CRAWFORD (R)	N	Y	
ARKANSAS					8 GIBSON (D)	Y	Y		2 TALLE (R)	Y	Y		15 DINGELL (D)	Y	Y	
4 CRAVENS (D)	N	Y			5 MANKIN (D)	Y	Y		KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	Y	Y	
1 GATHINGS (D)	Y	Y			3 PACE (D)	N	Y		6 CARLSON (R)	Y	Y		9 ENGEL (R)	Y	Y	
7 HARRIS (D)	Y	Y			1 PETERSON (D)	GP	GP		1 COLE (R)	Y	Y		4 HOFFMAN (R)	N	Y	
5 HAYS (D)	Y	Y			7 TARVER (D)	N	Y		5 HOPE (R)	Y	Y		12 HOOK (D)	Y	N	
2 MILLS (D)	Y	Y			6 VINSON (D)	Y	Y		4 REES (R)	Y	Y		5 JONKMAN (R)	Y	Y	
6 NORRELL (D)	Y	Y			9 WOOD (D)	A	A		2 SCRIVNER (R)	N	Y		16 LESINSKI (D)	GP	GP	
3 TRIMBLE (D)	Y	Y			IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	N	Y		2 MICHENER (R)	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA					2 DWORSHAK (R)	N	Y		KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	N	
8 ANDERSON (R)	Y	Y			1 WHITE (D)	N	Y		8 BATES (D)	Y	Y		14 RABAUT (D)	Y	Y	
14 DOUGLAS (D)	Y	Y			ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A	A		1 SADOWSKI (D)	Y	N	
18 DOYLE (D)	Y	Y			13 ALLEN (R)	GP	GP		4 CHELF (D)	A	A		3 SHAFER (R)	GP	GP	
10 ELLIOTT (D)	Y	Y			17 ARENDS (R)	Y	Y		2 CLEMENTS (D)	Y	Y		7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y	Y	
2 ENGLE (D)	Y	Y			25 BISHOP (R)	Y	Y		1 GREGORY (D)	Y	Y		10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y	
9 GEARHART (R)	Y	Y			15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	Y	Y		7 MAY (D)	Y	Y		MINNESOTA			
4 HAVENNER (D)	Y	N			10 CHURCH (R)	Y	Y		3 O'NEAL (D)	Y	Y		7 ANDERSEN (R)	Y	Y	
13 HEALY (D)	Y	N			24 CLIPPINGER (R)	Y	Y		9 ROBSION (R)	N	Y		1 ANDRESEN (R)	Y	Y	
20 HINSHAW (R)	Y	Y			1 DAWSON (D)	A	A		5 SPENCE (D)	Y	Y		3 GALLAGHER (D)	Y	N	
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	Y	Y			16 DIRKSEN (R)	Y	Y		LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	Y	Y	
23 IZAC (D)	Y	Y			AL DOUGLAS (D)	Y	Y		8 ALLEN (D)	N	Y		5 JUDD (R)	Y	GP	
3 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y			8 GORDON (D)	Y	N		4 BROOKS (D)	Y	Y		6 KNUTSON (R)	GP	GP	
17 KING (D)	Y	A			4 GORSKI (D)	GP	N		3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	Y	Y		2 O'HARA (R)	GP	GP	
1 LEA (D)	Y	Y			21 HOWELL (R)	GP	GP		1 HEBERT (D)	Y	Y		8 PITTENGER (R)	N	Y	
15 McDONOUGH (R)	Y	Y			14 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y		7 LARCADE (D)	N	Y		4 STARKEY (D)	Y	N	
6 MILLER (D)	Y	Y			3 KELLY (D)	Y	Y		5 McKENZIE (D)	A	A		MISSISSIPPI			
11 OUTLAND (D)	Y	Y			7 LINK (D)	Y	N		2 MALONEY (D)	A	Y		4 ABERNETHY (D)	Y	Y	
16 PATTERSON (D)	Y	N			19 McMILLEN (R)	Y	Y		6 MORRISON (D)	GP	GP		6 COLMER (D)	N	Y	
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y	Y			12 MASON (R)	Y	Y		MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	N	Y	
21 SHEPPARD (D)	Y	Y			6 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	Y		3 FELLOWS (R)	GP	Y		1 RANKIN (D)	N	Y	
7 TOLAN (D)	Y	Y			22 PRICE (D)	Y	N		1 HALE (R)	Y	Y		2 WHITTEN (D)	Y	Y	
12 VOORHIS (D)	Y	Y			11 REED (R)	GP	Y		2 SMITH (R)	Y	Y		3 WHITTINGTON (D)	Y	Y	
5 WELCH (R)	Y	Y			9 RESA (D)	Y	A		MARYLAND				5 WINSTEAD (D)	Y	Y	
COLORADO					2 ROWAN (D)	Y	N		2 BALDWIN (D)	GP	GP		MISSOURI			
3 CHENOWETH (R)	Y	Y			5 SABATH (D)	Y	N		6 BEALL (R)	GP	Y		1 ARNOLD (R)	N	Y	
1 GILLESPIE (R)	Y	Y			20 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y		3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y	Y		4 BELL (D)	Y	A	

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	N	Y		34 KILBURN (R)	Y	GP		8 RIZLEY (R)	GP	GP		6 PRIEST (D)	Y	Y	
9 CANNON (D)	Y	Y		19 KLEIN (D)	Y	N		1 SCHWABE (R)	N	Y		1 REECE (R)	Y	Y	
8 CARNAHAN (D)	Y	Y		3 LATHAM (R)	Y	GP		3 STEWART (D)	N	Y		TEXAS			
13 COCHRAN (D)	Y	Y		30 LEFEVRE (R)	Y	Y		2 STIGLER (D)	Y	Y		3 BECKWORTH (D)	Y	Y	
3 COLE (R)	Y	Y		23 LYNCH (D)	A	N		7 WICKERSHAM (D)	Y	Y		2 COMBS (D)	Y	Y	
12 PLOESER (R)	Y	Y		18 MARCANTONIO ALP	Y	N		OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	A	
2 SCHWABE (R)	GP	GP		13 O'TOOLE (D)	Y	N		3 ANGELL (R)	Y	Y		13 GCSSETT (D)	A	A	
7 SHORT (R)	Y	Y		8 PFELFER (D)	Y	N		4 ELLSWORTH (R)	Y	Y		6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	Y	Y	
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	Y	Y		22 POWELL (D)	Y	GP		1 NORBLAD (R)	Y	Y		10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	Y	*	
11 SULLIVAN (D)	Y	Y		26 QUINN (D)	GP	GP		2 STOCKMAN (R)	Y	Y		20 KILDAY (D)	Y	Y	
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	Y	Y		24 RABIN (D)	A	A		PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	Y	Y	
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	Y	GP		1 BARRETT (D)	Y	N		14 LYLE (D)	Y	Y	
2 D'EWART (R)	Y	Y		45 REED (R)	Y	Y		3 BKADLEY (D)	Y	N		19 MAHON (D)	Y	Y	
1 MANSFIELD (D)	Y	Y		5 ROE (D)	A	GP		22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	Y	Y		9 MANSFIELD (D)	Y	Y	
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	A	A		29 CAMPBELL (R)	Y	Y		1 PATMAN (D)	Y	Y	
2 BUFFETT (R)	N	Y		12 ROONEY (D)	GP	GP		30 CORBETT (R)	Y	Y		7 PICKETT (D)	N	Y	
1 CURTIS (R)	Y	Y		1 SHARP (R)	Y	Y		32 EBERHARTER (D)	Y	Y		11 POAGE (D)	Y	Y	
4 MILLER (R)	Y	Y		10 SOMERS (D)	GP	GP		12 FENTON (R)	Y	Y		4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-	
3 STEFAN (R)	Y	Y		38 TABER (R)	Y	Y		11 FLOOD (D)	Y	Y		17 RUSSELL (D)	Y	Y	
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	GP	GP		31 FULTON (R)	Y	Y		5 SUMNERS (D)	A	Y	
AL BUNKER (D)	Y	N		21 TORRENS (D)	GP	GP		19 GAVIN (R)	GP	GP		8 THOMAS (D)	Y	Y	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	Y	Y		8 GERLACH (R)	GP	GP		16 THOMASON (D)	Y	Y	
2 ADAMS (R)	Y	Y		NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	Y	Y		15 WEST (D)	Y	Y	
1 MERROW (R)	GP	GP		3 BARDEN (D)	A	A		25 GRAHAM (R)	Y	Y		18 WORLEY (D)	Y	Y	
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	Y	Y		2 GRANAHAH (D)	Y	N		UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	GP	Y		11 BULWINKLE (D)	GP	GP		5 GREEN (D)	Y	N		1 GRANGER (D)	Y	Y	
8 CANFIELD (R)	Y	Y		8 BURGIN (D)	GP	Y		21 GROSS (R)	Y	Y		2 ROBINSON (D)	A	Y	
6 CASE (R)	Y	Y		7 CLARK (D)	A	A		13 HOCH (D)	Y	N		VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	Y	Y		4 COOLEY (D)	GP	A		27 KELLEY (D)	GP	GP		AL PLUMLEY (R)	Y	Y	
2 HAND (R)	A	A		9 DOUGHTON (D)	Y	Y		9 KINZER (R)	Y	Y		VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	Y	A		6 DURHAM (D)	Y	Y		18 KUNKEL (R)	Y	Y		6 ALMOND (D)	Y	Y	
10 HARTLEY (R)	GP	Y		10 ERVIN (D)	Y	Y		16 McCONNELL (R)	Y	Y		1 BLAND (D)	Y	Y	
12 KEAN (R)	Y	Y		5 FOLGER (D)	Y	Y		6 MCGLINCHAY (D)	GP	GP		5 BURCH (D)	Y	Y	
4 MATHEWS (R)	Y	Y		2 KERR (D)	Y	Y		24 MORGAN (D)	Y	N		2 DAUGHTON (D)	Y	Y	
13 NORTON (D)	GP	GP		12 WEAVER (D)	A	Y		10 MURPHY (D)	Y	Y		4 DREWRY (D)	Y	Y	
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	GP	GP		NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	A	Y		9 FLANNAGAN (D)	Y	Y	
7 THOMAS (R)	Y	Y		AL LEMKE (R)	N	Y		28 RODGERS (R)	Y	Y		3 GARY (D)	Y	Y	
9 TOWE (R)	Y	Y		AL ROBERTSON (R)	GP	GP		4 SHERIDAN (D)	GP	GP		7 ROBERTSON (D)	GP	GP	
1 WOLVERTON (R)	Y	Y		OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	GP	Y		8 SMITH (D)	Y	Y	
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	Y	Y		23 (VACANCY)	-	-		WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)	-	-		22 BOLTON (R)	Y	Y		26 TIBBOTT (R)	Y	Y		6 COFFEE (D)	GP	GP	
AL PERNANDEZ (D)	Y	A		11 BREHM (R)	Y	Y		20 WALTER (D)	Y	Y		1 DELACY (D)	Y	A	
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	Y	Y		33 (VACANCY)	-	-		4 HOLMES (R)	Y	Y	
42 ANDREWS (R)	Y	Y		5 CLEVINGER (R)	Y	Y		7 WOLFENDEN (R)	Y	Y		5 HORAN (R)	Y	Y	
17 BALDWIN (R)	GP	GP		21 CROSSER (D)	Y	A		RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	Y	Y	
4 BARRY (D)	Y	Y		1 ELSTON (R)	Y	Y		2 FOGARTY (D)	Y	Y		3 SAVAGE (D)	Y	N	
29 BENNET (R)	Y	Y		20 FEIGHAN (D)	Y	Y		1 FORAND (D)	A	Y		W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	Y	A		3 GARDNER (D)	GP	GP		SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	A	N	
16 BUCK (R)	Y	Y		15 GRIFFITHS (R)	Y	Y		4 BRYSON (D)	Y	Y		4 ELLIS (R)	Y	Y	
25 BUCKLEY (D)	GP	GP		2 HESS (R)	Y	Y		3 HARE (D)	Y	Y		6 HEDRICK (D)	Y	Y	
44 BUTLER (R)	GP	GP		14 HUBER (D)	Y	A		6 McMILLAN (D)	Y	Y		5 KEE (D)	Y	N	
32 BYRNE (D)	Y	GP		10 JENKINS (R)	Y	Y		5 RICHARDS (D)	Y	Y		1 NEELY (D)	Y	N	
15 CELLER (D)	Y	N		4 JONES (R)	N	Y		2 RILEY (D)	Y	Y		2 RANDOLPH (D)	Y	AY	
39 COLE (R)	Y	Y		19 KIRWAN (D)	Y	Y		1 RIVERS (D)	Y	Y		WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	Y	N		18 LEWIS (R)	Y	Y		SOUTH DAKOTA				5 BIEMILLER (D)	Y	N	
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	Y	N		6 McCOWEN (R)	Y	Y		2 CASE (R)	A	Y		8 BYRNES (R)	Y	Y	
43 ELSSASSER (R)	Y	Y		17 MCGREGOR (R)	Y	Y		1 MUNDT (R)	Y	Y		2 HENRY (R)	Y	Y	
35 FULLER (R)	GP	GP		9 RAMEY (R)	Y	Y		TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	N	Y	
28 GAMBLE (R)	GP	GP		8 SMITH (R)	N	Y		9 COOPER (D)	Y	Y		6 KEEPE (R)	Y	Y	
27 GWINN (R)	Y	Y		16 THOM (D)	GP	A		7 COURTNEY (D)	Y	Y		7 MURRAY (R)	Y	Y	
37 HALL, E. A. (R)	Y	Y		12 VORYS (R)	Y	Y		10 DAVIS (D)	Y	Y		10 O'KONSKI (R)	Y	Y	
2 HALL, L. W. (R)	Y	Y		13 WELCHEL (R)	GP	GP		5 EARTHMAN (D)	Y	Y		1 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	
36 HANCOCK (R)	Y	Y		OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	Y	Y		3 STEVENSON (R)	Y	Y	
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	Y	N		4 BOREN (D)	Y	Y		2 JENNINGS (R)	Y	Y		4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	A	A	
31 KEARNEY (R)	Y	Y		6 JOHNSON (D)	N	Y		3 KEFAUVER (D)	Y	Y		WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	GP	GP		5 MONRONEY (D)	Y	Y		8 MURRAY (D)	Y	Y		AL BARRETT (R)	N	Y	

*Voted "Present"



V

LABOR

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March, 1946.

Employment Act of 1946 - *Conference report agreed to in both houses and approved (passed Senate in third quarter, House in fourth quarter, 1945).*

Return of USES to the States - *passed House.*

Fair Employment Practice Bill - *displaced on Senate calendar.*

Labor Disputes Act of 1946 - *passed House.*

Bill to curb labor interference with broadcasting - *passed House amended (passed Senate February 1945): conference report accepted by House.*

CONFERENCE REPORT ON FULL EMPLOYMENT

A compromise form of the Full Employment Bill (S 380), which had passed the Senate in September (Vol. I, p. 486ff.) and the House in December (Vol. I, p. 668ff.), was finally agreed to by the conference committee February 5. The House adopted the conference report February 6 on a roll call vote of 320 to 84 (see p. 98), and the Senate agreed by voice vote February 8.

The conference committee, though it wrote a completely new bill, followed the version of the House more closely than that of the Senate. In his January 3 speech to the Nation, President Truman had declared the Senate bill "satisfactory" to the Administration but had said that he could not accept the House bill. In debates on the conference report, however, Administration supporters in both houses, including Majority Leaders John W. McCormack (D Mass.) in the House and Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) in the Senate, expressed satisfaction with the conference bill.

The bill's name was changed to the Employment Act of 1946, and its policy statement emerged from conference as a simple declaration that it is "the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means...in a manner calculated to foster and pro-

mote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare, conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power." Thus, where the House bill had spoken of a "high level of employment," and the Senate bill had used "full employment," the conference bill said "maximum employment." Administration supporters of a strong bill held that as between "full" and "maximum," there was the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

In its other provisions, the conference bill followed in general the House bill which had replaced the Senate bill's national budget with an economic report from the President, including recommendations for implementing legislation. The conference bill also retained the House bill's three-man Council of Economic Advisers to help the President prepare his report. Council members are to receive \$15,000 a year and are subject to Senate confirmation. Both Senate and House bills had provided for a joint committee of Congress to consider the economic report and make recommendations concerning it, and this committee was retained in conference. Its membership was set at seven members from each house, appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Members of the conference committee which wrote the compromise bill were: Senators Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.), Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), George L. Radcliffe (D Md.), Abe Murdock (D Utah), Glen H. Taylor (D Ida.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), and C. Douglass Buck (R Del.); and Representatives Carter Manasco (D Ala.), John J. Cochran (D Mo.), William M. Whittington (D Miss.), George H. Bender (R Ohio), and Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.).

Of these, Senator Buck and Representatives Bender and Hoffman did not sign the conference report. Buck, who voted against the bill when it passed the Senate the first time, did not take part in the short debate on the conference report. In the House, however, both Bender and Hoffman explained their dissatisfaction with the report. Bender declared he would support it "with the greatest misgivings," and added:--"The Administration leadership has disgracefully yielded, not only in phraseology but in concept, to the opposition within its own party. The bill is not a full employment bill and does not assure anybody anything. Basically, then, the bill is a fraud."

Hoffman, who had opposed any kind of a full employment bill from the day the first one was introduced, merely continued his opposition.

In the House debate, the conference bill was generally held to be acceptable to all except the extreme points of view on both sides. It was generally recognized that the real test of the legislation would come in the type of men appointed to the Economic Advisory Council and in the steps which future Congresses would take to implement Presidential recommendations.

In the Senate, both James E. Murray (D Mont.), author of the original bill, and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), who had opposed the bill as introduced, declared themselves satisfied with the conference report.

RETURN OF USES TO STATES

Soon after President Truman on December 22, 1945, vetoed his appropriation rescission bill with its rider which would have returned the United States Employment Service to the States within 100 days after the bill became law (see Vol. I, p. 622), the House Labor Committee began hearings on three pending bills dealing with the USES question. These bills were:

HR 2915, introduced April 17, 1945, by Philip A. Traynor (D Del.), to make USES a permanent Federal agency.

HR 4437, introduced October 18, 1945, by Robert Ramspeck (D Ga.), to return USES to States by June 30, 1947, the date recommended by President Truman.

HR 5142, introduced January 15, 1946, by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), to require return of USES within 30 days after enactment.

The Ramspeck and Dirksen bills, besides differing on the date of return, also contained different provisions on how the return was to be accomplished and on the method of Federal-State cooperation thereafter.

Both bills provided for Federal payment of 100 per cent of the State costs of operation, as compared with 50 per cent under the original Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 which first set up the employment services. Both also contained provisions seeking to assure continuity of operation during the transfer and to give a measure of job protection to employees of the Service transferred to States without Civil Service status.

In addition, the Ramspeck bill provided that the Secretary of Labor could take over and operate a State agency which he found guilty of a "substantial failure" to comply with the provisions of the bill or the regulations which he had issued under it. The bill also provided that the Secretary was to make sure that State agencies "maintain reasonable referral standards which will... assure equal referral opportunities for equally qualified applicants..."

Hearings held on January 17, 18 and 19 brought out the following line-up of witnesses and organizations:

For immediate return

Claude A. Williams, former Texas
Unemployment Compensation Ad-
ministrators, representing Texas
Trade Association Executives
Stanley Rector, chief counsel,
Wisconsin State Industrial Com-
mission, representing Interstate
Conference of Employment Securi-
ty Agencies
Abram Flaxer, State, County and
Municipal Workers of America,
CIO
Indiana State Chamber of Commerce
National Association of Manufactur-
ers
Ohio Chamber of Commerce
United States Chamber of Commerce
Montanans, Inc.

Against immediate return

Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary
of Labor
James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer,
CIO
Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Administrator
of Veterans Affairs
James B. Burns, national president,
American Federation of Government
Employees, AFL
William Green, president, AFL
Robert C. Goodwin, director, USES
John J. Corson, former director, USES
Committee for Economic Development
Mrs. M.F. Waltz, employment manager,
RCA Victor Division
National League of Women Voters
National Child Labor Committee
National Consumers League
Ohio Canners Association
National Association for the Advance-
ment of Colored People
National Women's Trade Union League
of America

Representatives of organized labor generally favored the Traynor bill, providing for complete Federalization, but said they would accept the Ramspeck bill. Administration spokesmen endorsed the Ramspeck bill, though Goodwin declared that personally he thought Federal operation would provide "a little better system." The main argument for delaying return was that Federal operation was required just as much for reconversion as for war. Labor spokesmen, in addition, accused proponents of quick return of "an anti-social and anti-labor opposition to the effective operation of the unemployment compensation system." James B. Carey of the CIO declared that quick return advocates "want to make the public employment service an adjunct to the State unemployment compensation administrations so they may prostitute the original purpose of unemployment compensation benefit payments for workers into tax reductions for big business." This could be done, he said, through the tax credits granted employers with low labor turnover, so that it was to their advantage to keep laid-off employees from drawing compensation.

Those who favored immediate return of the Service to the States, as provided in the Dirksen bill, argued that operation was more efficient and economical on a State basis, that Federalization had been accomplish-
ed extralegally in the first place, and that return to the States at an
early date had been promised. Claude Williams declared that "the real
issue... is over who is going to control the referral policy of the
employment services -- Labor in Washington or the citizens of 1001'com-

munities of this great Nation." Stanley Rector said that labor's underlying motive in opposing return "is to hold job referral at prices that would not disturb the existing labor market."

Voting on the bills January 21, the Labor Committee rejected the Dirksen bill 9 to 6, rejected the Traynor bill by a tie vote, and voted 13 to 3 to report the Ramspeck bill. The line-up on the committee votes was not announced, but during the hearings committee members expressing opinions divided as follows:

For immediate return

Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.)
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.)

Against immediate return

Frank E. Hook (D Mich.)
John Lesinski (D Mich.)
Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.)
James P. Geelan (D Conn.)
Richard J. Welch (R Calif.)
Sherman Adams (R N.H.)

USES Bill on House Floor

The bill was given an open rule by the Rules Committee, permitting amendments from the floor, and was called up in the House on January 28. The argument over the date of return was subordinated to discussion of the bill's other provisions amending the Wagner-Peyser Act to give the Federal Government greater control over State operation of the employment services. Opponents, some of whom, like Sherman Adams (R N.H.), favored postponing return, were vehemently critical of the bill's provision for Federal operation of delinquent State agencies, and of its requirement of "equal referral opportunities for equally qualified applicants." The bill was damned as setting up the Secretary of Labor as a "labor czar," and the equal referral provision was called a "backdoor FEPC." Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.), floor leader for the bill, declared that the provision for Federal operation in case of failure of State administrations to live up to the bill's provisions was necessary to assure an adequate employment service for the employers and workers of every State, and was no more than the usual safeguard attached to Federal grants of money to States. Denying the FEPC charge, he pointed out that employers retained complete freedom of action on USES referrals.

When the bill was read for amendment on January 29, Dirksen offered his bill as a substitute, but with the date of return changed to June 30, 1946. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) then offered as a compromise an amendment to the Ramspeck bill fixing the date of return as December 31, 1946, instead of June 30, 1947 as provided in the bill reported from the Labor Committee. The Eberharter amendment was defeated on a teller vote, 194 to 116, and the House then adopted, on a roll call vote of 254 to 125 (see p. 98) the Dirksen substitute. The bill, as thus amended, was then passed on a roll call vote of 263 to 113 (see p. 98).

FARM PARITY AMENDMENT TO MINIMUM WAGE BILL

On March 29, by a roll call vote of 43 to 31 (see p. 97), the Senate adopted an amendment to the minimum wage bill (S 1349) providing for the inclusion of farm labor costs in arriving at parity prices for farm products. The amendment was sponsored by Senator Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and was adopted in the face of a warning from President Truman that he would feel compelled to veto the entire bill if it reached him with the amendment in it. The vote was the only one taken on the minimum wage bill by the end of the quarter, though the bill had been before the Senate since March 14.

It provided for an increase in the minimum wage rates specified in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 from 40 to 65 cents an hour, with further increases of 5 cents an hour every two years until a 75-cent minimum was reached. The bill also provided greatly expanded coverage of the minimum wage law, including first processors of agricultural commodities, retail stores with an annual business of more than \$500,000 or with more than four retail outlets, and all other business activities "affecting commerce."

The Russell amendment encountered strong Administration opposition on the ground that it would add about \$4 billion a year to the cost of agricultural commodities and would increase the Nation's food bill by as much as 15 per cent. Senator James M. Mead (D N.Y.), while not opposing the subject matter of the amendment, argued that the pending bill was not the proper place for it and urged that it be considered by the Agriculture Committee and reported as a separate bill. Senator Claude Pepper (D Fla.) declared that farm labor would get little, if any, of the higher farm prices which the amendment would bring about, and that most of the increase would go to large farm operators. Pepper read statements from the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the National Farmers Union opposing the amendment. Although it would raise farm prices approximately 33 per cent above their present parity levels, he said, in times of depression it would drive them lower than they would go under the existing parity formula.

In reply, Russell, who received strong support from most of the farm State Senators, argued that the Administration's fears of the inflationary effect of the amendment were overdrawn and that it was only fair to include farm labor costs, along with other operating costs, in determining parity. It was further maintained that the amendment would increase production and thus help to relieve the world food shortage. Recognizing White House opposition to the amendment, Russell warned supporters of parity revision that the only way it could ever be passed was by attaching it to a bill which the Administration wanted very badly.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE BILL

After an 18-day filibuster which raised--and left unsettled--unprecedented parliamentary questions, the Senate on February 9 voted 71 to 12 (see p. 97) to replace the bill (S 101) to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission with the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill as the pending business. The real vote on FEPC had come a few minutes earlier when a motion to close debate failed of the required two-thirds majority, with 48 yeas to 36 nays (see p. 97).

The Senate had voted 49 to 17 (see p. 96) to take the bill up January 17 on motion of Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), one of its sponsors. Chavez's motion was made after the conclusion of the morning business, but before two o'clock, and under Senate Rule IX was therefore not debatable. Although Chavez had announced on December 21, the day Congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays, that he would seek to bring the bill up at the first opportunity, his action January 17 generally came as a surprise.

Senator Walter F. George (D Ga.) declared there had been "explicit conditions" that no controversial matter would be brought up until after the President's State of the Union message, and other opponents criticized the bill's sponsors for delaying other legislation. Senator James O. Eastland (D Miss.) charged that the bill was called up to prevent consideration of anti-strike legislation. Chavez, supported by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), pointed out that no other major bills were ready for Senate consideration.

The bill proposed a finding by Congress that discrimination in employment against "properly qualified persons by reason of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, foments domestic strife and unrest, deprives the United States of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production, endangers the national security and the general welfare, and adversely affects commerce." The bill declared the right to work and to seek work without discrimination to be an "immunity of all citizens." It would have applied to all employers with six or more workers whose businesses affected interstate or foreign commerce, or who were under contract to the Government. Labor unions with six or more members were similarly affected.

To enforce the bill's provisions, there was to be established a five-man Fair Employment Practice Commission, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for five-year overlapping terms at \$10,000 a year. The Commission was given broad investigatory powers with recourse to Federal circuit courts for enforcement. The enforcement procedures, which were particularly attacked by opponents, were modelled on the National Labor Relations Act.

The bill required anti-discrimination provisions to be written into all Government contracts, and forbade the awarding of Government contracts

for a period up to three years to firms guilty of discrimination. Penalties of \$5,000 fine or one year imprisonment were established for interference with the Commission's activities.

Parliamentary Maneuvers

Opponents disclosed their tactics when the Senate convened January 18. John H. Overton (D La.) objected to Majority Leader Barkley's routine request for unanimous consent that the Journal of the preceding day be approved without reading. Overton insisted that the Journal be read, and moved to amend it to include the Chaplain's prayer. He then went into a long speech in which he praised the Senate reporters, the Public Printer, and the Chaplain, read from the Bible, suggested a labor-management peace formula, and finally discussed the FEPC.

Supporters of the bill, led by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R Minn.), adopted a policy of preventing the transaction of any other business by objecting to requests for unanimous consent to take up other matters out of order, while leaving FEPC as the regular order of business. When Senator Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) charged FEPC advocates with responsibility for the Senate's stalemate, Ball replied that the stalemate would end as soon as the filibuster on the Journal was concluded and the Senate was actually considering the FEPC bill.

The second roll call vote on procedure came on January 21, the third day of the filibuster, when a quorum call brought only 44 Senators. Ball moved that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absentees, and the motion carried on a ye-a-and-nay vote of 35 to 22 (see p. 96). The roll call developed a quorum, so further proceedings under Ball's motion were dispensed with.

A somewhat similar situation arose in mid-afternoon of the next day, when a quorum call produced only 44 Senators, and Wayne Morse (R Ore.) moved that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absentees. The motion carried on a division, but a short wait brought only four more Senators, one less than a quorum. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D Md.) moved to adjourn, the motion was defeated on a roll call, 33 to 24 (see p. 96), and thus the quorum was produced.

As soon as the Senate convened on January 23, the fifth day, Senator Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) moved to table Overton's motion to include the Chaplain's prayer in the Journal of January 17. On a ye-a-and-nay vote, the motion carried, 48 to 20 (see p. 96), but Senator Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) immediately offered another amendment to the Journal to show the names of all Senators who did not answer the first quorum call on January 17.

With Hoey's amendment still pending on January 24, the sixth day, Ball abandoned his policy of objecting to the transaction of routine

business, but Morse called for 24-hour-a-day sessions to break the filibuster. Most of the bill's opponents denied that they were filibustering and declared that they were merely explaining the bill and debating it, but thereafter Morse made a daily protest against recessing. Said he:

"I feel that the Senate should make up its mind to do everything that can be done to break the filibuster. We cannot break it by keeping in session just during banking hours. We should either try to break it... by a sincere and good faith attempt on the part of those who believe that this filibuster is a great mistake...or we ought to stop the type of farce which...we are now proceeding with when we seek to give the impression that we are really trying to stop the filibuster although we recess every afternoon at six o'clock or earlier."

As the debate ground on, the bill's supporters began circulating a cloture petition which rapidly picked up the 16 signatures required by the rule. Barkley introduced the motion for cloture, signed by 48 Senators (see p. 97), on February 4. Russell immediately made a point of order against the motion on the ground that the Journal was the pending business and would have to be approved first. Russell argued that Senate rules made approval of the Journal a matter of the highest privilege, and that no other business could be taken up, except by unanimous consent, until it had been disposed of.

The question hinged upon definition of "pending" and "measure" in the rule's phrasing "to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure..." It was generally agreed that "measure" referred only to a bill, and therefore cloture could not be invoked against approval of the Journal. The crux of the disagreement came on the question of "pending." Barkley, supported by Taft, argued that since the FEPC bill was the only "measure" pending before the Senate, it was the "pending measure" within the meaning of the rule. Russell disagreed with this position, and argued that the FEPC bill was no more pending than any other bill on the calendar, and that it would not become pending until the Journal had been approved.

In his decision sustaining the point of order against the cloture petition (Congressional Record, February 4), the President pro tempore, Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), agreed with Russell's argument on the precedence of the Journal. Barkley appealed the decision to the Senate. The appeal was debatable, and the filibuster started all over again.

On February 6, Democratic Senators held an informal meeting and reached an understanding whereby the bill's opponents agreed to allow a vote on cloture, and supporters agreed to withdraw the bill if cloture failed. The next day, to prepare the parliamentary situation for the filing of cloture, Barkley withdrew his appeal from McKellar's original decision against cloture, Hoey withdrew his motion to amend the Journal, and the Journal was approved on a voice vote. Barkley then made the motion for cloture, and it was agreed to vote at four o'clock two days

later. At that time, cloture failed by a vote of 46 yeas to 36 nays (see p. 97), and Chavez immediately moved to make the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (HR 5201) the pending business. The motion carried on a roll call vote, 71 to 12 (see p. 97).

This method of unravelling the tangled parliamentary situation left unsettled the prime question of when a motion for cloture can be made. In withdrawing his appeal from McKellar's decision, Barkley made it clear that he was doing so "without prejudice in any way insofar as the merits of the interpretation of Rule XXII (cloture) may be concerned," and declared that at some other time the Senate itself would have to clarify the rule. Morse and Taft also made express reservations to allowing McKellar's decision to go unchallenged. Said Barkley: "If the Senate maintains that ruling, it in effect nullifies the cloture rule."

Debate on FEPC

Despite the lack of any relevancy requirements in Senate rules, the long debate was largely confined to the merits of the FEPC, and to arguments for and against cloture. The main arguments against the bill were:

1. It was unconstitutional, in that it would interfere with freedom of contract by the employer and deny civil rights, including trial by jury, to persons accused of violating the act. Senator Eastland declared that under the bill, employers would relinquish the right to pass on the qualifications of employees, and Senator Russell said that "this bill creates perambulatory kangaroo courts which can drag an employer to any place in the United States they wish."

2. The bill was essentially communistic and totalitarian in concept, and the moving force behind it was communism, directed from Moscow.

3. The bill would not actually help minority groups and would cause more trouble and prejudice than it would cure, in that the question of racial or religious discrimination would be raised every time an employer hired or fired an employee. Senator Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) declared the bill "would legalize and attempt to dignify the activities of those who would practice shysterism and blackmail all over this land of ours."

4. The bill would be unpopular and therefore unenforceable. "The legal enforcement of a moral rule which is not generally acceptable," George declared, "is a tyrannical abuse of political power...It is impossible to draw any legal line between an injustice resulting from human prejudice and the exercise of a fundamental freedom possessed by the citizen...to choose his own coworkers and associates."

5. The bill was so broad that it might cause discrimination in favor of minority groups, and would nullify veterans' preference for Government employment. Said Russell: "The bill creates a vast employment agency

for aliens." Johnston declared that the bill would actually create unemployment, because employers would hesitate to fill vacancies for fear they would be accused of discrimination.

6. The bill's reference simply to "creed" without specifying religion would give immunity to subversive aliens.

7. Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) said the bill was not an employment measure, but was concerned with racial segregation, and Senator Allen J. Ellender (D La.) warned that it would lead to political equality, which would lead to social equality which would result in the degradation of the white race. Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D Tex.) viewed it as "a contest between the Northern Republicans and the Northern Democrats to steal the Negro votes."

8. The bill, in the words of Senator Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), "does not prescribe even a semblance of working standards for the determination of whether there has been a discrimination."

In addition, opponents objected to the bill because it made no reference to discrimination because of age, sex, or membership or non-membership in a labor union, and because it made no provision for a bipartisan Commission. It was argued that the Gallup poll showed 44 per cent of the people against a permanent FEPC and only 43 per cent in favor, and that most of the State Legislatures considering FEPC bills had defeated them.

Supporters of the bill denied the opponents' charges, and agreed to accept amendments specifying "religious creed" and transferring most of the enforcement powers to the courts. Their positive arguments were:

1. The question of discrimination is nation-wide and should be handled on a nation-wide basis.

2. Racial strife and animosity arise from discrimination, particularly economic discrimination. The bill, said Senator James M. Mead (D N.Y.), "is not designed to eliminate prejudice. It is intended, instead, to eliminate the effects of prejudice; not to make persons like each other, but to respect the rights of others. That legislation is effective in eliminating discrimination in employment is shown by the history of the NLRB, and that it can be used to control the conduct of employers toward employees in other ways is shown by the success of the laws regulating the hours of work for women and those prohibiting child labor."

3. Need for the bill is urgent for there are about 600,000 Negroes and 100,000 Mexican-Americans who emigrated from the South and Southwest to work in aircraft, shipbuilding, and munitions industries in the cities of the North, East, and West. Barkley pointed out that most of those industries have closed down, leaving the workers to look for peacetime jobs, and that the housing shortage increases racial tensions.

4. Discrimination, in the words of Mead, "deprives us of the fullest measure of our production potential. It lowers the standard of living. It reduces purchasing power and in general it retards economic progress. Surely it interferes with maximum employment."

5. The bill is necessary for the development of under-industrialized sections of the country.

6. Senator H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) cited reports from New York and New Jersey that anti-discrimination laws in those States were working "very well," and declared the bill had international implications, that racial and religious discrimination was probably the central issue in the war.

In addition to debating FEPC, the Senate argued the merits of cloture, though at not so great length. The main argument for cloture was that it protected majority rule; the main argument against it was that it removed all protection from minorities. Opponents of the bill maintained that a vote for cloture was the same as a vote for the bill, because, as Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss.) pointed out, if cloture were enforced and the bill voted on, "everyone knows the bill will pass." Although the vote on cloture was generally accepted as a division of Senators for and against the bill, there were exceptions. Senator Claude Pepper (D Fla.), for example, announced that he was opposed to the bill but would support cloture. Taft, who favored a less drastic bill, declared that "I will always vote for cloture on any bill, whether I approve of it or not, when I feel that the debate has been sufficiently long to enable both sides fully to present their views." Senator Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) was another who supported cloture but opposed the bill as written. Millikin declared that, in this particular case, he would vote against cloture because he was opposed to the bill, but that, if the occasion arose, he would vote for a change in Senate rules to provide for cloture by a two-thirds vote on debate over the correction of the Journal, and on appeals from decisions of the Chair.

Proposed Amendments

Once the parliamentary situation had been untangled to permit a cloture motion, Senate rules required proposed amendments to be filed before the vote on cloture, and a number of amendments were offered, ranging from simple changes to complete substitutes. The amendments, none of which ever came to a vote, were:

Offered by

To provide that:

Leverett Saltonstall
(R Mass.)

Before issuing a complaint based upon an allegation of unfair employment practices, the Commission shall investigate the allegation and attempt to remove the discrimination, if any, "by conference, conciliation, and persuasion," and such proceedings shall be confidential.

Proposed FEPC amendments, continued:

Offered by

To provide that:

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)	When the Commission goes to court for enforcement of its orders, the court shall have jurisdiction of questions of fact as well as questions of law, but that the Commission's findings of fact, if supported by "substantial evidence," shall be conclusive; that the court shall have authority to hear additional evidence; and that this procedure be followed in appeals by individuals seeking relief from the Commission's orders.
John L. McClellan (D Ark.)	The bill's provisions be extended to prevent discrimination "by reason of affiliation with or membership in or lack of affiliation with or membership in a labor union."
Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.)	The bill apply only to citizens; that it apply to firms with more than 25 employees; that the maximum penalties for interference with the Commission be reduced to \$1,000 and thirty days; and that prohibitions against awarding Government contracts to violators of the act be stricken from the bill.
James O. Eastland (D Miss.)	Discrimination because of membership or non-membership in a labor union be prohibited.
Joseph H. Ball (R Minn.) H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.)	The bill apply only to firms with at least 25 employees and to labor unions with 25 members; that the Federal Trade Commission be substituted for the National Labor Relations Board as a model for courts to use in reviewing cases; and that the Commission's findings of fact be conclusive only when supported by "substantial evidence."

In addition, Senators Morse and Taft offered substitutes for the bill. The Morse substitute followed the original bill with the following important exceptions:

1. It specified "religious creed" instead of simply "creed" so as not to include subversive political beliefs.
2. It applied to employers with 50 or more employees and to labor unions with 50 or more members.
3. It directed the Commission to make studies of discrimination in various parts of the country; to formulate, in cooperation with other interested public and private agencies, plans for eliminating discrimina-

tion; to publish reports on discrimination and how to eliminate it; to confer and cooperate with, and furnish technical assistance to, employers and labor unions on means of eliminating discrimination; and to make specific recommendations to interested parties confronted with the problem. If none of these procedures worked, then the Commission could go to court for enforcement.

4. It gave the President discretion in enforcing the Commission's orders in the Federal Government, and eliminated the original bill's provision for the summary discharge of Government employees violating the Commission's orders.

5. It omitted the provisions of the original bill establishing penalties for interfering with the Commission's agencies.

The Taft substitute did not go so far as either the original bill or the Morse substitute. It followed the Morse substitute in setting forth non-coercive steps which the Commission was to take, but made no provision for court action except in cases of refusal to obey a subpoena. It did, however, provide for penalties of \$5,000 or a year in jail for interfering with the Commission's work. On the subject of discrimination within the Federal Government, the Taft substitute directed the Commission to make a study and then recommend an anti-discrimination plan to Congress.

LABOR DISPUTES BILLS OF 1946

After a week of bitter debate and involved parliamentary tangles, the House on February 7 passed the so-called Case bill, which if approved will be the Labor Disputes Act of 1946, as a substitute for the milder Norton bill on the same subject. The roll call vote on final passage was 258 to 155 (see p. 100), with the Democrats badly split and the Republicans voting almost solidly for the bill.

The basis for the House action was HR 4908, which embodied President Truman's suggestions for fact-finding legislation, and which had been introduced December 5, 1945, in the name of Representative Mary T. Norton (D N.J.), chairman of the House Labor Committee. At the committee's hearings, the bill was opposed by organized labor and most of management; but an amended version was reported January 28 in response to strong demands from Republican leadership and Democratic conservatives that "some kind of labor legislation" be brought before the House.

As reported, the bill omitted two of the President's proposals--the thirty-day cooling-off period before a strike or lock-out, and the power for fact-finding boards to subpoena records and individuals. Its main provisions were:

1. The Secretary of Labor could certify to the President any strike "seriously affecting the national public interest" which the regular mediation and conciliation agencies of the Government failed to resolve.

2. Upon such certification, the President, within five days, would appoint a fact-finding board of three or more members "to make a thorough investigation of all facts" and within twenty days report the facts "and such recommendations...as the board deems appropriate."

3. Government departments and agencies would furnish to the fact-finding board upon request and when directed by the President, all available information relating to disputes. (This was the only new provision in the committee bill and was a substitute for the subpoena power asked by the President.)

In the Labor Committee, the unamended bill had been voted down, 13 to 5, and the bill as amended reported by a vote of 10 to 8. The first vote was not announced, but on the House floor January 31, Representative Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.), acting committee chairman, announced that those voting for reporting the bill without amendments were, besides himself, Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R N.J.), Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.), and James H. Morrison (D La. - by proxy). On the final committee vote, the line-up was:

For Reporting

Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.)
Graham A. Barden (D N.C.)
James H. Morrison (D La.)
Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.)
Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R N.J.)
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)
Joseph C. Baldwin (R N.Y.)
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.)
Sherman Adams (R N.H.)
Ellsworth B. Buck (R N.Y.)

Against Reporting

John Lesinski (D Mich.)
Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.)
William J. Green, Jr. (D Pa.)
Ellis A. Patterson (D Calif.)
James P. Geelan (D Conn.)
Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.)
Frank E. Hook (D Mich.)
Richard J. Welch (R Calif.)

Hoffman and Buck explained that they thought the bill did not go far enough, and that they had voted for it only to get the issue to the floor.

The Rules Committee on January 30 voted for a rule on the Norton bill to make it in order for the House to consider as a substitute HR 5262, which had been introduced only the day before by Representative Francis Case (R S.D.). Representatives E.E. Cox (D Ga.), Howard W. Smith (D Va.), and Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) were the foremost Rules Committee proponents of reporting both bills. The Committee vote was 8 to 3, with Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) and Representatives John J. Delaney (D N.Y.) and Joe B. Bates (D Ky.) voting against the rule.

As introduced, the Case bill had these main provisions:

1. Establishment of a permanent Labor-Management Mediation Board appointed by the President, with six or more members representing labor, management, and the public.
2. Management and labor must give the board five days' notice of any strike or lockout "which substantially affects the public interest" and such actions would be banned for thirty days if the board assumed jurisdiction.
3. After taking jurisdiction, the board would appoint a "mediation panel," and if that were unsuccessful, it would "endeavor to induce" the parties to accept arbitration.
4. Acting through the Attorney General, the chairman of the board could request the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, notwithstanding the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act.
5. Unions and management would be liable for suit in any breach of contract or agreement.
6. Collective bargaining, back pay, or reemployment rights under the National Labor Relations Act would be denied any employees who, by picketing or otherwise, prevented any persons from quitting work or continuing in their place of employment, or who engaged in "violence, intimidation, or unlawful destruction or seizure of property."
7. Unions of foremen or any supervisory employees would not be recognized under the National Labor Relations Act.
8. Organized boycotts, to force employers to come to terms in bargaining or jurisdictional disputes, would be prohibited.

House Debate on Anti-Strike Bills

The House floor fight showed three general alignments. The pro-labor bloc voted against all proposals to regulate or restrict union activities; a compromise group, including Representatives Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.) and Sherman Adams (R N.H.), proposed fact-finding substitutes and amendments which they said would be "reasonable" and acceptable to the President and the Senate; the conservative Republican-Southern Democrat coalition, including a strong farm bloc, shouted down compromise efforts. When the strength of the coalition became apparent, the labor bloc adopted a passive attitude on the theory that the more drastic the bill as passed by the House, the better were the chances for its revision or rejection in the Senate.

On a roll call vote, the rule was adopted 258 to 114 (see p. 100)

on January 31. Another record vote, this one purely formal, came on February 4, when Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) objected to the voice vote by which the House passed Randolph's motion to resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole. A roll call was mandatory when Martin made the point of order of no quorum. The motion then passed, 362 to 6 (see p. 100). At the end of general debate on February 4, Representative Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) attempted to defeat both the Norton and Case bills by the parliamentary maneuver of moving to strike out the enacting clause of the Norton bill, which was serving as the basis for discussion. The motion was defeated on a division, 130 to 42.

At this stage, the Norton bill was technically before the House with the Case bill proposed as a substitute for it. Adams then offered, also as a substitute for the Norton bill, a bill patterned after S 1419, which had been introduced in the Senate September 20 by Brien McMahon (D Conn.). Prepared with the aid of Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), the Adams substitute added to the McMahon bill--which included fact-finding boards and a United States Board of Arbitration--a provision making contracts binding on labor and management, and deleted the subpoena power.

Later, Voorhis offered, as another substitute for the Case bill, a bill (HR 5328) which he had introduced February 1. The Voorhis substitute also provided for a United States Board of Arbitration, as well as a Conciliation and Mediation Division to be established in the Labor Department, and for fact-finding boards to be appointed on certification of the Secretary of Labor that a controversy "seriously affects the national public interest." A cooling-off period was provided from the time the board was appointed until five days after it made its report.

The House took up, and disposed of, each of these complete proposals in turn, with amendments as follows:

Amendments to the Case Bill

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.)	Persons who do manual productive work be exempt from ban on foremen in unions.	Adopted on division 109 to 65, Feb. 4.
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	Labor-Management Mediation Board be empowered to act in any dispute which "substantially obstructs or interferes with interstate or foreign commerce and affects the public interest."	Adopted on voice vote, Feb. 4.
Walter G. Andrews (R N.Y.)	All unions representing employees of firms engaged in interstate commerce be incorporated and file annual financial statements.	Defeated on division, 104 to 6, Feb. 4.

Amendments to Case Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
John M. Vorys (R Ohio)	Authority for injunctions to force persons to work be stricken from the bill.	Adopted on division, 107-23, Feb. 4.
Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.)	Payment of excess profits tax refunds be suspended to companies involved in strikes.	Chairman Emmet O'Neal (D Ky.) sustained the point of order raised by Harold Knutson (R Minn.) that the amendment was not germane.
Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.)	Employers may dismiss employees who refuse to work during cooling-off periods and hire replacements.	Defeated on division, 37-16, Feb. 4.
John M. Robsion (R Ky.)	Injunctions may be filed in State courts, as well as Federal courts; and that the section providing for suits against labor organizations to be filed in U.S. District Courts where union officials reside or "may be found" be stricken out.	Adopted on division, 33-0, Feb. 5.
Augustus W. Bennet (R N.Y.)	The Labor-Management Mediation Board make a broad study of labor-management relations.	Adopted on voice vote, Feb. 5.
Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.)	The section prohibiting organized boycotts be stricken from the bill.	Rejected on voice vote, Feb. 5.
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	Workers violating the boycott prohibition lose rights under National Labor Relations Act for three to six months; that the anti-boycott power be invoked only in cases involving interstate or foreign commerce; and that the provision for Federal injunctions against boycotts be eliminated.	Adopted on voice vote, Feb. 5.
C. Jasper Bell (D Mo.)	Temporary fact-finding boards without subpoena power be established; and that sections dealing with Labor-Management Mediation Board, its jurisdiction and power, and cooling-off periods, be eliminated.	Rejected on voice vote, Feb. 5.

Amendments to Case Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Gerald W. Landis (R Ind.)	Confidential information of any Government agency not be available to the board.	Adopted on division, 64-35, Feb. 5.
Ellis E. Patterson (D Calif.)	All sections of Case Bill following declaration of policy be stricken out.	Defeated on voice vote, Feb. 5.
Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.)	Firms with less than 250 employees (instead of 50) be exempt from Board's jurisdiction.	Adopted on voice vote, Feb. 5.
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	The section providing injunctions in case of violence or intimidation be stricken out and a provision barring force or threats to compel union membership be substituted.	Defeated on voice vote, Feb. 5.
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.)	Contractual negotiations should begin 70 days before the expiration of a union's contract and if no agreement is reached in 30 days the Board could assume jurisdiction under certain conditions.	Rejected on division, 44-29, Feb. 6.
Harold Knutson (R Minn.)	The bill and the National Labor Relations Act not apply to employees paid more than \$5,000 annually.	Rejected on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Robert F. Jones (R Ohio)	Unions be prohibited from refusing to handle material made by an employer whose employees have a contract certified by NLRB.	Adopted on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Robert Hale (R Maine)	The exemptions from the Norris-LaGuardia Act, in provisions for injunctions be stricken out.	Rejected on division, 76-36, Feb. 6.
Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.)	Power of Board and courts in issuing orders to maintain status quo be limited to 30-day cooling-off period.	Adopted on division, 42-28, Feb. 6.

Amendments to Case Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	Transportation workers be prohibited from refusing to handle materials of other groups of persons.	Defeated on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	The term "labor disputes" be limited to those between an employer and his employees.	Defeated on division, 30-25, Feb. 6.
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	There be a 60-day cooling-off period for strikes involving public utilities, and that utility employees who participate in unauthorized strikes lose their rights under the National Labor Relations Act for one year.	Defeated on voice vote, Feb. 6.
James P. Richards (D S.C.)	Court authority under the act be used only in accordance with the Norris-LaGuardia Act.	Rejected on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Alfred J. Elliott (D Calif.)	Agricultural workers be included in the bill.	Adopted on voice vote, Feb. 6.
John H. Folger (D N.C.)	The prohibition of "threats" and the withdrawal of National Labor Relations Act rights as a penalty for violence or intimidation be stricken out.	Rejected on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	Person or group violating ban on violence be subject to double the amount of damages inflicted.	Defeated on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.)	Excess profits tax refunds to companies involved in strikes be stopped during the strike period.	Chairman Emmet O'Neal (D Ky.) sustained a point of order raised by Francis Case (R S.D.) that the amendment was not germane.

Amendments to Case Bill, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.)	Courts cannot issue injunctions against the right to strike or peaceful assembly or picketing.	Adopted on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.)	Injunctions be permitted, notwithstanding other laws, in cases of violence or intimidation where such acts will cause "irreparable" damage to perishable foodstuffs.	Adopted on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Ralph E. Church (R Ill.)	Campaign contributions by banks, corporations, or labor organizations be prohibited.	Chairman Emmet O'Neal (D Ky.) sustained a point of order by Francis Case (R S.D.) that amendment was not germane.

Amendments Offered to Adams Substitute

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Clifford P. Case (R N.J.)	A commission be set up to study the broad field of labor-management relations.	Defeated on voice vote, Feb. 6.
Brooks Hays (D Ark.)	There be established a Federal Industrial Relations Board to absorb U.S. Conciliation Service, and fact-finding commissions; that cooling-off periods be maintained under certain conditions; that the Board have power to institute civil actions; and that loss of rights under National Labor Relations Act be prescribed as penalties.	Rejected on voice vote, Feb. 6.

After rejecting the Hays amendment, the House, sitting as the Committee of the Whole, voted 220 to 78 on a division to reject the Adams substitute. Likewise on a division, it then voted 183 to 101 to reject the Voorhis substitute, and 197 to 115 to adopt the amended Case Bill as a substitute for the amended Norton Bill reported by the Labor Committee.

On February 7, the House defeated by voice vote a motion by Rep-

representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill, and then passed it on a roll call vote, 258 to 155 (see p. 100).

Senate Committee Action

In the Senate, the bill was referred to a skeptical Committee on Education and Labor. During two weeks of hearings in February, the bill was unqualifiedly opposed by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach and representatives of organized labor, and accepted with important reservations by spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

After the hearings, Chairman James E. Murray (D. Mont.) appointed a seven-man subcommittee, headed by himself, to rewrite the bill. The toned-down version, as it came back to the full committee, eliminated fact-finding provisions and cooling-off periods and provided for a five-man Federal mediation board to absorb the conciliation and mediation services of the Labor Department. There was no Senate action on the bill before the end of the quarter.

BILL TO CURB LABOR INTERFERENCE WITH BROADCASTING

On a division vote of 222 to 43, the House on February 21 passed a bill (HR 5117) to prohibit certain coercive practices in broadcasting, and on a voice vote substituted it for S 63, a less drastic bill on the same subject which had passed the Senate February 1, 1945 (Vol. I, p. 45).

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings in February and May, 1945, on the Senate bill and on HR 1648, its House companion, but took no action. HR 5117 was introduced January 14, 1946, by Interstate and Foreign Commerce Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D Calif.), and reported January 29, without hearings.

Aimed at the practices of James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, the bill prohibited the use, "or the express of implied threat of the use, of force, violence, intimidation, or duress...or other means" to compel a radio station:

- (1) To employ more persons than it wanted;
- (2) To pay for persons not actually employed or for programs not actually performed; or
- (3) To refrain from broadcasting non-commercial cultural or educational programs or programs originating outside the United States.

The bill also prohibited the use of force or other means to compel a radio station "or any other person" to "pay tribute for the privilege

of "dealing in recordings or making rebroadcasts from recordings, or restricting the production or use of recordings "if such restriction is for the purpose of preventing or limiting the use of such articles... in broadcasting." The enforcement of lawful contracts by lawful means was specifically exempt. As reported, the bill carried penalties of a \$5,000 fine or two years imprisonment, but a committee amendment, which was adopted on a voice vote, reduced these to \$1,000 fine or one year imprisonment.

Proponents of the bill used the debate to damn Petrillo roundly, and declared that the bill was drawn so as to be limited to his activities. The bill encountered some opposition, however, as being much too broad and as depriving labor of the right to strike against the broadcasting industry. Leading the fight for the bill were Representatives Lea, George A. Dondero (R Mich.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), and Albert J. Engel (R Mich.). Speaking against the bill as drawn were Representatives Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), and Luther Patrick (D Ala.).

Amendments offered to the bill, other than technical committee amendments, and their disposition, all on February 21, follow:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.)	The language "or by the use or express or implied threat of the use of other means" be stricken.	Defeated on division, 70-26.
Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.)	The penalties be stricken out, and offending organizations be denied privileges of the National Labor Relations Act and Norris-LaGuardia Act.	Defeated on voice vote.
Leonard W. Hall (R N.Y.)	The bill be limited to officers and representatives of offending labor organizations.	Defeated on voice vote.
Benjamin J. Rabin (D N.Y.)	"Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the right to strike for any objective which may be lawfully obtained through negotiation."	Defeated on teller vote, 137-90.
Chet Holifield (D Calif.)	The number of employees "wanted" by a radio station be changed to the number "needed to perform actual services."	Adopted on voice vote.
Luther Patrick (D Ala.)	Violations be limited to overt acts attended by actual physical force or violence or threats thereof.	Defeated on voice vote.

Amendments to HR 5117, continued:

<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide that:</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)	There be substituted for the bill provisions flatly prohibiting interference with "lawful" radio broadcasts in interstate commerce, and setting penalties of 5 years and \$5,000.	Defeated on voice vote.

The House defeated on a voice vote a motion by Representative Marcantonio to recommit the bill with instructions to include his and Rabin's amendments, and passed the bill on a division, 222 to 43. The bill was then substituted for the Senate bill, S 63, and sent back to the Senate for action on the House "amendments" which in this case were a complete substitute. The Senate requested a conference, and when the routine request for appointment of conferees was made in the House, Marcantonio objected. Subsequently, a resolution providing for a conference was reported from the Rules Committee and passed on a roll call vote of 310 to 39 (see p. 68).

The Senate conferees accepted the bill substantially as it had passed the House. Aside from technical changes in wording, the only change made in the House bill by the conference committee was the insertion of a new provision protecting the right to attempt to enforce, by means lawfully employed, any contract right or legal obligation existing either before or after passage of the bill. The House adopted the conference report with little debate on March 29 by a division vote of 186 to 16. The Senate had not acted on the report by the end of the quarter.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

At the start of 1946, the Democrats had one vacancy on the House Labor Committee, resulting from the resignation from Congress of Robert Ramspeck (D Ga.). During 1945, Ellsworth B. Buck (R N.Y.) was appointed to fill a Republican vacancy which had existed from the start of the 79th Congress.

(For a complete list of House Labor Committee members, see Vol. I, p. 46; the name of James P. Geelan (D Conn.) was inadvertently omitted from that listing.)

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON LABOR BILLS

First Quarter, 1946

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 4437	Robert Ramspeck (D Ga.)	Return of United States Employment Service to State operation (see p. 73).	Passed House Jan. 29.
S 380	James E. Murray (D Mont.), Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.), Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)	Employment Act of 1946 (see p. 71).	Passed Senate Sept. 28, 1945; House amended December 14; House accepts conf. report Feb. 6, Senate Feb. 8; approved Feb. 20.
HR 4908	Mary T. Norton (D N. J.)	Labor Disputes Act of 1946 (see P. 84).	Passed House Feb. 7.
HR 5262	Francis Case (R S. D.)		
S 63	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.)	Prohibition against labor interference with broad- casting (see p. 94).	Passed Senate Feb. 1, 1945; House amended Feb. 21, 1946; House approved conf. report Mar. 29.
HR 5117	Clarence F. Lea (D Calif.)		
HR 3973	Schuyler Otis Bland (D Va.)	Liberalization of re- employment rights for merchant seamen.	Passed House Mar. 4.
S 1298	James E. Murray (D Mont.)	Under Secretary and three Assistant Secretaries of Labor.	Passed Senate March 5.

SENATE VOTES ON CONSIDERATION OF FEPC BILL AND ON PROCEDURAL MATTERS DURING FEPC DEBATE

1. Chavez motion to take up S 101, to prohibit discrimination in employment. Passed Jan. 17, 49 to 17 (see p. 77).
2. Ball motion to direct Sergeant-at-Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Passed Jan. 21, 35 to 22 (see p. 78).
3. Tydings motion to adjourn. Defeated, Jan. 22, 33 to 24 (see p. 78).
4. Taft motion to table Overton motion to amend Journal of Jan. 17 by including Chaplain's prayer. Passed Jan. 23, 48 to 20 (see p. 78).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against;
A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE					1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4									
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	49	35	24	48	KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA											
	NAYS	17	22	33	20	BARKLEY (D)				Y	A	A	Y	LANGER (R)	Y	Y	N	AY				
						STANFILL (R)				AY	Y	N	Y	YOUNG (R)	Y	Y	N	Y				
DEMO- CRATS	YEAS	22	14	19	21	LOUISIANA					OHIO											
	NAYS	15	19	11	17	ELLENDER (D)				N	N	Y	AN	HUFFMAN (D)	Y	Y	N	Y				
						OVERTON (D)				N	A	A	AN	TAFT (R)	Y	Y	N	Y				
REPU- BLICANS	YEAS	26	20	5	26	MAINE					OKLAHOMA											
	NAYS	2	3	21	3	BREWSTER (R)				Y	A	A	Y	MOORE (R)	A	A	A	A				
						WHITE (R)				Y	Y	N	Y	THOMAS (D)	Y	A	A	Y				
ALABAMA					MARYLAND					OREGON												
BANKHEAD (D)					GP	N	Y	N	RADCLIFFE (D)					AY	Y	Y	A	CORDON (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
HILL (D)					N	N	Y	N	TYDINGS (D)					Y	N	Y	Y	MORSE (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA												
HAYDEN (D)					Y	N	Y	Y	SALTONSTALL (R)					AY	Y	N	Y	GUFFEY (D)	Y	Y	A	Y
McFARLAND (D)					Y	N	A	Y	WALSH (D)					AY	A	N	AY	MYERS (D)	Y	Y	A	Y
ARKANSAS					MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND												
FULBRIGHT (D)					N	A	Y	N	FERGUSON (R)					Y	Y	N	Y	GERRY (D)	Y	A	A	A
McCLELLAN (D)					N	N	Y	N	VANDENBERG (R)					A	A	A	A	GREEN (D)	Y	A	A	Y
CALIFORNIA					MINNESOTA					SO. CAROLINA												
DOWNEY (D)					Y	A	GP	Y	BALL (R)					Y	Y	N	AY	JOHNSTON (D)	N	N	Y	N
KNOWLAND (R)					AY	A	A	AY	SHIPSTEAD (R)					Y	A	N	Y	MAYBANK (D)	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO					MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA												
JOHNSON (D)					Y	Y	N	Y	BILBO (D)					N	N	Y	N	BUSHFIELD (R)	N	A	A	N
MILLIKIN (R)					N	N	Y	N	EASTLAND (D)					N	N	Y	N	GURNEY (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					MISSOURI					TENNESSEE												
HART (R)					A	A	N	Y	BRIGGS (D)					Y	Y	N	Y	McKELLAR (D)	N	N	Y	N
McMAHON (D)					Y	Y	N	Y	DONNELL (R)					Y	Y	N	Y	STEWART (D)	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE					MONTANA					TEXAS												
BUCK (R)					Y	A	Y	Y	MURRAY (D)					Y	Y	A	AY	CONNALLY (D)	AN	A	A	A
TUNNELL (D)					AY	A	A	AY	WHEELER (D)					AY	A	A	A	O'DANIEL (D)	N	A	A	N
FLORIDA					NEBRASKA					UTAH												
ANDREWS (D)					N	A	A	AN	BUTLER (R)					Y	Y	N	Y	MURDOCK (D)	A	Y	A	Y
PEPPER (D)					A	Y	N	Y	WHERRY (R)					Y	A	A	Y	THOMAS (D)	AY	GP	N	Y
GEORGIA					NEVADA					VERMONT												
GEORGE (D)					N	A	A	N	CARVILLE (D)					AY	A	A	A	AIKEN (R)	Y	A	A	AY
RUSSELL (D)					AN	N	Y	N	McCARRAN (D)					Y	N	Y	A	AUSTIN (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA												
GOSSETT (D)					Y	Y	A	Y	BRIDGES (R)					Y	GP	GP	Y	BYRD (D)	N	N	A	N
TAYLOR (D)					AY	A	N	Y	TOBEY (R)					Y	Y	N	AY	GLASS (D)	A	A	A	A
ILLINOIS					NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON												
BROOKS (R)					AY	Y	A	A	HAWKES (R)					AN	Y	A	A	MAGNUSON (D)	Y	A	A	Y
LUCAS (D)					Y	Y	A	AY	SMITH (R)					Y	A	N	Y	MITCHELL (D)	AY	A	A	AY
INDIANA					NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA												
CAPEHART (R)					Y	A	A	Y	CHAVEZ (D)					Y	Y	N	Y	KILGORE (D)	Y	A	N	AY
WILLIS (R)					AY	Y	N	Y	HATCH (D)					A	N	Y	N	REVERCOMB (R)	Y	N	Y	A
IOWA					NEW YORK					WISCONSIN												
HICKENLOOPER (R)					Y	Y	N	Y	MEAD (D)					Y	Y	N	Y	LA FOLLETTE (P)	Y	Y	N	Y
WILSON (R)					Y	A	A	Y	WAGNER (D)					AY	GP	GP	AY	WILEY (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					NO. CAROLINA					WYOMING												
CAPPER (R)					Y	Y	N	Y	BAILEY (D)					AN	N	Y	N	O'MAHONEY (D)	A	A	A	A
REED (R)					GP	GP	GP	Y	HOEY (D)					AN	N	Y	N	ROBERTSON (R)	A	A	Y	N

SENATORS SIGNING FEPC CLOTURE PETITION, AND SENATE VOTES ON CLOTURE, DISPLACING FEPC WITH INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, AND RUSSELL FARM PARITY AMENDMENT

1. Senators signing petition for cloture on FEPC debate, introduced Feb. 7. (Signers indicated by X - see p. 79).

2. Barkley motion to close debate on FEPC bill. Defeated Feb. 9, 48 yeas to 36 nays (two-thirds required - see p. 79).

3. Chavez motion to displace FEPC bill with HR 5102, Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. Passed Feb. 9, 71 to 12 (see pp. 79-80).

4. Russell amendment to Minimum Wage Bill, S 1349, to include labor cost in farm parity price formula. Passed Mar. 29, 48-51 (see p. 102).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
TOTAL	YEAS	48	48	71	43	KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA			
VOTE	NAYS		36	12	31	BARKLEY (D)	X	Y	Y	N	LANGER (R)	X	Y	N
						STANFILL (R)	X	AY	A	Y	YOUNG (R)		AN	A
DEMO-	YEAS		22	45	24	LOUISIANA					OHIO			
CRATS	NAYS	24	28	5	21	ELLENDER (D)		N	Y	Y	HUFFMAN (D)	X	Y	Y
						OVERTON (D)		N	Y	Y	TAFT (R)	X	Y	Y
REPU-	YEAS		25	26	19	MAINE					OKLAHOMA			
BLICANS	NAYS	23	8	6	9	BREWSTER (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	MOORE (R)		N	A
PROG.		1				WHITE (R)		N	Y	Y	THOMAS (D)	X	Y	Y
ALABAMA						MARYLAND					OREGON			
BANKHEAD (D)		N	Y	Y		RADCLIFFE (D)		N	Y	Y	CORDON (R)	X	Y	Y
HILL (D)		N	Y	N		TYDINGS (D)		N	Y	A	MORSE (R)	X	Y	N
ARIZONA						MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA			
HAYDEN (D)		N	Y	Y		SALTONSTALL (R)	X	Y	Y	A	GUFFEY (D)	X	Y	Y
McFARLAND (D)		N	Y	Y		WALSH (D)	X	Y	Y	N	MYERS (D)	X	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND			
FULBRIGHT (D)		N	Y	Y		FERGUSON (R)	X	Y	N	N	GERRY (D)		N	Y
McCLELLAN (D)		N	Y	Y		VANDENBERG (R)		AY	A	N	GREEN (D)	X	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						MINNESOTA					SO. CAROLINA			
DOWNNEY (D)	X	Y	Y	A		BALL (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	JOHNSTON (D)		N	Y
KNOWLAND (R)	X	Y	N	N		SHIPSTEAD (R)		Y	Y	Y	MAYBANK (D)		N	Y
COLORADO						MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA			
JOHNSON (D)		Y	Y	Y		BILBO (D)		N	Y	Y	BUSHFIELD (R)		N	Y
MILLIKIN (R)		N	Y	Y		EASTLAND (D)		N	Y	Y	GURNEY (R)		N	Y
CONNECTICUT						MISSOURI					TENNESSEE			
HART (R)	X	Y	Y	N		ERIGGS (D)	X	Y	Y	N	McKELLAR (D)		N	Y
McMAHON (D)	X	Y	Y	PN		DONNELL (R)	X	AY	A	N	STEWART (D)		N	Y
DELAWARE						MONTANA					TEXAS			
BUCK (R)		Y	Y	A		MURRAY (D)	X	Y	Y	N	CONNALLY (D)		AN	A
TUNNELL (D)	X	Y	N	N		WHEELER (D)		N	Y	N	O'DANIEL (D)		N	Y
FLORIDA						NEBRASKA					UTAH			
ANDREWS (D)		N	Y	PY		BUTLER (R)	X	Y	Y	PY	MURDOCK (D)	X	Y	Y
PEPPER (D)	X	AY	A	N		WHERRY (R)	X	Y	Y	PY	THOMAS (D)	X	Y	Y
GEORGIA						NEVADA					VERMONT			
GEORGE (D)		N	Y	Y		CARVILLE (D)		N	Y	PY	AIKEN (R)	X	Y	N
RUSSELL (D)		N	Y	Y		McCARRAN (D)		N	Y	Y	AUSTIN (R)		Y	Y
IDAHO						NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA			
GOSSETT (D)	X	Y	N	N		BRIDGES (R)		N	Y	GP	BYRD (D)		N	Y
TAYLOR (D)	X	AY	A	Y		TOBEY (R)	X	Y	N	PN	GLASS (D)		A	A
ILLINOIS						NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON			
BROOKS (R)	X	AY	A	A		HAWKES (R)		N	Y	PY	MAGNUSON (D)	X	Y	N
LUCAS (D)	X	Y	Y	N		SMITH (R)	X	Y	Y	N	MITCHELL (D)	X	Y	N
INDIANA						NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA			
CAPBARTH (R)	X	Y	Y	Y		CHAVEZ (D)	X	Y	Y	PN	KILGORE (D)	X	Y	Y
WILLIS (R)	X	Y	Y	A		HATCH (D)		N	Y	N	REVERCOMB (R)		Y	Y
IOWA						NEW YORK					WISCONSIN			
HICKENLOOPER (R)	X	Y	Y	Y		MEAD (D)	X	Y	N	N	LA FOLLETTE (P)	X	Y	N
WILSON (R)		Y	Y	Y		WAGNER (D)	X	AY	A	PN	WILEY (R)		AN	A
KANSAS						NO. CAROLINA					WYOMING			
CAPPER (R)	X	Y	Y	Y		BAILEY (D)		N	Y	Y	O'MAHONEY (D)		AN	A
REED (R)	X	Y	Y	Y		HORY (D)		N	Y	Y	ROBBETSON (R)		N	Y

HOUSE VOTES ON USES AND EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946

1. Dirksen amendment returning USBS to the States by June 30, 1946. Passed Jan. 29, 254-125. (see p. 75).

2. USBS bill (HR 4437) as amended. Passed Jan. 29, 263-113. (see p. 75).

3. Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946. Passed Feb. 6, 320-84. (see p. 71).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	254	263	320	2 HILL (R)	A	Y	Y	18 SUMNER (R)	Y	Y	N	4 FALLON (D)	Y	Y	A
VOTE	NAYS	125	113	84	4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 VURSELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ROE (D)	Y	Y	N
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)	Y	Y	Y
DEMO-CRATS	YEAS	87	96	204	3 GEELAN (D)	N	N	Y	4 GILLIE (R)	Y	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS			
	NAYS	121	109	17	1 KOPPELMANN (D)	N	N	Y	3 GRANT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 RATES (R)	A	A	Y
					4 LUCE (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 HALLECK (R)	Y	Y	N	2 CLASON (R)	Y	Y	Y
REPUB-LICANS	YEAS	168	166	114	AL RYTER (D)	N	N	Y	5 HARNESS (R)	Y	Y	GP	11 CURLEY (D)	A	A	A
	NAYS	3	3	67	5 TALBOT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y	Y
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	N	N	Y	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	A	GP	Y	8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y	Y
ALABAMA					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 HERTER (R)	PY	GP	Y
3 ANDREWS (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL TRAYNOR (D)	N	A	Y	11 LUDLOW (D)	N	N	Y	1 HESELTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	
1 BOYKIN (D)	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	N	N	Y	4 HOLMES (R)	Y	Y	N	
2 GRANT (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 CANNON (D)	A	A	GP	10 SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 LANE (D)	N	N	Y	
4 HORBS (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 HENDRICKS (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 WILSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 MCCORMACK (D)	N	N	Y	
6 JARMAN (D)	Y	Y	GP	1 PETERSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	IONA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	GP	
7 MANASCO (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 PRICE (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 PHILBIN (D)	Y	Y	Y	
9 PATRICK (D)	N	N	Y	6 ROGERS (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y	Y	N	5 ROGERS (R)	Y	Y	Y	
5 RAINS (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 SIKES (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 GWYNNE (R)	Y	Y	N	13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y	
8 SPARKMAN (D)	N	N	Y	GEORGIA				8 HOEVEN (R)	Y	Y	N	MICHIGAN				
ARIZONA				10 BROWN (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 JENSEN (R)	Y	Y	N	6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	
AL HARLESS (D)	N	N	Y	4 CAMP (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 LECOMPTRE (R)	Y	Y	N	11 BRADLEY (R)	Y	Y	GP	
AL MURDOCK (D)	N	N	Y	2 COX (D)	Y	Y	GP	1 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	N	8 CRAWFORD (R)	Y	Y	N	
ARKANSAS				8 GIBSON (D)	Y	Y	N	2 TALLE (R)	Y	Y	N	15 DINGELL (D)	GP	GP	Y	
4 CRAVENS (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 MANKIN (D)	*	*	*	KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	Y	Y	N	
1 GATHINGS (D)	Y	Y	N	3 PACE (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 CARLSON (R)	GP	GP	N	9 ENGEL (R)	GP	GP	Y	
7 HARRIS (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 PETERSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 COLE (R)	GP	GP	Y	4 HOFFMAN (R)	Y	Y	N	
5 HAYS (D)	N	Y	Y	7 TARVER (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 HOPE (R)	PY	GP	N	12 HOOK (D)	N	N	Y	
2 MILLS (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 VINSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 REES (R)	PY	GP	Y	5 JONKMAN (R)	Y	Y	N	
6 NORRELL (D)	Y	Y	N	9 WOOD (D)	Y	Y	N	2 SCRIVNER (R)	PY	GP	N	16 LESINSKI (D)	N	N	Y	
3 TRIMBLE (D)	N	N	Y	IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	Y	Y	N	2 MICHENER (R)	Y	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA				2 DWORSHAK (R)	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	A	A	Y	
8 ANDERSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 WHITE (D)	A	A	Y	8 BATES (D)	N	N	Y	14 RABAUT (D)	N	N	Y	
14 DOUGLAS (D)	N	N	Y	ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A	GP	Y	1 SADOWSKI (D)	N	N	Y	
18 DOYLE (D)	N	N	Y	13 ALLEN (R)	Y	Y	N	4 CHELF (D)	N	N	Y	3 SHAFER (R)	Y	Y	N	
10 ELLIOTT (D)	Y	Y	Y	17 ARENDS (R)	Y	Y	N	2 CLEMENTS (D)	N	N	Y	7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y	
2 ENGLE (D)	N	N	Y	25 BISHOP (R)	Y	Y	N	1 GREGORY (D)	N	N	Y	10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y	N	
9 GEARHART (R)	Y	Y	GP	15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 MAY (D)	Y	Y	N	MINNESOTA				
4 HAVENNER (D)	N	N	Y	10 CHURCH (R)	Y	Y	N	3 O'NEAL (D)	N	N	Y	7 ANDERSEN (R)	Y	Y	N	
13 HEALY (D)	PN	GP	Y	24 CLIPPINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 ROBISON (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ANDRESEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	
20 HINSHAW (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 DAWSON (D)	N	N	Y	5 SPENCE (D)	N	N	Y	3 GALLAGHER (D)	N	N	Y	
19 HOLFIELD (D)	N	N	Y	16 DIRKSEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	
28 IZAC (D)	PN	GP	Y	AL DOUGLAS (D)	N	N	Y	8 ALLEN (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 JUDD (R)	Y	Y	Y	
3 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 GORDON (D)	N	N	Y	4 BROOKS (D)	A	GP	Y	6 KNUTSON (R)	Y	Y	N	
17 KING (D)	N	GP	Y	4 GORSKI (D)	N	N	Y	3 DOMENGAUX (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 O'HARA (R)	Y	Y	Y	
1 LEA (D)	N	N	GP	21 HOWELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 HEBERT (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 PITTENGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	
15 McDONOUGH (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 JOHNSON (R)	GP	GP	GP	7 LARCADE (D)	GP	GP	Y	4 STARKEY (D)	N	Y	Y	
6 MILLER (D)	N	N	Y	3 KELLY (D)	N	N	Y	5 MCKENZIE (D)	Y	Y	Y	MISSISSIPPI				
11 OUTLAND (D)	N	N	Y	7 LINK (D)	N	N	Y	2 MALONEY (D)	Y	Y	N	4 ABERNETHY (D)	Y	Y	N	
16 PATTERSON (D)	N	N	Y	19 McMILLEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 MORRISON (D)	PN	GP	Y	6 COLMER (D)	Y	Y	Y	
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y	Y	N	12 MASON (R)	Y	Y	N	MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	Y	Y	N	
21 SHEPPARD (D)	N	N	Y	6 O'BRIEN (D)	N	N	Y	3 FELLOWS (R)	Y	Y	N	1 RANKIN (D)	Y	Y	N	
7 TOLAN (D)	N	N	Y	22 PRICE (D)	N	N	Y	1 HALE (R)	Y	Y	N	2 WHITTEN (D)	Y	Y	N	
12 VOORHIS (D)	N	N	Y	11 REED (R)	PY	GP	Y	2 SMITH (R)	N	N	Y	3 WHITTINGTON (D)	Y	Y	Y	
5 WELCH (R)	N	N	GP	9 RESA (D)	N	N	Y	MARYLAND				5 WINSTED (D)	Y	Y	N	
COLORADO				2 ROWAN (D)	N	N	Y	2 BALDWIN (D)	PN	GP	Y	MISSOURI				
3 CHENOWETH (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 SABATH (D)	N	N	Y	6 BEALL (R)	Y	GP	Y	1 ARNOLD (R)	Y	Y	GP	
1 GILLESPIE (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 BELL (D)	Y	Y	Y	

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

HOUSE VOTE				1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
4 BENNETT (R)	Y	Y	Y	34 KILBURN (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 RIZLEY (R)	GP	GP	N	6 PRIEST (D)	N	N	Y			
9 CANNON (D)	N	N	Y	19 KLEIN (D)	*	*	*	1 SCHWABE (R)	Y	Y	N	1 REECE (R)	Y	Y	N			
8 CARNAHAN (D)	N	N	Y	3 LATHAM (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 STEWART (D)	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS						
13 COCHRAN (D)	N	N	Y	30 LEFEVRE (R)	Y	Y	N	2 STIGLER (D)	N	N	Y	3 BECKWORTH (D)	A	A	Y			
3 COLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 LYNCH (D)	N	N	Y	7 WICKERSHAM (D)	PN	GP	Y	2 COMBS (D)	N	N	Y			
12 FLOESSER (R)	Y	Y	N	18 MARCANTONIO ALP	N	N	Y	OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	A	A			
2 SCHWABE (R)	Y	Y	N	13 O'TOOLE (D)	N	N	Y	3 ANGELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 GCSSETT (D)	Y	Y	Y			
7 SHORT (R)	PY	GP	N	8 PFELFER (D)	N	N	Y	4 ELLSWORTH (R)	Y	Y	N	6 JOHNSON, L.A. (D)	N	Y	Y			
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	Y	Y	Y	22 POWELL (D)	N	N	**	1 NORBLAD (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 JOHNSON, L.B. (D)	PN	GP	Y			
11 SULLIVAN (D)	N	N	Y	26 QUINN (D)	N	N	Y	2 STOCKMAN (R)	Y	Y	N	20 KILDAY (D)	Y	Y	N			
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	N	N	Y	24 RABIN (D)	N	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	Y	Y	N			
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	N	N	Y	1 BARRETT (D)	N	N	Y	14 LYLE (D)	Y	Y	Y			
2 D'EWART (R)	Y	Y	Y	45 REED (R)	GP	GP	GP	3 BRADLEY (D)	N	N	Y	19 MAHON (D)	N	Y	Y			
1 MANSFIELD (D)	N	N	Y	5 ROE (D)	GP	GP	Y	22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 MANSFIELD (D)	Y	Y	Y			
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	N	A	Y	29 CAMPBELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 PATMAN (D)	N	N	Y			
2 BUFFETT (R)	Y	Y	N	12 ROONEY (D)	N	N	Y	30 CORBETT (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 PICKETT (D)	Y	Y	N			
1 CURTIS (R)	Y	Y	N	1 SHARP (R)	Y	Y	Y	32 EBERHARTER (D)	N	N	Y	11 POAGE (D)	A	GP	Y			
4 MILLER (R)	Y	Y	N	10 SOMERS (D)	N	N	Y	12 FENTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-	-			
3 STEFAN (R)	Y	Y	N	38 TABER (R)	Y	Y	N	11 FLOOD (D)	N	N	GP	17 RUSSELL (D)	Y	Y	Y			
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	Y	Y	Y	31 FULTON (R)	Y	Y	GP	5 SUMMERS (D)	Y	Y	Y			
AL BUNKER (D)	N	N	Y	21 TORRENS (D)	N	N	Y	19 GAVIN (R)	Y	Y	N	8 THOMAS (D)	N	N	Y			
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 GERLACH (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 THOMASON (D)	N	N	Y			
2 ADAMS (R)	Y	Y	Y	NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	Y	Y	N	15 WEST (D)	Y	Y	N			
1 MERROW (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 BARDEN (D)	A	GP	Y	25 GRAHAM (R)	Y	Y	N	18 WORLEY (D)	N	Y	Y			
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 GRANAHAN (D)	N	N	Y	UTAH						
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 BULWINKLE (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 GREEN (D)	N	N	Y	1 GRANGER (D)	N	Y	Y			
8 CANFIELD (R)	GP	GP	Y	8 BURGIN (D)	Y	Y	Y	21 GROSS (R)	Y	Y	N	2 ROBINSON (D)	GP	GP	Y			
6 CASE (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 CLARK (D)	Y	Y	A	13 HOCH (D)	N	N	Y	VERMONT						
5 EATON (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 COOLEY (D)	GP	GP	Y	27 KELLEY (D)	N	N	Y	AL PLUMLEY (R)	PY	GP	Y			
2 HAND (R)	A	GP	Y	9 DOUGHTON (D)	Y	Y	GP	9 KINZER (R)	Y	Y	N	VIRGINIA						
14 HART (D)	N	N	Y	6 DURHAM (D)	Y	Y	GP	18 KUNKEL (R)	Y	Y	N	6 ALMOND (D)	*	*	Y			
10 HARTLEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 ERVIN (D)	*	*	Y	16 McCONNELL (R)	Y	Y	N	1 BLAND (D)	Y	Y	Y			
12 KRAE (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 FOLGER (D)	N	N	Y	6 McGLINCHEY (D)	N	N	Y	5 BURCH (D)	Y	Y	Y			
4 MATHEWS (R)	A	A	Y	2 KERR (D)	Y	Y	Y	24 MORGAN (D)	N	N	Y	2 DAUGHTON (D)	Y	Y	Y			
13 NORTON (D)	PN	GP	GP	12 WEAVER (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 MURPHY (D)	N	N	A	4 DREWRY (D)	Y	Y	Y			
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	GP	GP	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	A	GP	N	9 FLANNAGAN (D)	N	N	Y			
7 THOMAS (R)	Y	Y	Y	AL LEMKE (R)	Y	Y	Y	28 RODGERS (R)	Y	Y	N	3 GARY (D)	Y	Y	Y			
9 TOWE (R)	PY	GP	Y	AL ROBERTSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 SHERIDAN (D)	PN	GP	Y	7 ROBERTSON (D)	Y	Y	Y			
1 WOLVERTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y	N	8 SMITH (D)	Y	Y	Y			
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 SNYDER (D)	N	N	Y	WASHINGTON						
AL (VACANCY)				22 BOLTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	26 TIBBOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 COFFEE (D)	N	N	Y			
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 BREHM (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 WALTER (D)	N	N	Y	1 DELACY (D)	N	N	Y			
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	Y	Y	N	33 (VACANCY)				4 HOLMES (R)	Y	Y	Y			
42 ANDREWS (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 CLEVELANDER (R)	Y	Y	N	7 WOLFENDEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 HORAN (R)	Y	Y	Y			
17 BALDWIN (R)	N	N	Y	21 CROSSER (D)	GP	A	GP	RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	N	N	Y			
4 BARRY (D)	N	N	Y	1 ELSTON (R)	Y	Y	N	2 FOGARTY (D)	A	A	Y	3 SAVAGE (D)	N	N	Y			
29 BENNET (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 FEIGHAN (D)	N	N	Y	1 FORAND (D)	N	N	Y	W. VIRGINIA						
20 BLOOM (D)	GP	GP	GP	3 GARDNER (D)	N	Y	Y	SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	N	N	Y			
16 BUCK (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 GRIFFITHS (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 BRYSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 ELLIS (R)	Y	Y	N			
25 BUCKLEY (D)	N	N	Y	2 HESS (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 HARE (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 HEDRICK (D)	Y	Y	Y			
44 BUTLER (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 HUBER (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 McMILLAN (D)	N	Y	Y	5 KEE (D)	N	N	Y			
32 BYRNE (D)	N	N	Y	10 JENKINS (R)	Y	Y	N	5 RICHARDS (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 NEELY (D)	N	N	Y			
15 CELLER (D)	N	N	Y	4 JONES (R)	Y	Y	N	2 RILEY (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 RANDOLPH (D)	N	N	Y			
39 COLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	19 KIRWAN (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 RIVERS (D)	GP	GP	Y	WISCONSIN						
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	N	N	Y	18 LEWIS (R)	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA				5 RIEMILLER (D)	N	N	Y			
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	N	N	Y	6 McCOWEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 CASE (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 BYRNES (R)	Y	Y	N			
49 ELSAESSER (R)	Y	Y	Y	17 MCGREGOR (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 MUNDT (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 HENRY (R)	Y	Y	Y			
35 FULLER (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 RAMEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	Y	Y	Y			
28 GAMBLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	N	9 COOPER (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 KEEPE (R)	Y	Y	GP			
27 GWINN (R)	Y	Y	N	16 THOM (D)	N	N	Y	7 COURTNEY (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 MURRAY (R)	Y	Y	Y			
37 HALL, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 VORYS (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 DAVIS (D)	Y	Y	N	10 O'KONSKI (R)	Y	Y	Y			
2 HALL, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 WEICHEL (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 EARTHMAN (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	N			
36 HANCOCK (R)	Y	Y	N	OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	N	N	Y	8 STEVENSON (R)	Y	Y	Y			
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	N	N	Y	4 BOREN (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 JENNINGS (R)	Y	Y	N	4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	Y	Y	Y			
31 KEARNEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 JOHNSON (D)	N	Y	Y	3 KEFAUVER (D)	N	N	Y	WYOMING						
9 KEOGH (D)	N	N	Y	5 MONRONEY (D)	N	N	Y	8 MURRAY (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL BARRETT (R)	Y	Y	Y			

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

**Voted "Present".

HOUSE VOTES ON LABOR DISPUTES ACT, 1946

1. Rule (H Res 500) to bring Norton bill (HR 4908) before House with authority to substitute Case bill (HR 5262). Passed Jan. 31, 258 to 114. (see p. 86).

2. Randolph motion that House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider labor bills. Passed Feb. 4, 362 to 6. (see p. 87).

3. Final passage of Norton bill (HR 4908) as amended by substitution of Case bill (HR 5262). Passed Feb. 7, 258 to 155. (see p. 92).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

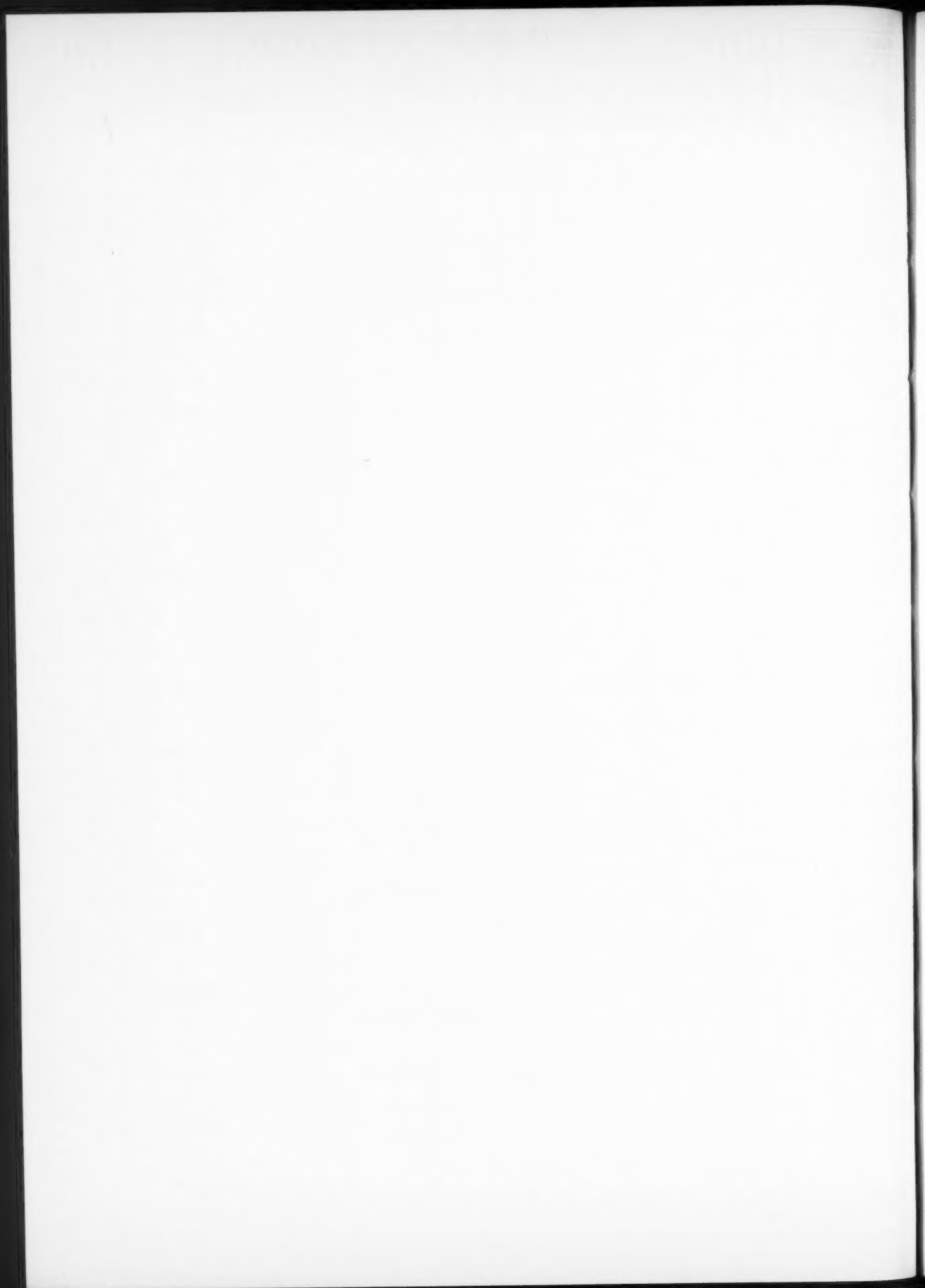
HOUSE VOTE				1	2	3					1	2	3					1	2	3									
TOTAL	YEAS	258	362	258	2 HILL (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 SUMNER (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 FALLON (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										
VOTE	NAYS	114	6	155	4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	23 VURSELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ROE (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										
					CONNECTICUT								INDIANA								5 SASSCER (D)				Y	Y	Y		
DEMO- CRATS	YEAS	106	193	109	3 GEEHAN (D)	N	A	N	4 GILLIE (R)	Y	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS																
	NAYS	96	6	120	1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	N	**	N	3 GRANT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 RATES (R)	A	A	Y	A	A	Y										
					4 LUCE (R)	Y	Y	N	2 HALLECK (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 CLASON (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										
REPU- LICANS	YEAS	152	168	149	AL RYTER (D)	N	N	N	5 HARNES (R)	GP	GP	Y	11 CURLEY (D)	A	A	GP	A	A	GP										
	NAYS	16	0	33	5 TALBOT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 JOHNSON (R)	N	Y	Y	9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	N	Y	N	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	N	Y	N	8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										
ALABAMA					DELAWARE								7 LANDIS (R)				Y	Y	Y	10 HERTER (R)	PY	Y	Y	Y					
3 ANDREWS (D)				Y	Y	Y	AL TRAYNOR (D)				N	Y	N	11 LUDLOW (D)	N	Y	N	1 HESELTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y							
1 BOYKIN (D)				A	Y	Y	FLORIDA								1 MADDEN (D)				N	Y	N	4 HOLMES (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y			
2 GRANT (D)				Y	Y	Y	4 CANNON (D)				A	A	A	10 SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 LANE (D)	N	Y	N	N							
4 HOBBS (D)				Y	Y	Y	5 HENDRICKS (D)				GP	Y	Y	9 WILSON (R)	Y	Y	GP	12 MCCORMACK (D)	N	Y	N	N							
6 JARMAN (D)				Y	Y	Y	1 PETERSON (D)				Y	Y	Y	IOWA															
7 MANASCO (D)				Y	Y	Y	2 PRICE (D)				Y	Y	Y	5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 PHILBIN (D)	N	Y	N	N							
9 PATRICK (D)				A	Y	N	6 ROGERS (D)				Y	Y	Y	6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 ROGERS (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y							
5 RAINS (D)				Y	A	Y	3 SIKES (D)				Y	Y	Y	3 GWYNNE (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)				Y	Y	Y					
8 SPARKMAN (D)				Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA								8 HOEVEN (R)				Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN							
ARIZONA					10 BROWN (D)				Y	Y	Y					7 JENSEN (R)				Y	Y	Y	6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y	Y	Y			
AL HARLESS (D)				Y	Y	N	4 CAMP (D)				Y	Y	Y	4 LECOMTE (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 BRADLEY (R)	Y	GP	PN	Y	GP	PN					
AL MURDOCK (D)				Y	Y	N	2 COX (D)				Y	Y	Y	1 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 CRAWFORD (R)	Y	GP	Y	Y	GP	Y					
ARKANSAS					8 GIBSON (D)				Y	Y	Y					2 TALLE (R)				Y	Y	Y	15 DINGELL (D)	GP	GP	PN			
4 CRAVENS (D)				Y	Y	Y	5 MANKIN (D)				*	*	*	KANSAS															
1 GATHINGS (D)				Y	Y	Y	3 PACE (D)				Y	Y	Y	6 CARLSON (R)	A	Y	Y	9 ENGEL (R)	GP	GP	N	Y	GP	N					
7 HARRIS (D)				Y	Y	N	1 PETERSON (D)				Y	Y	Y	1 COLE (R)	GP	Y	Y	4 HOFFMAN (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N					
5 HAYS (D)				Y	Y	Y	7 TARVER (D)				Y	Y	Y	5 HOPE (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 HOOK (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N					
2 MILLS (D)				Y	Y	Y	6 VINSON (D)				Y	Y	Y	4 REES (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 JONKMAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
6 NORRELL (D)				Y	Y	Y	9 WOOD (D)				Y	Y	Y	2 SCRIVNER (R)	GP	Y	Y	16 LESINSKI (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N					
3 TRIMBLE (D)				Y	Y	Y	IDAHO								3 WINTER (R)				Y	Y	Y	2 MICHENER (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y			
CALIFORNIA					2 DWORSHAK (R)				Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY																	
8 ANDERSON (R)				Y	Y	Y	1 WHITE (D)				N	Y	N	8 BATES (D)	N	Y	N	14 RABAUT (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N					
14 DOUGLAS (D)				N	Y	N	ILLINOIS								6 CHAPMAN (D)				GP	Y	Y	1 SADOWSKI (D)	N	Y	N	Y			
18 DOYLE (D)				N	Y	N	13 ALLEN (R)				Y	Y	Y	4 CHELF (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 SHAFER (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
10 ELLIOTT (D)				Y	Y	Y	17 ARENDS (R)				Y	Y	Y	2 CLEMENTS (D)	GP	Y	N	7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
2 ENGLE (D)				Y	Y	N	25 BISHOP (R)				N	Y	N	1 GREGORY (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
9 GEARHART (R)				GP	Y	Y	15 CHIPERFIELD (R)				Y	Y	Y	7 MAY (D)	Y	Y	Y	MINNESOTA											
4 HAVENNER (D)				N	Y	N	10 CHURCH (R)				Y	Y	Y	3 O'NEAL (D)	Y	Y	N	7 ANDERSEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
13 HEALY (D)				PN	GP	N	24 CLIPPINGER (R)				Y	A	Y	9 ROBSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 ANDRESEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
20 HINSHAW (R)				Y	Y	Y	1 DAWSON (D)				PN	A	N	5 SPENCE (D)	N	Y	N	3 GALLAGHER (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N					
19 HOLIFIELD (D)				GP	Y	N	16 DIRKSEN (R)				Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA															
23 IZAC (D)				GP	Y	N	AL DOUGLAS (D)				N	Y	N	8 ALLEN (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 HAGEN (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N					
3 JOHNSON (R)				Y	Y	N	8 GORDON (D)				N	Y	N	4 BROOKS (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 JUDD (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**					
17 KING (D)				N	Y	AY	4 GORSKI (D)				N	Y	N	3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 O'HARA (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
1 LEA (D)				Y	Y	Y	21 HOWELL (R)				Y	Y	N	1 HEBERT (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 PITTENGER (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N					
16 McDONOUGH (R)				Y	Y	N	14 JOHNSON (R)				GP	GP	GP	7 LARCADE (D)	N	Y	N	4 STARKEY (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N					
6 MILLER (D)				N	Y	N	3 KELLY (D)				N	Y	N	5 McKENZIE (D)	A	Y	Y	MISSISSIPPI											
11 OUTLAND (D)				N	Y	N	7 LINK (D)				N	Y	N	2 MALONEY (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 ABERNETHY (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
16 PATTERSON (D)				N	Y	N	19 McMILLEN (R)				GP	Y	Y	6 MORRISON (D)	GP	GP	N	6 COLMER (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
22 PHILLIPS (R)				Y	Y	Y	12 MASON (R)				Y	Y	Y	MAINE															
21 SHEPPARD (D)				A	Y	N	6 O'BRIEN (D)				N	Y	N	3 FELLOWS (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 RANKIN (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
7 TOLAN (D)				N	Y	N	22 PRICE (D)				N	Y	N	1 HALE (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 WHITTEN (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
12 VOORHIS (D)				N	Y	N	11 REED (R)				Y	Y	Y	2 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	N	3 WHITTINGTON (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
5 WELCH (R)				N	GP	GP	9 RESA (D)				N	N	N	MARYLAND															
COLORADO					2 ROWAN (D)				N	Y	N					2 BALDWIN (D)				Y	GP	Y	MISSOURI						
3 CHENOWETH (R)				Y	Y	N	5 SABATH (D)				N	**	N	6 BEALL (R)	Y	Y	N	1 ARNOLD (R)	Y	GP	A	Y	GP	A					
1 GILLESPIE (R)				Y	Y	Y	20 SIMPSON (R)				Y	Y	Y	3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y	Y	N	4 BELL (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N					

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

**Voted "Present".

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	Y	Y	Y	34 KILBURN (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 RIZLEY (R)	GP	GP	Y	6 PRIEST (D)	Y	Y	Y
9 CANNON (D)	N	GP	N	19 KLEIN (D)	*	*	*	1 SCHWABE (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 REECE (R)	Y	Y	Y
8 CARRAHAN (D)	N	Y	N	3 LATHAM (R)	Y	Y	N	3 STEWART (D)	Y	A	Y	TEXAS			
18 COCHRAN (D)	N	Y	N	30 LEFEVRE (R)	PY	Y	Y	2 STIGLER (D)	A	A	Y	3 BECKWORTH (D)	GP	A	Y
3 COLE (R)	Y	Y	N	23 LYNCH (D)	N	Y	N	7 WICKERSHAM (D)	GP	Y	Y	2 COMBS (D)	Y	Y	N
12 FLOESER (R)	Y	GP	Y	18 MARCANTONIO ALP	N	A	N	OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	A	A
2 SCHWABE (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 O'TOOLE (D)	N	GP	N	3 ANGELL (R)	N	Y	N	13 GCSSETT (D)	Y	Y	Y
7 SHORT (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 PREIFER (D)	PN	Y	N	4 ELLSWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	Y	Y	Y
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	Y	Y	Y	22 POWELL (D)	N	A	N	1 NORBLAD (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	Y	Y	Y
11 SULLIVAN (D)	N	Y	N	26 QUINN (D)	N	Y	N	2 STOCKMAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	20 KILDAY (D)	Y	Y	Y
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	Y	Y	Y	24 RABIN (D)	N	Y	N	PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	N	Y	N	1 BARRETT (D)	N	A	N	14 LYLE (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 D'EWARD (R)	Y	Y	N	45 REED (R)	GP	GP	PY	3 BRADLEY (D)	N	A	N	19 MAHON (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 MANSFIELD (D)	N	Y	N	5 ROE (D)	GP	Y	N	22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	Y	GP	Y	9 MANSFIELD (D)	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	N	Y	N	29 CAMPBELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 PATMAN (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 BUFFET (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 ROONEY (D)	N	Y	N	30 CORBETT (R)	N	Y	N	7 PICKETT (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 KURTIS (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 SHARP (R)	Y	Y	Y	32 EBERHARTER (D)	N	N	N	11 POAGE (D)	PY	Y	Y
4 MILLER (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 SOMERS (D)	N	Y	N	12 FENTON (R)	Y	Y	N	4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-	-
3 STEFAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	38 TABER (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 FLOOD (D)	N	Y	N	17 RUSSELL (D)	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	Y	Y	Y	31 FULTON (R)	GP	GP	GP	5 SUMNERS (D)	Y	Y	Y
AL BUNKER (D)	N	Y	N	21 TORRENS (D)	N	Y	N	19 GAVIN (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 THOMAS (D)	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 GERLACH (R)	Y	GP	Y	16 THOMASON (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 ADAMS (R)	Y	Y	Y	NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 WEST (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 MERROW (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 BARDEN (D)	Y	Y	Y	25 GRAHAM (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 WORLEY (D)	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 GRANAHAN (D)	N	Y	N	UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	Y	Y	Y	11 BULWINKLE (D)	GP	Y	Y	5 GREEN (D)	N	N	N	1 GRANGER (D)	N	Y	N
8 CANFIELD (R)	GP	GP	N	8 BURGIN (D)	Y	Y	Y	21 GROSS (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 ROBINSON (D)	GP	Y	N
6 CASE (R)	Y	Y	N	7 CLARK (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 HOCH (D)	N	Y	N	VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 COOLEY (D)	GP	A	Y	27 KELLEY (D)	N	Y	N	AL PLUMLEY (R)	PY	GP	Y
2 HAND (R)	Y	A	Y	9 DOUGHTON (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 KINZER (R)	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	N	GP	N	6 DURHAM (D)	Y	Y	Y	18 KUNKEL (R)	N	Y	N	6 ALMOND (D)	*	Y	Y
10 HARTLEY (R)	PY	Y	Y	10 ERVIN (D)	*	Y	Y	16 McCONNELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 BLAND (D)	Y	Y	Y
12 KEAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 FOLGER (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 McGLINCHY (D)	N	GP	N	5 BURCH (D)	Y	Y	Y
4 MATHEWS (R)	A	A	Y	2 KERR (D)	Y	Y	Y	24 MORGAN (D)	A	Y	N	2 DAUGHTON (D)	Y	Y	Y
11 NORTON (D)	GP	GP	GP	12 WEAVER (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 MURPHY (D)	N	Y	N	4 DREWY (D)	Y	GP	Y
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	GP	GP	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 FLANNAGAN (D)	N	Y	N
7 THOMAS (R)	Y	Y	Y	AL LEMKE (R)	N	Y	N	28 RODGERS (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 GARY (D)	Y	Y	Y
9 TOWE (R)	Y	Y	Y	AL ROBERTSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 SHERIDAN (D)	PN	GP	N	7 ROBERTSON (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 WOLVERTON (R)	N	Y	N	OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 SMITH (D)	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	N	Y	N	23 SNYDER	N	A	N	WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)				22 BOLTON (R)	N	Y	Y	26 TIBBOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 COFFEE (D)	N	GP	N
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	N	Y	Y	11 BREHM (R)	Y	GP	Y	20 WALTER (D)	N	Y	N	1 DELACY (D)	N	Y	N
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	Y	Y	Y	33 (VACANCY)				4 HOLMES (R)	Y	Y	Y
42 ANDREWS (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 CLEVELINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 WOLFENDEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 HORAN (R)	Y	Y	Y
17 BALDWIN (R)	N	Y	N	21 CROSSER (D)	GP	A	PN	RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	N	Y	N
4 BARRY (D)	PN	A	N	1 ELSTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 FOGARTY (D)	A	Y	N	3 SAVAGE (D)	N	N	N
29 BENNET (R)	Y	Y	PY	20 FEIGHAN (D)	N	Y	N	1 FORAND (D)	N	Y	N	W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	GP	GP	GP	3 GARDNER (D)	N	Y	N	SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	N	N	N
16 BUCK (R)	Y	Y	Y	15 GRIFFITHS (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 BRYSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 ELLIS (R)	Y	Y	Y
25 BUCKLEY (D)	N	GP	N	2 HESS (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 HARE (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 HEDRICK (D)	N	Y	N
44 BUTLER (R)	Y	Y	N	14 HUBER (D)	N	Y	N	6 McMILLAN (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 KEE (D)	N	Y	N
32 BYRNE (D)	N	Y	N	10 JENKINS (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 RICHARDS (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 NEELEY (D)	N	Y	N
15 CELLER (D)	N	Y	Y	4 JONES (R)	GP	Y	Y	2 RILEY (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 RANDOLPH (D)	Y	Y	N
39 COLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	19 KIRWAN (D)	N	Y	N	1 RIVERS (D)	GP	GP	Y	WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	N	Y	N	18 LEWIS (R)	N	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA				5 RIEMILLER (D)	N	Y	N
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	N	GP	N	6 McCOWEN (R)	Y	GP	Y	2 CASE (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 BYRNES (R)	Y	Y	Y
43 ELSAESSER (R)	Y	Y	N	17 MCGREGOR (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 MUNDT (R)	GP	Y	Y	2 HENRY (R)	Y	Y	Y
35 FULLER (R)	Y	GP	Y	9 RAMEY (R)	N	Y	Y	TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	N	Y	N
28 GAMBLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 COOPER (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 KEEFE (R)	Y	Y	Y
27 GWINN (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 THOM (D)	N	Y	N	7 COURTNEY (D)	Y	GP	Y	7 MURRAY (R)	Y	Y	N
37 HALL, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	N	12 VORYS (R)	Y	Y	Y	10 DAVIS (D)	Y	Y	N	10 O'KONSKI (R)	N	Y	N
2 HALL, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	13 WEICHEL (R)	Y	Y	Y	5 EARTHMAN (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	Y
36 HANCOCK (R)	GP	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	Y	GP	Y	3 STEVENSON (R)	Y	Y	Y
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	N	Y	N	4 BOREN (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 JENNINGS (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	Y	Y	N
31 KEARNEY (R)	Y	Y	N	6 JOHNSON (D)	Y	A	Y	3 KEFAUVER (D)	N	Y	N	WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	N	GP	N	5 MONRONEY (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 MURRAY (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL BARRETT (R)	Y	Y	Y

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.



VI

MILITARY AND VETERANS

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March 1946

Authorization for Navy atomic bomb test - *passed House.*

Extension of Second War Powers Act - *passed House.*

Temporary housing for Veterans - *passed House and Senate, approved.*

Nominations of W. Stuart Symington and Howard C. Petersen to be Assistant Secretaries of War - *confirmed by Senate.*

Nomination of Edwin W. Pauley to be Under Secretary of the Navy - *withdrawn after Senate Committee hearings.*

ATOMIC BOMB TESTS

By a roll call vote of 313 to 25 (see p. 112), the House on March 12 moved to pave the way for the projected tests of the atomic bomb's effectiveness against Naval vessels by passing H J Res 307, authorizing the use of Navy ships in the tests.

Special Congressional authorization was necessary for the tests because under existing law only vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register after having been found unfit for further service by a Naval board of inspection can be used for experimental purposes. House Naval Affairs Committee Chairman Carl Vinson (D.Ga.) explained in presenting the bill that a valid test of the atomic bomb would require the use of some ships of modern construction.

The idea of making the test received general support, although several Members warned against leaving the preparations for, and evaluation of, the test entirely to Military and Naval control. Civilian scientists should be on hand, they said, to insure objective interpretation of the results.

The only outright opposition came from Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D Tex.), who said the test was premature and would create

suspicion throughout the world, and from Representative Jed Johnson (D Okla.), who declared it "absurd" to sink a whole fleet in an experiment.

Before passing the resolution, the House adopted two amendments on voice votes. Both offered by Representative W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), they provided that:

(1) In order to safeguard the information gained from the tests, the Secretaries of War and Navy "shall take such measures as they may deem necessary...as would normally be attached to any other vital military information or military secret."

(2) The President is authorized to appoint an advisory board for the tests to be composed of five civilians, three Navy officers, including at least one Naval aviator, and three Army officers, including at least one Army aviator.

Also adopted on a voice vote was a committee amendment limiting the life of the resolution to two years. The bill was reported in the Senate March 20, but the need for quick action was considerably diminished by President Truman's decision to postpone the test at least until July.

EXTENSION OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

With little opposition, but considerable evidence of reluctance, the House on March 15 by voice vote extended the Second War Powers Act for the third time, until March 31, 1947. Priority and allocation powers over building materials were extended to June 30, 1947.

In the closing days of the First Session of the 79th Congress the Act had been extended for six months, from December 30, 1945 to June 30, 1946. At the beginning of the Second Session the Administration asked that a further extension be enacted immediately, so there would be no uncertainty on the part of business and the public. Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small and Reconversion Director John W. Snyder appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to present the Administration position, and the committee gave the extension bill (HR 5716) unanimous approval.

Most of the Members who spoke during the short House debate accepted extension as a necessary evil continuing from war conditions. The little opposition which developed was directed mainly against the priority and allocation powers. Among those speaking against the bill were Representatives Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), A.L. Miller (R Neb.), William A. Pittenger (R Minn.), and Robert F. Rich (R Pa.).

The House defeated on a division, 43 to 16, the only amendment offered--one by John M. Vorys (R Ohio) to repeal the section assessing criminal penalties against persons failing to answer Department of Com-

merce questionnaires designed to provide essential statistical information.

In addition to priorities and allocations, the powers extended by the bill were:

(1) Emergency powers under which the War Shipping Administration operates certain coastwise lines and under which the Army and Navy maintain camp bus lines.

(2) Emergency powers facilitating disposal of land condemned by the Government during the war.

(3) Authority of Federal Reserve Banks to buy Government obligations up to a limit of \$5 billion.

(4) Waiver of navigation and inspection laws to facilitate homeward troop movements.

(5) Exemption from the Hatch Act (barring political activity) for part-time Federal employees serving without pay or with nominal compensation.

(6) Authority for collection and dissemination within the Government of various statistical data which would otherwise be confidential.

TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR VETERANS

In December 1945 Congress authorized a program to convert war housing into temporary living quarters for veterans in cities and on college campuses, and appropriated \$190 million for this purpose (see Vol. I, pp. 628, 685). By the middle of February 1946, applications for this housing exceeded three times the number of units that could be supplied under the program (Congressional Record February 26, 1946).

Senator James M. Mead (D N.Y.) and Representative Fritz G. Lanham (D Tex.) introduced bills to authorize the appropriation of \$250 million for an additional 100,000 units to meet the urgent need. As Wilson W. Wyatt, National Housing Administrator, pointed out during the hearings on the Senate bill (S 1821), the measure was designed to convert war housing projects and surplus Army and Navy barracks into living quarters and thus further the objective of supplying 1,200,000 temporary houses for veterans in 1946. The program was a stopgap until construction of the 950,000 permanent houses for veterans planned for 1946 could get under way.

The bill was considered in the Senate on February 26. The only amendments, proposed by the Committee on Education and Labor, provided:

(1) that a city or college might move the dwelling units assigned to it and be reimbursed for moving costs by the National Housing Agency; and (2) that NHA might pay employees of other Federal agencies for work done in expediting priorities and allocation of materials.

The only opposition came from Senator Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), who felt that the second amendment was poor administrative policy and that the per unit cost of the program was very high for housing which might not last more than three years. He announced that, although he would not vote against the bill, which was justified in his opinion because of the Government's obligation to veterans, he hoped that no more such appropriations would be authorized.

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote on February 26.

On March 14, in response to President Truman's request for quick action, the House considered Lanham's bill, HR 5455, which differed only slightly from the Mead bill passed by the Senate. No opposition was voiced, and the bill was passed on a roll call vote, 347 to 1 (see p. 112), with Jessie Sumner (R Ill.) casting the lone opposing vote. In order to obtain a conference, the House then passed the Senate bill, substituting the provisions of HR 5455, which was laid on the table.

The conferees accepted the bill practically as it was passed by the House. The conference report was passed by voice vote and without debate in the Senate March 22, and by the House March 25. It was signed by the President March 28.

CONFIRMATION OF SYMINGTON AND PETERSEN

On January 31 the Senate confirmed without objection the nominations of Howard C. Petersen and W. Stuart Symington to be Assistant Secretaries of War.

Petersen, a native of East Chicago, Indiana, studied at De Pauw University and the University of Michigan Law School and practiced law in New York City before coming to Washington in 1941 as Special Assistant to Robert P. Patterson when the latter was Under Secretary of War. He had continued in the same assignment when Patterson became Secretary.

Symington, a 44-year-old St. Louis businessman, had previously served the Truman Administration as chairman of the Surplus Property Board and later as Surplus Property Administrator (see Vol. I, p. 544).

NOMINATION OF EDWIN W. PAULEY

After a bitter fight of almost two months, President Truman on March 13 withdrew the nomination of Edwin W. Pauley to be Under Secretary of

the Navy. Pauley, California oil man and former Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, had himself requested the withdrawal.

The action was taken after repeated unofficial polls had shown that the Senate would refuse to confirm Pauley. The nomination encountered widespread opposition, especially in the press and among Republican Senators, immediately after it was submitted January 18. At extended hearings before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, the opposition, led by Senators Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), presented a long list of witnesses who accused Pauley of having attempted to use his political influence to protect his interests in tidewater oil lands. Most spectacular of these was Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who declared that during the Presidential campaign of 1944 Pauley had told him that \$300,000 in campaign contributions from California oil men could be raised if the Government would drop its suit to establish Federal title to the oil lands. This statement Pauley heatedly denied, and President Truman observed at a press conference that Ickes could be mistaken. Ickes thereupon resigned from the Cabinet with a blast accusing the President of wanting him to commit perjury for the sake of the Democratic Party, and returned to elaborate his testimony before the Committee.

Pauley occupied the witness stand for several days in his own defense, denying categorically all the charges that had been made against him, and Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal testified that he had agreed to Pauley's nomination before it was sent to the Senate.

After presenting his rebuttal, Pauley asked the President to withdraw his name because, he said, in view of the "current hysteria" engendered by the charges against him, he did not feel that he would be able to serve efficiently. The President replied that his faith in Pauley's integrity and ability had only been strengthened by the Senate Committee fight, and Committee Chairman David I. Walsh (D Mass.) issued a statement declaring that a majority of the Committee was convinced of Pauley's honesty.

Before Pauley's withdrawal, the Committee was reported to be divided ten to eight against him, with all of the Republicans and three unnamed Democrats opposing the nomination. Among Senators not members of the Committee who announced their positions, Tom Stewart (D Tenn.) and Claude Pepper (D Fla.) were the only Democrats to oppose Pauley, and William F. Knowland (R Calif.) was the only Republican to support him. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.) led the fight for his confirmation in the Committee.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

During the First Session of the 79th Congress Frank P. Briggs (D Mo.) was appointed to the Senate Military Affairs Committee to succeed Albert D. Chandler (D Ky.) who resigned from Congress. H. Alexander Smith (R

N. J.) succeeded Harold H. Burton (R Ohio), resigned, and Thomas C. Hart (R Conn.) succeeded John Thomas (R Idaho), deceased.

On the House Military Affairs Committee, Democrats had left unfilled at the end of the First Session the vacancy created by the resignation of Clifford Davis (D Tenn.), and also unfilled was the vacancy on the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation caused by the death of Joe W. Ervin (D N.C.).

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MILITARY AND VETERANS BILLS

First Quarter, 1946

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
S 1354	Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah)	Permanent rank of General of the Army and Fleet Admiral for persons holding them during war.	Passed Senate Sept. 14, House amended Feb. 28; conf. report passed House Mar. 18; appr. Mar. 23.
S 473	Owen Brewster (R Maine)	Method of fixing pay for retired Rear Admirals brought back to active duty.	Passed Senate Oct. 22, House amended Jan. 22.
HR 2240	Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)	Credit for military service while under 18, in computing longevity pay, etc.	Passed House Nov. 5, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
S 1405	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Retirement system for Naval and Marine officers.	Passed Senate Nov. 23, House amended Dec. 20; conf. report passed House Jan. 30, Senate Feb. 9; approved Feb. 21.
S 1467	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Adjustments in Navy pay accounts.	Passed Senate Nov. 23, House Feb. 4; approved Feb. 9.

Summary of military and veterans bills, first quarter, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
S 1545	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Revision of Articles dealing with Navy courts martial.	Passed Senate Nov. 23, House Feb. 4; approved Feb. 12.
S 1532	Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.)	Appointment of certain persons as permanent Brigadier Generals.	Passed Senate Nov. 23, House Mar. 5; approved Mar. 14.
HR 4571	Hatton W. Summers (D Tex.)	Procedure for return of property held by Alien Property Custodian.	Passed House Dec. 3, Senate amended Feb. 21; House agrees Feb. 28; approved Mar. 8.
HR 4717	John E. Rankin (D Miss.)	Department of Medicine and Surgery in Veterans Administration. (Vol. I, p. 682ff.).	Passed House Dec. 7, Senate Dec. 20; approved Jan. 3.
S 50	Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.)	Settlement without legal proceedings of amounts due deceased Navy, Marine, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service personnel.	Passed Senate Dec. 20, House amended Feb. 4; Senate agrees Feb. 15; approved Feb. 25.
S 1631	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Transportation costs for certain Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard dependents.	Passed Senate Dec. 20, House Feb. 4; approved Feb. 12.
S 1618	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Authority for Navy to employ non-citizens.	Passed Senate Dec. 20, House Feb. 18; approved Feb. 26.
HR 4932	John R. Murdock (D Ariz.)	Extension of homestead privileges on Boulder Canyon project to veterans of World War II.	Passed House Jan. 22, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
H J Res 300	Carl Vinson (D Ga.)	Authority for Rear Adm. Earle W. Mills to serve on Maritime Commission without affecting his naval status.	Passed House Jan. 30.

Summary of military and veterans bills, first quarter, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 4896	Carl Vinson (D Ga.)	Transportation, at Government expense, of persons separated from naval forces under conditions other than honorable, to their homes.	Passed House Feb. 4.
HR 1519	Paul J. Kilday (D Tex.)	Extension of retroactive war risk insurance coverage to officers, crews, and passengers of vessels operated by Army Transport Service.	Passed House Feb. 4.
H J Res 243	Andrew J. May (D Ky.)	Thanks of Congress to Gen. George C. Marshall and the Army, and a gold medal to Marshall.	Passed House Feb. 5, Senate amended Mar. 5, House agrees Mar. 20; approved Mar. 22.
S Con Res 54	Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.)	Extension of Pearl Harbor Investigation to June 1, 1946.	Passed Senate and House Feb. 15.
HR 5121	W. F. Norrell (D Ark.)	Gift to State of Arkansas of silver service from U. S. S. Arkansas.	Passed House Feb. 18.
S 1738	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Chief of Chaplains in Navy.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 220	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Transfer of title in U. S. S. Wolverine to Foundation for Original U. S. S. Michigan, Inc.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 1821 (HR 5455)	James M. Mead (D N.Y.) Fritz G. Lanham (D Tex.)	100,000 additional units of temporary veterans housing (see p. 105).	Passed Senate Feb. 26; House amended Mar. 14; conf. report passed Senate Mar. 22, House Mar. 25; approved Mar. 28.

Summary of military and veterans bills, first quarter, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 5239	Dan R. McGehee (D Miss.)	Method for settlement of claims against Coast Guard.	Passed House Mar. 4, Senate Mar. 12.
HR 5529	Andrew J. May (D Ky.)	That Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith may serve as Ambassador to U.S.S.R. without loss of mili- tary status.	Passed House Mar. 5. Senate Mar. 14; ap- proved Mar. 15.
S 1746	Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah)	Method for distribu- tion of war trophies and devices.	Passed Senate Mar. 5.
H J Res 307	Carl Vinson (D Ga.)	Authority for use of naval ships in atom bomb test (see p.103).	Passed House Mar. 12.
S 1907	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Appointment of perma- nent officers in Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.	Passed Senate Mar. 12.
HR 5716	Sam Hobbs (D Ala.)	Extension of Second War Powers Act (see p. 104).	Passed House Mar. 15.
HR 5271	Clair Engle (D Calif.)	Credit for military service in homestead entries.	Passed House Mar. 18.

NOTE: For action on veterans housing, see also APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE VOTES ON ATOMIC BOMB TEST AND VETERANS HOUSING

1. H J Res 307, authorizing the use of naval vessels in test of atomic bomb. Passed March 12, 313-25 (see p. 103).

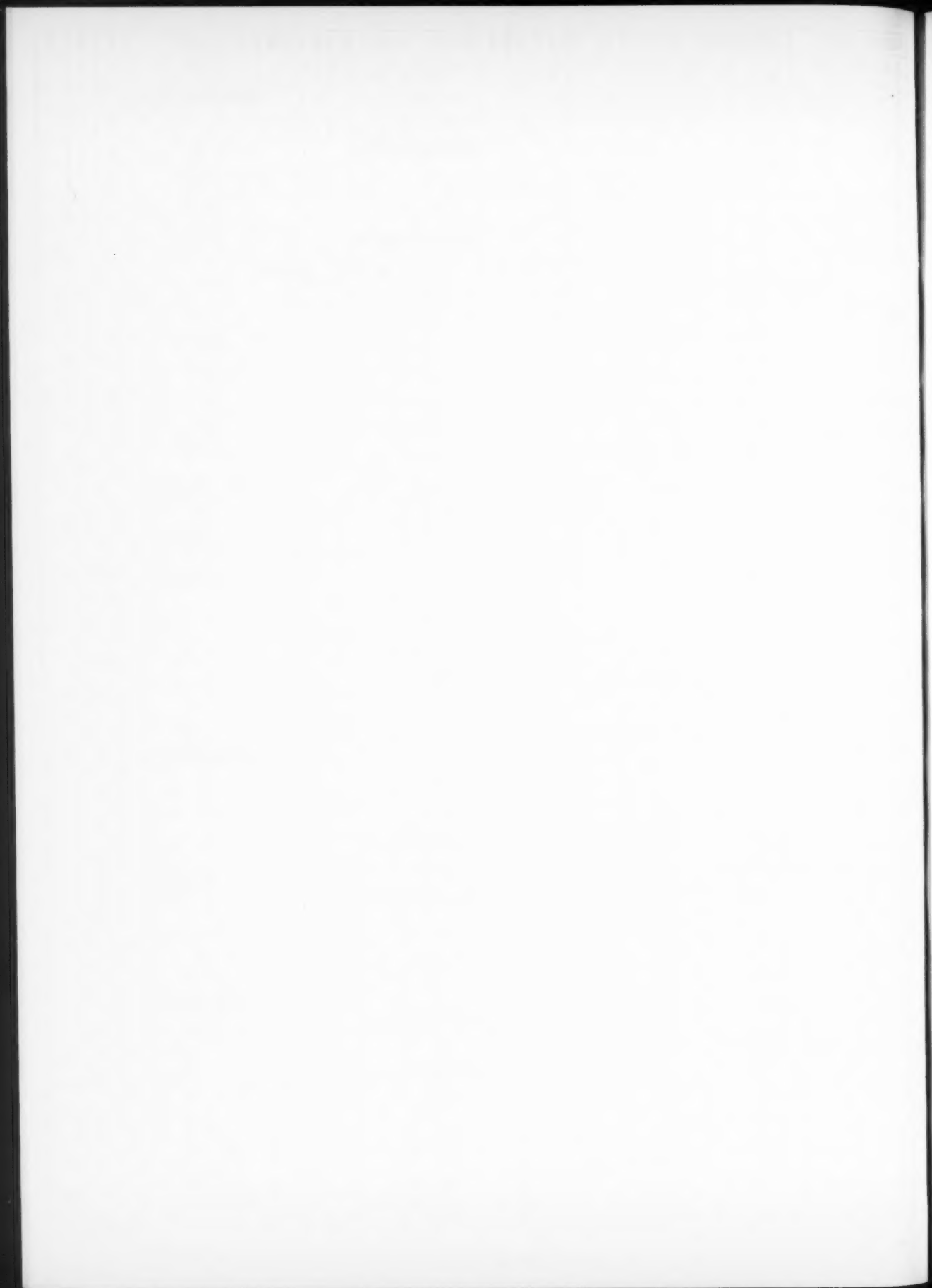
2. S 1821, authorizing \$250 million for additional 100,000 units of temporary veterans housing. Passed March 14, 347-1 (see p. 106).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yes; GP- General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	313	347		2 HILL (R)	Y	Y		18 SUMNER (R)	GP	N		4 FALLON (D)	Y	Y	
VOTE	WAYS	25	1		4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y	Y		23 VURSELL (R)	Y	Y		1 ROE (D)	Y	Y	
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)	A	Y	
DEMO-	YEAS	161	181		3 GEELAN (D)	Y	Y		4 GILLIE (R)	Y	Y		MASSACHUSETTS			
CRATS	WAYS	14	0		1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	Y	Y		3 GRANT (R)	Y	Y		6 BATES (R)	Y	Y	
					4 LUCE (R)	GP	Y		2 HALLECK (R)	Y	Y		2 CLASON (R)	Y	Y	
REPUB-	YEAS	151	164		AL RYTER (D)	Y	Y		5 HARNES (R)	Y	Y		11 CURLEY (D)	GP	A	
LICANS	WAYS	10	1		5 TALBOT (R)	GP	GP		6 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y		9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y	
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	Y	A		8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	Y	A		8 GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y	
ALABAMA					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	Y	Y		10 HERTER (R)	GP	Y	
3 ANDREWS (D)	Y	Y			AL TRAYNOR (D)	A	A		11 LUDLOW (D)	A	Y		1 HESELTON (R)	Y	Y	
1 BOYKIN (D)	Y	Y			FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	Y	Y		4 HOLMES (R)	GP	GP	
2 GRANT (D)	Y	Y			4 CANNON (D)	Y	Y		10 SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y		7 LANE (D)	Y	Y	
4 HOBBS (D)	Y	Y			5 HENDRICKS (D)	Y	Y		9 WILSON (R)	Y	GP		12 McCORMACK (D)	Y	Y	
6 JARMAN (D)	A	Y			1 PETERSON (D)	Y	Y		IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y	
7 MANASCO (D)	Y	Y			2 PRICE (D)	A	A		5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y	Y		3 PHILBIN (D)	Y	Y	
9 PATRICK (D)	A	Y			6 ROGERS (D)	A	Y		6 DOLLIVER (R)	Y	Y		5 ROGERS (R)	Y	Y	
5 RAINS (D)	A	A			3 SIKES (D)	Y	Y		3 GWYNNE (R)	Y	Y		13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	Y	
8 SPARKMAN (D)	GP	GP			GEORGIA				8 HOEVEN (R)	Y	Y		MICHIGAN			
ARIZONA					10 BROWN (D)	Y	Y		7 JENSEN (R)	Y	GP		6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y	Y	
AL HARLESS (D)	Y	Y			4 CAMP (D)	A	GP		4 LECOMTE (R)	Y	Y		11 BRADLEY (R)	GP	Y	
AL MURDOCK (D)	Y	Y			2 COX (D)	Y	Y		1 MARTIN (R)	Y	Y		8 CRAWFORD (R)	Y	GP	
ARKANSAS					8 GIBSON (D)	Y	A		2 TALLE (R)	Y	Y		15 DINGELL (D)	Y	Y	
4 CRAVENS (D)	Y	Y			5 MANKIN (D)	Y	A		KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	Y	Y	
1 GATHINGS (D)	Y	A			3 PACE (D)	Y	Y		6 CARLSON (R)	Y	Y		9 ENGEL (R)	Y	Y	
7 HARRIS (D)	Y	Y			1 PETERSON (D)	GP	GP		1 COLE (R)	Y	GP		4 HOFFMAN (R)	N	Y	
5 HAYS (D)	Y	Y			7 TARVER (D)	Y	Y		5 HOPE (R)	Y	GP		12 HOOK (D)	Y	Y	
2 MILLS (D)	Y	Y			6 VINSON (D)	Y	Y		4 REES (R)	Y	GP		5 JONKMAN (R)	Y	Y	
6 NORRELL (D)	N	Y			9 WOOD (D)	A	A		2 SCRIVNER (R)	Y	Y		16 LESINSKI (D)	GP	A	
3 TRIMBLE (D)	Y	Y			IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	N	Y		2 MICHENER (R)	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA					2 DWORSHAK (R)	N	Y		KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	Y	
8 ANDERSON (R)	Y	Y			1 WHITE (D)	Y	Y		8 BATES (D)	Y	Y		14 RABAUT (D)	Y	Y	
14 DOUGLAS (D)	Y	Y			ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A	A		1 SADOWSKI (D)	A	A	
18 DOYLE (D)	Y	Y			13 ALLEN (R)	GP	GP		4 CHELF (D)	A	A		3 SHAFER (R)	GP	Y	
10 ELLIOTT (D)	Y	Y			17 ARENDS (R)	Y	Y		2 CLEMENTS (D)	A	Y		7 WOLCOTT (R)	GP	Y	
2 ENGLE (D)	Y	Y			25 BISHOP (R)	Y	Y		1 GREGORY (D)	Y	Y		10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y	
9 GEARHART (R)	Y	Y			15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	Y	Y		7 MAY (D)	Y	Y		MINNESOTA			
4 HAVENNER (D)	Y	Y			10 CHURCH (R)	Y	Y		3 O'NEAL (D)	Y	Y		7 ANDERSEN (R)	Y	Y	
13 HEALY (D)	Y	Y			24 CLIPPINGER (R)	Y	Y		9 ROBSON (R)	Y	Y		1 ANDRESEN (R)	Y	Y	
20 HINSHAW (R)	Y	Y			1 DAWSON (D)	A	A		5 SPENCE (D)	Y	Y		3 GALLAGHER (D)	Y	Y	
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	Y	Y			16 DIRKSEN (R)	Y	Y		LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	Y	Y	
23 IZAC (D)	Y	Y			AL DOUGLAS (D)	Y	Y		8 ALLEN (D)	Y	Y		5 JUDD (R)	Y	Y	
3 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y			8 GORDON (D)	Y	Y		4 BROOKS (D)	Y	Y		6 KNUTSON (R)	GP	Y	
17 KING (D)	N	Y			4 GORSKI (D)	A	A		3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	Y	Y		2 O'HARA (R)	GP	Y	
1 LEA (D)	Y	Y			21 HOWELL (R)	GP	Y		1 HEBERT (D)	Y	Y		8 PITTENGER (R)	Y	Y	
15 McDONOUGH (R)	Y	Y			14 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y		7 LARCADE (D)	Y	Y		4 STARKEY (D)	Y	A	
6 MILLER (D)	Y	Y			3 KELLY (D)	Y	Y		5 MCKENZIE (D)	A	A		MISSISSIPPI			
11 OUTLAND (D)	Y	Y			7 LINK (D)	Y	Y		2 MALONEY (D)	Y	Y		4 ABERNETHY (D)	Y	Y	
16 PATTERSON (D)	Y	Y			19 McMILLEN (R)	Y	Y		6 MORRISON (D)	GP	Y		6 COLMER (D)	N	Y	
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y	Y			12 MASON (R)	N	Y		MAINE				7 MCGHEE (D)	N	Y	
21 SHEPPARD (D)	Y	Y			6 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	Y		3 FELLOWS (R)	Y	Y		1 RANKIN (D)	Y	Y	
7 TOLAN (D)	Y	A			22 PRICE (D)	Y	Y		1 HALE (R)	Y	Y		2 WHITTEN (D)	N	Y	
12 VOORHIS (D)	Y	GP			11 REED (R)	Y	Y		2 SMITH (R)	Y	Y		3 WHITTINGTON (D)	Y	Y	
5 WELCH (R)	Y	Y			9 RESA (D)	Y	Y		MARYLAND				5 WINSTEAD (D)	N	Y	
COLORADO					2 ROWAN (D)	Y	Y		2 BALDWIN (D)	GP	A		MISSOURI			
3 CHENOWETH (R)	Y	Y			5 SABATH (D)	Y	Y		6 BEALL (R)	Y	Y		1 ARNOLD (R)	N	Y	
1 GILLESPIE (R)	Y	Y			20 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y		3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y	Y		4 BELL (D)	Y	Y	

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	Y	Y		34 KILBURN (R)	GP	Y		8 RIZLEY (R)	GP	GP		6 PRIEST (D)	Y	Y	
9 CANNON (D)	GP	Y		19 KLEIN (D)	Y	Y		1 SCHWABE (R)	Y	Y		1 REECE (R)	Y	Y	
8 CARNAHAN (D)	Y	Y		3 LATHAM (R)	GP	GP		3 STEWART (D)	Y	Y		TEXAS			
13 COCHRAN (D)	Y	Y		30 LEFEVRE (R)	Y	Y		2 STIGLER (D)	Y	Y		3 BECKWORTH (D)	Y	Y	
3 COLE (R)	Y	Y		28 LYNCH (D)	Y	GP		7 WICKERSHAM (D)	Y	Y		2 COMBS (D)	Y	Y	
12 FLOESER (R)	Y	Y		18 MARCANTONIO ALP	Y	Y		OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	A	
2 SCHWABE (R)	GP	GP		13 O'TOOLE (D)	Y	GP		3 ANGELL (R)	Y	Y		13 GCSSETT (D)	A	Y	
7 SHORT (R)	Y	Y		8 PFEIFER (D)	Y	GP		4 ELLSWORTH (R)	Y	Y		6 JOHNSON, L.A. (D)	N	Y	
6 SLAUGHTER (D)	Y	Y		22 POWELL (D)	GP	Y		1 NORBLAD (R)	Y	Y		10 JOHNSON, L.B. (D)	Y	Y	
11 SULLIVAN (D)	Y	Y		26 QUINN (D)	A	GP		2 STOCKMAN (R)	Y	Y		20 KILDAY (D)	Y	Y	
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	Y	Y		24 RABIN (D)	A	A		PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAN (D)	Y	Y	
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	GP	GP		1 BARRETT (D)	GP	Y		14 LYLE (D)	Y	Y	
2 D'EWART (R)	N	Y		45 REED (R)	Y	Y		3 BRADLEY (D)	GP	GP		19 MAHON (D)	Y	Y	
1 MANSFIELD (D)	N	Y		5 ROE (D)	GP	GP		22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	Y	Y		9 MANSFIELD (D)	Y	Y	
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	A	Y		29 CAMPBELL (R)	Y	Y		1 PATMAN (D)	Y	Y	
2 BUFFETT (R)	N	Y		12 ROONEY (D)	GP	Y		30 CORBETT (R)	Y	Y		7 PICKETT (D)	Y	Y	
1 CURTIS (R)	Y	Y		1 SHARP (R)	Y	Y		32 EBERHARTER (D)	Y	Y		11 POAGE (D)	Y	A	
4 MILLER (R)	Y	Y		10 SOMERS (D)	GP	Y		12 FENTON (R)	Y	Y		4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-	
3 STEFAN (R)	Y	Y		38 TABER (R)	Y	Y		11 FLOOD (D)	Y	Y		17 RUSSELL (D)	Y	Y	
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	GP	GP		31 FULTON (R)	Y	Y		5 SUMMERS (D)	N	A	
AL BUNKER (D)	Y	Y		21 TORRENS (D)	GP	GP		19 GAVIN (R)	GP	Y		8 THOMAS (D)	Y	Y	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	Y	Y		8 GERLACH (R)	GP	Y		16 THOMASON (D)	N	Y	
2 ADAMS (R)	Y	GP		NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	Y	Y		15 WEST (D)	Y	Y	
1 MERROW (R)	GP	Y		3 BARDEN (D)	A	Y		25 GRAHAM (R)	Y	Y		18 WORLEY (D)	Y	Y	
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	Y	Y		2 GRANAHAH (D)	Y	Y		UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	Y	Y		11 BULWINKLE (D)	A	A		5 GREEN (D)	GP	A		1 GRANGER (D)	N	Y	
8 CANFIELD (R)	Y	Y		8 BURGIN (D)	N	A		21 GROSS (R)	Y	Y		2 ROBINSON (D)	Y	A	
6 CASE (R)	Y	Y		7 CLARK (D)	A	Y		13 HOCH (D)	Y	GP		VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	Y	Y		4 COOLEY (D)	A	A		27 KELLEY (D)	GP	GP		AL PLUMLEY (R)	Y	Y	
2 HAND (R)	A	GP		9 DOUGHTON (D)	Y	Y		9 KINZER (R)	Y	Y		VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	A	Y		6 DURHAM (D)	Y	Y		18 KUNKEL (R)	Y	Y		6 ALMOND (D)	Y	Y	
10 HARTLEY (R)	Y	Y		10 ERVIN (D)	Y	Y		16 McCONNELL (R)	Y	Y		1 BLAND (D)	Y	Y	
12 KEAN (R)	Y	Y		5 FOLGER (D)	N	Y		6 McGLINCHY (D)	GP	Y		5 BURCH (D)	Y	Y	
4 MATHEWS (R)	Y	Y		2 KERR (D)	Y	Y		24 MORGAN (D)	A	Y		2 DAUGHTON (D)	Y	Y	
13 NORTON (D)	GP	GP		12 WEAVER (D)	A	Y		10 MURPHY (D)	Y	Y		4 DREWRY (D)	Y	Y	
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	A	Y		NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	Y	GP		9 FLANNAGAN (D)	Y	GP	
7 THOMAS (R)	GP	Y		AL LEMKE (R)	N	Y		28 RODGERS (R)	Y	Y		3 GARY (D)	Y	Y	
9 TOWE (R)	Y	Y		AL ROBERTSON (R)	A	GP		4 SHERIDAN (D)	GP	GP		7 ROBERTSON (D)	A	Y	
1 WOLVERTON (R)	Y	Y		OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y		8 SMITH (D)	Y	Y	
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	Y	Y		23 (VACANCY)	--	-		WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)	-	-		22 BOLTON (R)	Y	Y		26 TIBBOTT (R)	Y	Y		6 COFFER (D)	GP	Y	
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	A	Y		11 BRBHM (R)	Y	Y		20 WALTER (D)	Y	Y		1 DELACY (D)	A	Y	
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	Y	Y		33 (VACANCY)	-	-		4 HOLMES (R)	Y	Y	
42 ANDREWS (R)	Y	Y		5 CLEVINGER (R)	Y	Y		7 WOLPENDEN (R)	Y	GP		5 HORAN (R)	N	Y	
17 BALDWIN (R)	GP	GP		21 CROSSER (D)	Y	Y		RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	Y	Y	
4 BARRY (D)	Y	Y		1 ELSTON (R)	Y	Y		2 FOGARTY (D)	Y	A		3 SAVAGE (D)	Y	Y	
29 BENNET (R)	Y	Y		20 FEIGHAN (D)	Y	Y		1 FORAND (D)	Y	Y		W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	Y	GP		3 GARDNER (D)	GP	GP		SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	*	Y	
16 BUCK (R)	Y	Y		15 GRIFFITHS (R)	Y	Y		4 BRYSON (D)	Y	Y		4 ELLIS (R)	Y	GP	
25 BUCKLEY (D)	GP	A		2 HESS (R)	Y	GP		3 HARE (D)	Y	Y		6 HEDRICK (D)	Y	Y	
44 BUTLER (R)	GP	Y		14 HUBER (D)	Y	Y		6 McMILLAN (D)	Y	Y		5 KEE (D)	Y	Y	
32 BYRNE (D)	GP	GP		10 JENKINS (R)	Y	Y		5 RICHARDS (D)	Y	Y		1 NEELEY (D)	Y	GP	
15 CELLER (D)	Y	Y		4 JONES (R)	Y	Y		2 RILEY (D)	Y	Y		2 RANDOLPH (D)	AY	AY	
39 COLE (R)	Y	GP		19 KIRWAN (D)	Y	A		1 RIVERS (D)	Y	Y		WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	Y	Y		18 LEWIS (R)	Y	Y		SOUTH DAKOTA				5 BIEHILLER (D)	Y	Y	
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	Y	Y		6 McCOWEN (R)	Y	Y		2 CASE (R)	Y	Y		8 BYRNES (R)	Y	Y	
43 ELSAESSER (R)	Y	GP		17 MCGREGOR (R)	Y	Y		1 MUNDT (R)	Y	Y		2 HENRY (R)	Y	Y	
35 FULLER (R)	GP	GP		9 RAMEY (R)	Y	Y		TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	N	Y	
28 GAMBLE (R)	GP	Y		8 SMITH (R)	*	Y		9 COOPER (D)	Y	Y		6 KEEFE (R)	Y	Y	
27 GWINN (R)	Y	Y		16 THOM (D)	A	Y		7 COURTNEY (D)	Y	Y		7 MURRAY (R)	Y	Y	
87 HALL, E.A. (R)	Y	Y		12 FORTS (R)	Y	GP		10 DAVIS (D)	Y	Y		10 O'KONSKI (R)	Y	Y	
2 HALL, L.W. (R)	Y	Y		13 WEICHEL (R)	GP	Y		5 EARTHMAN (D)	Y	Y		1 SMITH (R)	Y	Y	
36 HANCOCK (R)	Y	Y		OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	Y	Y		3 STEVENSON (R)	Y	Y	
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	Y	GP		4 BOREN (D)	A	Y		2 JENNINGS (R)	Y	Y		4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	A	Y	
21 KEARNEY (R)	Y	Y		6 JOHNSON (D)	N	A		3 KEFAUVER (D)	Y	A		WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	GP	GP		5 MONRONEY (D)	A	Y		8 MURRAY (D)	Y	Y		AL BARRETT (R)	N	Y	

*Toted "Present".



VII

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March, 1946.

Retirement benefits for Congressmen and heads of executive departments -- *consideration refused by House.*

Administrative Procedure Act -- *passed Senate.*

Philippine Trade Act -- *passed House.*

Nominations of J. A. Krug to be Secretary of the Interior and Oscar L. Chapman to be Under Secretary -- *confirmed by Senate.*

EXTENSION OF FEDERAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS

By a roll call vote of 217 to 116, the House on March 12 refused to consider the bill (HR 4199) extending the contributory system of Federal retirement benefits to elective officers and to heads of executive departments. The vote came on the question of adopting the resolution (H Res 452) making consideration of the bill in order.

In the short debate on the rule, outright opponents of a Congressional retirement system were joined by Members who declared their support in principle, but who held that the bill was untimely. Most of these, like Representatives James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.) and A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), asked that the House wait and consider the retirement question in an omnibus bill incorporating all the other recommendations of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. Others, like Representative Jed Johnson (D Okla.), spoke against Congressional retirement on principle.

Supporters of the bill argued that it would insure retention of the services of able, experienced Congressmen and would attract new candidates of greater ability.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

With little debate and no expressed opposition, the Senate passed on a voice vote March 12 the Administrative Procedure Act (S 7), a bill to to formalize the administrative procedures of Government agencies and to set up uniform standards for judicial review.

Product of nine years of study of the problem of administrative justice by Congressional committees, the Department of Justice, and lawyers' organizations, the bill has these main provisions:

(1) Agencies would be required to publish in the Federal Register a description of their organization and rule-making procedures, and to hold hearings on proposed rules.

(2) Officials investigating or prosecuting a case would be prohibited from participating in the decision, except as witnesses or counsel at a public hearing.

(3) No decision could be made except as supported by "relevant, reliable, and probative evidence."

(4) Except so far as statutes preclude judicial review or agency action is by law committed to agency discretion, any person suffering legal wrong because of any agency action would be entitled to judicial review; but the aggrieved party must exhaust administrative remedies before an appeal will lie. The court is to set aside agency actions "unsupported by substantial evidence," and is to review the whole record and take "due account" of the rule of prejudicial error.

(5) Each agency would appoint competent examiners to act as hearing officers and to make, or recommend, decisions.

In explaining the bill, Senator Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, called it "a bill of rights for the hundreds of thousands of Americans whose affairs are controlled or regulated in one way or another by agencies of the Federal Government," and said that it was designed "to provide guaranties of due process in administrative procedure."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), though he made no statement on the bill, inserted in the Congressional Record an analysis by Allen Moore, a Colorado lawyer, which declared that the provision for judicial review "goes entirely too far, is dangerous, and would result in an impossible substitution of the judicial for the administrative process."

In response to a question from Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), McCarran said the new bill differed substantially from the Walter-Logan Bill on the same subject which had been strongly opposed by the Roosevelt Administration.

PHILIPPINE TRADE BILL

The House on March 29 passed HR 5856, entitled the Philippine Trade Act of 1946, by voice vote after a debate which revealed no opposition to the bill but considerable dissatisfaction with some of its provisions. Introduced by Representative C. Jasper Bell (D Mo.), chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee, the bill was given long consideration and much rewriting by a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, meeting entirely in executive session. It was reported unanimously and passed without amendment. Designed to aid in the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines and to establish a pattern for Filipino-American trade relations after Philippine independence on July 4, 1946, the bill provided:

(1) Entry of Philippine products into the United States customs-free until July 3, 1954, and thereafter at reduced rates ranging from 5 per cent of the ordinary tariff in 1954 to 100 per cent in 1974, with reciprocal provisions for United States products.

(2) Absolute annual quotas on imports of the following Philippine commodities: sugar, 850,000 short tons; cordage, 6 million pounds; rice, 1,040,000 pounds; cigars, 200 million; scrap tobacco, 6,500,000 pounds; coconut oil, 200,000 long tons; buttons of pearl or shell, 850,000 gross.

(3) For cigars, tobacco, coconut oil, and buttons, the amount of the absolute quota which could be imported duty-free after 1954 would decrease 5 per cent each year until 1974.

(4) Allocation of quotas to Philippine producers on the basis of their relative exports in 1940.

(5) Entry into the United States as non-quota immigrants of Filipinos who had lived in the United States for three of the three and a half years preceding November 31, 1941 and who seek to return before July 3, 1951, with reciprocal provisions for United States citizens emigrating to the Philippines.

(6) Equal rights of American citizens with citizens of all other countries in the development of Philippine natural resources.

(7) An executive agreement to be concluded between the Presidents of the United States and the Philippines incorporating the above provisions. The agreement could be terminated by either party upon five years' notice or upon six months' notice in case of violation, and it could be suspended by the President of the United States if he finds that the Philippine Government is discriminating against American business.

(8) The President could establish additional import quotas on Philippine products if he finds that "they are coming, or likely to come, into substantial competition with" American products.

Representative John D. Dingell (D Mich.) accepted the bill as reported, but described the sugar quota as "a miserly way of reckoning our debt to a heroic people." Representative Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), supporting the quota, declared that it was really in the Filipinos' best interests because it would encourage diversification of agriculture, and Representative A. L. Miller (R Neb.) questioned the wisdom of setting the quota even as high as 850,000 short tons. The pre-war quota was 850,000 long tons.

Philippine Resident Commissioner Carlos P. Romulo urged passage of the bill despite the fact that "there are many features in it to which we have objected and to which we would still object if there were any point in doing so." He particularly named the quota system and its allocations, but concluded that "nevertheless this is a worthwhile piece of practical legislation which in the long run will benefit both our peoples."

Except for technical committee amendments, only two amendments were proposed to the bill, and both of them were defeated. Representative W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) offered an amendment to strike out a provision directing internal revenue taxes collected in Puerto Rico to be covered into the Treasury of Puerto Rico. (The provision had been included in the bill in a section amending the previously existing statute making this requirement applicable to both Puerto Rico and the Philippines.) The amendment was defeated on a division, 50 to 26. The other amendment, offered by Representative James P. Geelan (D Conn.) provided for postponement of the sugar quota until after the end of sugar rationing in the United States. It was defeated on a voice vote.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

A one-minute speech by Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif.) shortly after the House convened on February 27 touched off an acrimonious two-hour debate, which, before it was finished, necessitated two roll call votes, on the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mrs. Douglas declared that the Committee "itself is coming to be known for acts which are thoroughly un-American," and said, "the root of the trouble is not one of personalities; rather it is a too sweeping delegation of power--a power so vast that it would take a committee of Holmeses and Brandeises to use that power and still preserve the constitutional liberties guaranteed every American person."

When Mrs. Douglas concluded, Representative John E. Rankin (D Miss.), a member of the Committee, rose to a question of personal privilege on the ground that she had attacked the members of the Committee and "reflected on the integrity of the members of that Committee by misrepresentations that are calculated to bring the members of that Committee and the Committee itself into disrepute."

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) ruled against Rankin's point of personal privilege, Rankin appealed the ruling, and Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) promptly moved to table the appeal. At this stage, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) made the point of order that no quorum was present, and the proceedings were interrupted for a call of the House.

When the call was completed, Rankin was granted unanimous consent to withdraw his appeal. He then made a point of order against a statement inserted in the Appendix of the Congressional Record February 19 by Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) criticizing the Un-American Activities Committee. Rankin declared that the statement violated the rules of the House, but Rayburn ruled that the question of whether or not Sabath's statement had violated House rules was a question for the House itself to pass on.

Rankin then moved to strike Sabath's remarks from the Record, and Representative Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) made the non-debatable motion to table Rankin's motion. On a roll call vote, Marcantonio's motion was defeated, 249 to 103 (see p. 130).

Sabath's statement to which Rankin took exception was headed "The House Un-American Committee" and included the statement, "I have been shocked by the revelations made in recent weeks regarding the procedures of the Un-American Committee and the attitudes of its staff." The statement continued, "It is apparent that the employees of this committee should themselves be investigated." At the end of the statement, Sabath inserted the text of a letter he had written to Chairman John S. Wood (D Ga.) of the Committee, protesting the Committee's procedures. The letter said, "Great newspapers...have called attention to the un-American activities of your Committee's own employees..."

Rankin declared that these statements followed the Communist Party line, and began reading from a pamphlet written by William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party. Acting under House Rule XXX which requires the consent of the House for reading any paper other than one upon which a final vote is demanded, Marcantonio objected to Rankin's reading of the Foster pamphlet. On a voice vote, Rankin was permitted to proceed.

At the end of his speech, Rankin moved the previous question, which, if carried, would have cut off debate on his motion to strike Sabath's remarks from the Record. On another roll call, the motion for the previous question was defeated, 185 to 161 (see p. 130).

Replying to Rankin, Sabath declared that his reference to the "Un-American Committee" had been unintentional, and pointed out that on February 20, the day after his remarks appeared, he had asked and been

granted unanimous consent to delete parts of them from the permanent Record. Sabath said that the objectionable words had been put in by a new secretary without his knowledge and that he had not had time to go over the remarks before sending them to the Government Printing Office.

The incident was ended when Sabath received renewed unanimous consent to delete the objectionable parts of his remarks and Rankin withdrew his motion to strike the entire statement from the Record.

Contempt Citation Against Dr. Edward K. Barsky

On a roll call vote of 339 to 4, (see p. 130), the House on March 28 adopted a resolution (H Res 573) from the Un-American Activities Committee holding Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, in contempt for "willful and deliberate" refusal to produce the books and records of his organization.

The Un-American Activities Committee report on the resolution said that Barsky had been served on January 28 with a subpoena to appear before the Committee, with the documents of the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, on January 30. At Barsky's request, the Committee postponed the hearing until February 13, at which time he appeared in person but refused to produce the records on the ground that he was not authorized to reveal them himself and that the executive committee of his organization had unanimously voted against submitting the records.

The contempt resolution as reported to the House was directed not only against Barsky but also against the 15 members of the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee's executive committee. All but Barsky were taken out of the resolution by an amendment offered from the floor by Un-American Activities Committee Chairman John S. Wood (D Ga.) and adopted by voice vote after there had been complaints that the 15 members of the executive committee had not been subpoenaed and therefore could not be held in contempt.

Representative Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) had been most insistent in his demand that the executive committee members could not be legally found guilty of contempt, and Representative E. E. Cox (D Ga.), speaking as a "friend of the committee," advised limiting the resolution to Barsky.

Representative Michael J. Bradley (D Pa.), who had opposed creation of the Committee, declared that "I am forced to vote for this resolution," in order to support the right of a Congressional committee to subpoena records. Representative Luther Patrick (D Ala.) took a similar position.

CLAIM OF HARRY TANSEY

The House on March 25 carried to a roll call vote and defeated, 182 to 105 (see p. 132), a claim of \$39,105 for tax-paid liquor which was destroyed by Federal prohibition agents in Chicago in 1926. The vote

came on an amendment by J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) to strike out the bill (HR 1758) which had been incorporated as Title III of an omnibus claims bill.

A bill to pay the claim to Harry Tansey, of Chicago, had passed the House in the 78th Congress, but had not been acted upon by the Senate at the time that Congress adjourned. Opposing the claim, McGregor said that the liquor had been seized in November, 1923, and not destroyed until October, 1926, after a long series of court actions. The Treasury, he declared, had no record of a tax ever having been paid, and Congressional allowance of the claim would set a bad precedent.

Representatives William A. Rowan (D Ill.) and William A. Pittenger (R Minn.) urged the justice of the claim, and declared that it had been thoroughly investigated by the Claims Committee and unanimously approved.

CONFIRMATIONS OF KRUG AND CHAPMAN

The Senate on March 5 unanimously confirmed the nomination of J. A. Krug, of Wisconsin, to succeed Harold L. Ickes as Secretary of the Interior. On March 22, the nomination of Assistant Secretary Oscar L. Chapman to be Under Secretary was confirmed without objection.

Krug, who served as Chairman of the War Production Board from August, 1944, to November, 1945, had previously been chief power engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Program Vice-Chairman of the WPB, and Director of the Office of War Utilities. Born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1907, Krug worked his way through the University of Wisconsin at assorted odd jobs and went to work for the Wisconsin Telephone Company in 1930 as a research statistician. He later went to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and then to the Federal Communications Commission. He resigned his WPB Vice-chairmanship in the spring of 1944 to become a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, but was recalled from active duty by President Roosevelt five months later to succeed Donald Nelson as WPB Chairman.

Chapman, a native of Virginia, had served thirteen years as Assistant Secretary under Roosevelt and Ickes before his elevation to the Under Secretaryship. Following his discharge from the Navy after World War I, Chapman went to Colorado to complete his education, and served as probation officer and referee of the juvenile court. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior in May, 1933.

COMMITTEE CHANGES

The only change in an important committee dealing with miscellaneous and administrative affairs during 1945 was the election of John S. Wood (D Ga.) to succeed Edward J. Hart (D N.J.) as chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (see Vol. I, p. 511).

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

BILLS

First Quarter 1946

<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 129	Carter Manasco (D Ala.)	Six-year limitation on Government recovery from endorsers of forged checks.	Passed House Feb. 19, 1945. Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
HR 2284	Carter Manasco (D Ala.)	Elimination of kick-backs on Government subcontracts.	Passed House Mar. 5, 1945, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 8.
S 102	Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)	Civil service credit for military service of certain legislative employees.	Passed Senate Sept. 14, 1945, House Feb. 4; approved Feb. 12.
HR 4652	Thomas G. Burch (D Va.)	Credit for past service to temporary postal employees receiving permanent appointments.	Passed House Dec. 17, 1945, Senate amended Feb. 21; House agreed Feb. 26; approved Mar. 6.
HR 3243	Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y.)	Limitations on use of records in Archives.	Passed House Jan. 22.
HR 3580	E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska)	Authority for municipalities and public utility districts in Alaska to issue revenue bonds for public works projects.	Passed House Jan. 22, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
HR 3614	Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii)	Extension of time for issuance of certain municipal bonds in Hawaii.	Passed House Jan. 22, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
HR 3657	Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii)	Ratification of Hawaiian law relating to light and power for certain districts.	Passed House Jan. 22, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.

Summary of miscellaneous and administrative bills, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
S J Res 140	Burnet R. Maybank (D. S.C.) and others	30-day extension of prohibition of sale of Big Inch and Little Big Inch pipelines by Government under Surplus Property Act.	Passed Senate Feb. 8.
HR 1118	John S. Gibson (D Ga.)	Discretion for Civil Service Commission in assessing penalties for Hatch Act violations.	Passed House Feb. 8.
HR 5453	E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska)	Authority for certain expenditures by Alaska Railroad.	Passed House Feb. 18.
S 1460	Carl A. Hatch (D N.M.) (by request)	Increase in salary of Interior Department solicitor to \$10,000.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 1163	Sheridan Downey (D Calif.)	Additional district judge for Northern District of California.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 1657	Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah)	Transfer of authority over emergency transportation from ODT to other agencies.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
HR 5186	Thomas G. Burch (D Va.)	Authority for certain administrative expenses in Post Office Department.	Passed House Mar. 4.
HR 4080	Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.)	Certain employees in Patent Office may serve as examiners in chief under certain conditions.	Passed House Mar. 4.
HR 3704	Oren Harris (D Ark.)	Terms of service of members of Federal Power Commission.	Passed House Mar. 4.

Summary of miscellaneous and administrative bills, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 2418	Bertrand W. Gearhart (R Calif.)	U. S. Commissioner for Sequoia National Park shall exercise functions of Commissioner for King's Canyon National Park.	Passed House Mar. 4.
S 1679	Carl Hayden (D Ariz.)	Additional compensation for holiday work in Government Printing Office.	Passed Senate Mar. 5.
S 680	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)	Preference for independent refineries in sale of Government royalty oil.	Passed Senate Mar. 5.
HR 4199	Carl Vinson (D Ga.)	Retirement benefits for Congressmen and heads of executive departments (see p. 115).	House refused to consider by defeating rule (H Res 452) Mar. 12.
S 7	Pat McCarran (D Nev.)	"Administrative Procedure Act" (see p. 116).	Passed Senate Mar. 12.
S Con Res 50	Theodore Francis Green (D R. I.) and H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.)	Joint committee to study Presidential succession.	Passed Senate Mar. 14.
HR 5317	W. F. Norrell (D Ark.)	Transfer of Hot Springs National Park from Western U. S. Judicial District of Arkansas to Eastern Judicial District.	Passed House Mar. 18.
HR 4230	Hatton W. Summers (D Tex.)	Additional personnel for Circuit and District Courts.	Passed House Mar. 18.
HR 5413	Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)	Acceptance of renunciation of pension rights by ex-Judge Albert W. Johnson of Pa.	Passed House Mar. 18.
H Res 573	John S. Wood (D Ga.)	Contempt citation against Dr. Edward K. Barsky (see p. 120).	Passed House Mar. 28.

Summary of miscellaneous and administrative bills, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 5856	C. Jasper Bell (D Mo.)	"Philippine Trade Act of 1946" (see p. 117).	Passed House Mar. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND AND PUBLIC WORKS BILLS

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To authorize</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
S 1425	Hugh Butler (R Neb.)	Missouri River bridge near Decatur, Neb.	Passed Senate Oct. 29, 1945, House amended Mar. 18.
HR 3940	Dean P. Taylor (R N.Y.)	Hudson River bridge be- tween Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties, N. Y.	Passed House Nov. 5, 1945, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
HR 3730	Jennings Randolph (D W. Va.)	Monongahela River bridge near Star City, W. Va.	Passed House Nov. 5, 1945, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
HR 3444	Richard F. Harless (D Ariz.)	Grant of land to Safford, Ariz.	Passed House Nov. 5, 1945, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
HR 3028	Herbert C. Bonner (D N. C.)	Five-year extension of time for conveyance to U. S. of lands for es- tablishing Cape Hatteras, N.C., National Seashore Recreational Area.	Passed House November 5, 1945, Senate Feb. 21; approved Mar. 6.
S J Res 105	Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.)	Work on certain river and harbor projects which had been postponed during war.	Passed Senate Nov. 23, 1945, House Feb. 8; approved Feb. 18.
S 1162	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)	Conveyance of part of National Elk Refuge to State of Wyoming.	Passed Senate Feb. 21, House Mar. 18; approved Mar. 22.

Summary of miscellaneous land and public works bills, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To authorize</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
S 1273	Carl A. Hatch (D N.M.) (by request)	Acquisition by exchange of property within Glacier National Park.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 913	Carl Hayden (D Ariz.)	Definition of mining rights in Coronado National Forest, Ariz.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 1336	Wallace H. White (R Maine) for Milton R. Young (R N.D.)	Transfer of certain land to State of North Dakota.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 1226	Carl A. Hatch (D N.M.) (by request)	Readjustment of bound- aries of Kaibab National Forest and Grand Canyon National Game Preserve.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 1601	Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.)	Highway bridge across Missouri River near Frazer, Mont.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 1660	George A. Wilson (R Iowa) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa)	Mississippi River bridge between Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 396	Elmer Thomas (D Okla.)	Transfer of fish hatchery to City of Lawton, Okla.	Passed Senate Feb. 21, House Mar. 18.
S 1710	David I. Walsh (D Mass.)	Easement of land of Norfolk Navy Yard to Virginia Electric and Power Company.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
S 1535	Abe Murdock (D Utah) and Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah)	Conveyance of land in Fort Douglas Military Reservation to Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children.	Passed Senate Feb. 21, House Mar. 5; approved Mar. 14.
S 1109	Millard E. Tydings (D Md.) (by request)	Restoration of certain land to Territory of Hawaii.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.

Summary of miscellaneous land and public works bills, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To authorize</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
S 1776	Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah)	Exchange of land at Benicia Arsenal, Calif.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
HR 5275	John L. McMillan (D S. C.)	Bridge over Pee Dee River near Cashua Ferry, S. C.	Passed House Mar. 4.
HR 4190	Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.)	Pennsylvania Railroad to build railroad bridge across Allegheny River, Pa.	Passed House Mar. 4.
HR 3796	Ross Rizley (R Okla.)	Quieting of title to certain school district property in Enid, Okla.	Passed House Mar. 4.
HR 4239	Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.)	Missouri Pacific Railroad to relocate single-track railroad on Government Reservation at White River, Ark.	Passed House Mar. 4.
S 1043	Elmer Thomas (D Okla.)	Setting aside of certain lands in Oklahoma in trust for Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians.	Passed Senate Mar. 5.
HR 4940	Chase Going Woodhouse (D Conn.)	Connecticut River bridge near Old Saybrook, Conn.	Passed House Mar. 18.
HR 4914	Henry O. Talle (R Iowa)	Mississippi River bridge between Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill.	Passed House Mar. 18.
HR 5544	Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.)	Bridge at Baudette, Minn.	Passed House Mar. 18.
HR 2947	Karl E. Mundt (R S. D.)	Consolidation of lands on Sisseton Indian Reservation, S. D.	Passed House Mar. 18.
HR 5654	John R. Murdock (D Ariz.)	Certain additional miscellaneous appropriations for Reclamation Bureau.	Passed House Mar. 18.

Summary of miscellaneous land and public works bills, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To authorize</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 5407	Fritz G. Lanham (D Tex.)	Site acquisition by Federal Works Administrator.	Passed House Mar. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 2348	A. Willis Robertson (D Va.)	Definition and regulation of "opiate."	Passed House Mar. 9, 1945; Senate amended July 21, 1945; conf. report agreed to in Senate Feb. 27, in House Feb. 28; approved Mar. 8.
HR 388	Samuel Dickstein (D N. Y.)	Regulations for establishing citizenship of child born outside U. S. of one alien parent and one citizen parent.	Passed House May 7, 1945; Senate amended Mar. 5.
HR 341	William G. Stigler (D Okla.) (by request)	Recognition of Keetoowah Indians of Oklahoma as a band of Indians residing in Oklahoma with right to organize, etc.	Passed House May 21, 1945; Senate amended Mar. 5.
HR 4283	Jennings Randolph (D W. Va.)	Parking facilities for persons employed in Federal Office buildings in D. C.	Passed House Oct. 22, 1945; Senate amended Mar. 5.
HR 4605	Samuel Dickstein (D N. Y.)	Residence in a foreign state shall not result in loss of citizenship of naturalized veterans of World War II, their wives, children, or dependent parents.	Passed House Feb. 4.
H Res 523	Howard W. Smith (D Va.)	Deletion of insertion in Congressional Record by Rep. Charles R. Savage (D Wash.) attacking justice in Alexandria, Va.	Passed House Feb. 13.

Summary of miscellaneous bills, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
S J Res 136	Edward V. Robertson (R Wyo.)	Change of name of Shoshone Dam and Reservoir to Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir.	Passed Senate Feb. 15, House Feb. 26; approved Mar. 11.
HR 4844	George P. Miller (D Calif.)	Non-quota admission of Chinese wives of American citizens.	Passed House Feb. 18.
S 1185	Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.)	Change of name of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery to Custer Battlefield National Monument.	Passed Senate Feb. 21, House Mar. 18; approved Mar. 22.
HR 5311	Robert K. Henry (R Wis.)	Method of assessing damages in patent infringement suits.	Passed House Mar. 4.
HR 5466	Richard J. Welch (R Calif.)	Licensing of marine radio-telegraph operators.	Passed House Mar. 4.
S 1085	Elmer Thomas (D Okla) and E. H. Moore (R Okla.)	Payment of travel expenses of Osage Indians.	Passed Senate Mar. 5.
S 965	Millard E. Tydings (D Md.) (by request)	Limitation of \$7000 on per diem compensation which can be paid to Alaska Game Commission in any one year.	Passed Senate Mar. 5.
S 1305	William Langer (R N. D.)	Jurisdiction for North Dakota over offenses committed by or against Indians on Devils Lake Reservation.	Passed Senate Mar. 5.
HR 3139	Schuyler Otis Bland (D Va.)	Authorization for Coast Guard investigation and use of new safety measures.	Passed House March 18.
H J Res 304	John Lesinski (D Mich.)	Authority for President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946 as Gen. Pulaski Memorial Day.	Passed House Mar. 18.

HOUSE VOTES ON QUESTIONS ARISING FROM UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

1. Marcantonio motion to table Rankin motion to strike Sabath's remarks from Record. Defeated Feb. 27, 249-103 (see p. 119).

2. Rankin motion for previous question on his motion to strike out Sabath's remarks. Defeated Feb. 27, 185-161 (see p. 119).

3. Passage of resolution citing Dr. Edward K. Barsky for contempt. Passed Mar. 28, 339-4 (see p. 120).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL	YEAS	103	161	339	2 HILL (R)	N	Y	Y	18 SUMNER (R)	N	GP	Y	4 FALLON (D)	Y	N	Y				
VOTE	NAYS	249	185	4	4 ROCKWELL (R)	N	Y	Y	23 VURSELL (R)	N	Y	GP	1 ROE (D)	N	Y	Y				
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)	A	N	Y				
DEMO-	YEAS	101	51	174	3 GEELAN (D)	Y	N	Y	4 GILLIE (R)	N	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS							
CRATS	NAYS	88	134	3	1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	Y	N	A	3 GRANT (R)	N	Y	Y	6 BATES (R)	N	Y	Y				
					4 LUCE (R)	N	GP	Y	2 HALLECK (R)	GP	N	Y	2 CLASON (R)	N	N	GP				
REPUB-	YEAS	1	110	164	AL RYTER (D)	Y	N	Y	5 HARNESS (R)	N	Y	GP	11 CURLEY (D)	A	A	A				
LICANS	NAYS	160	49	0	5 TALBOT (R)	N	Y	Y	6 JOHNSON (R)	N	N	Y	9 GIFFORD (R)	GP	A	Y				
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	Y	N	A	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	N	N	A	8 GOODWIN (R)	N	Y	Y				
					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	A	GP	Y	10 HERTER (R)	N	N	Y				
ALABAMA					AL TRAYNOR (D)	Y	N	A	11 LUDLOW (D)	Y	N	Y	1 HESELTON (R)	N	N	Y				
3 ANDREWS (D)	N	Y	A		FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	Y	N	GP	4 HOLMES (R)	GP	A	GP				
1 BOYKIN (D)	A	GP	Y		4 CANNON (D)	A	GP	GP	10 SPRINGER (R)	N	Y	Y	7 LANE (D)	Y	N	Y				
2 GRANT (D)	N	Y	Y		5 HENDRICKS (D)	N	N	GP	9 WILSON (R)	N	Y	GP	12 MCCORMACK (D)	Y	N	Y				
4 HOBBS (D)	N	Y	Y		1 PETERSON (D)	A	Y	GP	IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	N	Y	Y				
6 JARMAN (D)	GP	A	GP		2 PRICE (D)	N	Y	Y	5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	N	Y	Y	3 PHILBIN (D)	N	N	Y				
7 MANASCO (D)	N	Y	Y		6 ROGERS (D)	N	Y	A	6 DOLLIVER (R)	N	Y	Y	5 ROGERS (R)	N	Y	Y				
9 PATRICK (D)	Y	N	Y		3 SIKES (D)	N	N	A	3 GWYNNE (R)	N	Y	Y	13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	N	N	Y				
5 RAINS (D)	A	N	A		GEORGIA				8 HOEYEN (R)	N	Y	Y	MICHIGAN							
8 SPARKMAN (D)	N	GP	Y		10 BROWN (D)	N	N	Y	7 JENSEN (R)	N	Y	Y	6 BLACKNEY (R)	N	Y	Y				
ARIZONA					4 CAMP (D)	N	N	Y	4 LECOMPTÉ (R)	N	N	Y	11 BRADLEY (R)	N	Y	Y				
AL HARLESS (D)	Y	A	Y		2 COX (D)	N	N	Y	1 MARTIN (R)	N	N	Y	8 CRAWFORD (R)	N	N	Y				
AL MURDOCK (D)	A	N	A		8 GIBSON (D)	N	Y	Y	2 TALLE (R)	N	N	Y	15 DINGELL (D)	Y	N	Y				
ARKANSAS					5 MANKIN (D)	Y	N	Y	KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	N	Y	Y				
4 CRAVENS (D)	GP	Y	A		3 PACE (D)	N	N	A	6 CARLSON (R)	N	Y	Y	9 ENGEL (R)	A	GP	Y				
1 GATHINGS (D)	N	Y	Y		1 PETERSON (D)	GP	A	Y	1 COLE (R)	A	GP	Y	12 HOOK (D)	GP	A	Y				
7 HARRIS (D)	N	Y	Y		7 TARVER (D)	N	N	Y	5 HOPE (R)	GP	A	Y	5 JONKMAN (R)	N	Y	Y				
5 HAYS (D)	N	N	Y		6 VINSON (D)	GP	A	Y	4 REES (R)	N	Y	Y	16 LESINSKI (D)	Y	N	Y				
2 MILLS (D)	N	N	Y		9 WOOD (D)	A	A	Y	2 SCRIVNER (R)	N	N	Y	7 WOLCOTT (R)	N	Y	Y				
6 NORRELL (D)	A	A	Y		IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	A	GP	Y	13 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	N	A				
3 TRIMBLE (D)	N	N	Y		2 DWORSHAK (R)	N	Y	Y	KENTUCKY				14 RABAUT (D)	A	A	Y				
CALIFORNIA					1 WHITE (D)	A	Y	A	8 BATES (D)	N	N	Y	1 SADOWSKI (D)	Y	N	A				
8 ANDERSON (R)	N	Y	Y		ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A	A	A	3 SHAFER (R)	N	Y	A				
14 DOUGLAS (D)	Y	N	A		13 ALLEN (R)	N	Y	Y	4 CHELF (D)	N	N	Y	7 WOLCOTT (R)	N	Y	Y				
18 DOYLE (D)	Y	N	Y		17 ARENDS (R)	GP	A	GP	2 CLEMENTS (D)	N	N	A	10 WOODRUFF (R)	N	Y	Y				
10 ELLIOTT (D)	N	Y	Y		25 BISHOP (R)	N	Y	GP	1 GREGORY (D)	N	Y	Y	MINNESOTA							
2 ENGLE (D)	Y	N	Y		15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	GP	A	GP	7 MAY (D)	N	Y	Y	7 ANDERSEN (R)	N	Y	Y				
9 GEARHART (R)	N	Y	Y		10 CHURCH (R)	N	Y	Y	3 O'NEAL (D)	N	N	Y	1 ANDRESEN (R)	N	Y	Y				
4 HAVENNER (D)	Y	N	Y		24 CLIPPINGER (R)	N	Y	Y	9 ROBSON (R)	N	N	Y	3 GALLAGHER (D)	Y	N	A				
13 HEALY (D)	Y	N	AN		1 DAWSON (D)	Y	N	A	5 SPENCE (D)	Y	N	Y	9 HAGEN (R)	N	N	Y				
20 HINSHAW (R)	N	N	Y		16 DIRKSEN (R)	GP	A	Y	LOUISIANA				2 O'HARA (R)	N	N	Y				
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	Y	N	A		8 GORDON (D)	Y	N	Y	8 ALLEN (D)	N	Y	Y	6 KNUTSON (R)	N	Y	Y				
23 IZAC (D)	Y	N	N		4 GORSKI (D)	Y	N	A	3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	N	Y	Y	8 PITTENGER (R)	N	Y	Y				
3 JOHNSON (R)	N	N	Y		21 HOWELL (R)	N	N	GP	7 LARCADE (D)	N	Y	Y	4 STARKEY (D)	Y	N	Y				
17 KING (D)	Y	N	Y		14 JOHNSON (R)	N	Y	Y	5 MCKENZIE (D)	N	Y	Y	4 ABERNETHY (D)	N	Y	Y				
1 LEA (D)	N	A	Y		3 KELLY (D)	Y	A	Y	2 MALONEY (D)	N	Y	Y	6 COLMER (D)	N	Y	GP				
15 McDONOUGH (R)	N	N	Y		7 LINK (D)	Y	N	Y	6 MORRISON (D)	A	Y	Y	7 McGEHEE (D)	N	Y	GP				
6 MILLER (D)	Y	N	Y		12 MASON (R)	N	Y	GP	MAINE				1 RANKIN (D)	N	Y	Y				
11 OUTLAND (D)	Y	N	Y		6 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	N	A	3 FELLOWS (R)	N	Y	GP	2 WHITTEN (D)	N	A	Y				
16 PATTERSON (D)	Y	N	GP		22 PRICE (D)	Y	N	Y	1 HALE (R)	N	N	Y	3 WHITTINGTON (D)	N	Y	A				
22 PHILLIPS (R)	N	Y	Y		11 REED (R)	N	Y	Y	2 SMITH (R)	N	N	Y	5 WINSTEAD (D)	N	Y	Y				
21 SHEPPARD (D)	Y	N	A		9 RESA (D)	Y	N	A	MARYLAND				MISSISSIPPI							
7 TOLAN (D)	Y	N	Y		2 ROWAN (D)	Y	N	Y	2 BALDWIN (D)	GP	A	Y	1 ARNOLD (R)	N	Y	Y				
12 VOORHIS (D)	Y	N	Y		5 SABATH (D)	Y	N	Y	6 BEALL (R)	GP	A	Y	4 BELL (D)	N	Y	Y				
5 WELCH (R)	A	N	A		20 SIMPSON (R)	N	Y	Y	3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y	N	Y								
COLORADO																				
3 CHENOWETH (R)	GP	A	Y																	
1 GILLESPIE (R)	N	Y	Y																	

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	N	Y	Y	34 KILBURN (R)	N	Y	Y	8 RIZLEY (R)	GP	A	Y	6 PRIEST (D)	N	N	Y
9 CANNON (D)	A	GP	Y	19 KLEIN (D)	*	Y	Y	1 SCHWABE (R)	N	Y	Y	1 REECE (R)	N	Y	Y
8 CARNAHAN (D)	N	N	A	3 LATHAM (R)	N	Y	Y	3 STEWART (D)	N	Y	Y	TEXAS			
13 COCHRAN (D)	Y	N	Y	30 LEFEVRE (R)	N	Y	Y	2 STIGLER (D)	N	N	Y	3 BECKWORTH (D)	N	Y	Y
9 COLE (R)	N	Y	Y	23 LYNCH (D)	Y	N	Y	7 WICKERSHAM (D)	N	Y	Y	2 COMBS (D)	A	A	GP
12 FLOSSER (R)	N	Y	Y	18 MARCANTONIO ALP	Y	N	N	OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	A	A
2 SCHWABE (R)	GP	GP	Y	13 O'TOOLE (D)	Y	N	Y	3 ANGELL (R)	N	N	Y	13 GCSSETT (D)	N	Y	Y
7 SHORT (R)	N	Y	AY	8 PFEIFER (D)	Y	N	GP	4 ELLSWORTH (R)	N	N	Y	6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	N	N	Y
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	GP	A	Y	22 POWELL (D)	Y	N	N	1 NORBLAD (R)	N	N	Y	10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	Y	N	A
11 SULLIVAN (D)	Y	N	Y	26 QUINN (D)	Y	N	Y	2 STOCKMAN (R)	N	N	Y	20 KILDAY (D)	N	Y	Y
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	N	N	Y	24 RABIN (D)	Y	N	GP	PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	Y	N	Y	1 BARRETT (D)	Y	N	A	14 LYLE (D)	N	N	Y
2 D'EWART (R)	N	Y	Y	45 REED (R)	GP	GP	Y	3 BRADLEY (D)	Y	N	Y	19 MAHON (D)	GP	A	Y
1 MANSFIELD (D)	Y	N	Y	5 ROE (D)	N	N	GP	22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	N	Y	GP	9 MANSFIELD (D)	GP	A	Y
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	Y	N	Y	29 CAMPBELL (R)	N	Y	Y	1 PATMAN (D)	Y	N	Y
2 BUFFETT (R)	N	N	Y	12 ROONEY (D)	Y	N	Y	30 CORBETT (R)	N	N	Y	7 PICKETT (D)	N	Y	Y
1 CURTIS (R)	N	Y	Y	1 SHARP (R)	N	Y	Y	32 EBERHARTER (D)	A	A	Y	11 POAGE (D)	A	GP	Y
4 MILLER (R)	N	N	Y	10 SOMERS (D)	Y	N	Y	12 FENTON (R)	N	Y	Y	4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-	-
3 STEFAN (R)	N	N	Y	38 TABER (R)	N	Y	Y	11 FLOOD (D)	Y	N	Y	17 RUSSELL (D)	N	A	Y
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	GP	GP	AY	31 FULTON (R)	N	N	Y	5 SUMMERS (D)	A	A	A
AL BUNKER (D)	Y	N	A	21 TORRENS (D)	Y	N	Y	19 GAVIN (R)	N	Y	Y	8 THOMAS (D)	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	N	Y	Y	8 GERLACH (R)	N	Y	Y	16 THOMASON (D)	N	N	Y
2 ADAMS (R)	N	N	GP	NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	GP	A	Y	15 WEST (D)	N	Y	Y
1 MERROW (R)	N	Y	Y	3 BARDEN (D)	N	Y	A	25 GRAHAM (R)	N	Y	Y	18 WORLEY (D)	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	N	Y	Y	2 GRANAHAN (D)	Y	N	Y	UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	N	Y	Y	11 BULWINKLE (D)	N	N	Y	5 GREEN (D)	Y	N	Y	1 GRANGER (D)	Y	GP	Y
8 CANFIELD (R)	N	N	Y	8 BURGIN (D)	Y	N	Y	21 GROSS (R)	N	Y	Y	2 ROBINSON (D)	A	A	Y
6 CASE (R)	N	N	Y	7 CLARK (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 HOCH (D)	Y	N	Y	VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	N	Y	Y	4 COOLEY (D)	N	N	Y	27 KELLEY (D)	GP	A	GP	AL PLUMLEY (R)	N	Y	Y
2 HAND (R)	N	GP	Y	9 DOUGHTON (D)	GP	Y	Y	9 KINZER (R)	N	Y	Y	VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	Y	N	Y	6 DURHAM (D)	N	Y	Y	18 KUNKEL (R)	N	N	Y	6 ALMOND (D)	N	N	Y
10 HARTLEY (R)	N	Y	Y	10 ERVIN (D)	N	N	Y	16 MCCONNELL (R)	A	GP	Y	1 BLAND (D)	N	GP	Y
12 KEAN (R)	N	N	Y	5 FOLGER (D)	Y	N	Y	6 MCGLINCHY (D)	GP	A	Y	5 BURCH (D)	GP	A	A
4 MATHEWS (R)	N	Y	Y	2 KERR (D)	GP	A	Y	24 MORGAN (D)	A	GP	Y	2 DAUGHTON (D)	A	A	Y
13 NORTON (D)	Y	N	GP	12 WEAVER (D)	N	A	Y	10 MURPHY (D)	A	GP	A	4 DREWRY (D)	N	Y	GP
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	N	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	N	Y	GP	9 FLANNAGAN (D)	A	A	Y
7 THOMAS (R)	N	Y	Y	AL LEMKE (R)	A	A	Y	28 RODGERS (R)	N	Y	Y	3 GARY (D)	A	A	Y
9 TOWE (R)	N	Y	Y	AL ROBERTSON (R)	A	GP	Y	4 SHERIDAN (D)	Y	GP	Y	7 ROBERTSON (D)	N	A	Y
1 WOLVERTON (R)	N	N	GP	OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	GP	A	Y	8 SMITH (D)	A	A	Y
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	N	N	Y	23 (VACANCY)	-	-	-	WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)	-	-	-	22 BOLTON (R)	N	N	Y	26 TIBBOTT (R)	GP	A	Y	6 COFFEE (D)	Y	N	GP
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	A	N	A	11 BREHM (R)	N	N	Y	20 WALTER (D)	A	GP	Y	1 DELACY (D)	Y	N	AN
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	N	Y	Y	33 (VACANCY)	-	-	-	4 HOLMES (R)	N	N	Y
42 ANDREWS (R)	N	Y	Y	5 CLEVINGER (R)	N	Y	Y	7 WOLFENDEN (R)	N	Y	Y	5 HORAN (R)	N	Y	Y
17 BALDWIN (R)	GP	A	Y	21 CROSSER (D)	Y	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	Y	N	Y
4 BARRY (D)	N	N	Y	1 ELSTON (R)	N	Y	Y	2 FOGARTY (D)	Y	N	Y	3 SAVAGE (D)	Y	N	A
29 BENNET (R)	Y	N	Y	20 FEIGHAN (D)	Y	N	Y	1 FORAND (D)	Y	N	Y	W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	GP	N	A	3 GARDNER (D)	Y	N	Y	SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	Y	GP	GP
16 BUCK (R)	N	Y	Y	15 GRIFFITHS (R)	N	Y	Y	4 BRYSON (D)	N	Y	Y	4 ELLIS (R)	N	Y	Y
25 BUCKLEY (D)	Y	N	GP	2 HESS (R)	N	Y	Y	3 HARE (D)	N	Y	Y	6 HEDRICK (D)	Y	N	Y
44 BUTLER (R)	N	Y	Y	14 HUBER (D)	Y	N	Y	6 McMILLAN (D)	N	N	Y	5 KEE (D)	Y	N	Y
32 BYRNE (D)	Y	N	Y	10 JENKINS (R)	N	Y	Y	5 RICHARDS (D)	N	Y	Y	1 NEELY (D)	Y	N	N
15 CELLER (D)	Y	N	AN	4 JONES (R)	N	Y	Y	2 RILEY (D)	N	Y	Y	2 RANDOLPH (D)	GP	GP	Y
30 COLE (R)	N	N	Y	19 KIRWAN (D)	Y	N	Y	1 RIVERS (D)	GP	A	Y	WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	N	N	Y	18 LEWIS (R)	N	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA				5 RIEMILLER (D)	Y	N	Y
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	Y	N	Y	17 McCOWEN (R)	N	Y	GP	2 CASE (R)	A	GP	Y	8 BYRNES (R)	N	GP	Y
43 ELISAESSER (R)	N	Y	Y	17 MCGREGOR (R)	GP	A	Y	1 MUNDT (R)	N	Y	Y	2 HENRY (R)	N	Y	Y
35 FULLER (R)	N	Y	Y	9 RAMEY (R)	N	N	Y	TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	N	N	Y
28 GAMBLE (R)	N	Y	Y	8 SMITH (R)	N	Y	GP	9 COOPER (D)	N	Y	Y	6 KEEFE (R)	GP	A	Y
21 GWINN (R)	A	GP	Y	16 THOM (D)	Y	N	Y	7 COURTNEY (D)	GP	A	Y	7 MURRAY (R)	N	Y	Y
37 HALL, E. A. (R)	N	N	GP	12 VORYS (R)	N	Y	Y	10 DAVIS (D)	N	Y	Y	10 O'KONSKI (R)	N	Y	Y
2 HALL, L. W. (R)	N	Y	A	13 WEICHEL (R)	N	Y	Y	5 BARTHMANN (D)	N	Y	Y	1 SMITH (R)	N	Y	Y
36 HANCOCK (R)	N	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	N	N	Y	3 STEVENSON (R)	N	N	Y
31 HEFFERNAN (D)	Y	N	GP	4 BOREN (D)	N	A	Y	2 JENNINGS (R)	N	Y	Y	4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	GP	N	Y
21 KEARNEY (R)	N	N	GP	6 JOHNSON (D)	N	GP	Y	3 KEFAUVER (D)	Y	N	A	WYOMING			
3 KROGH (D)	Y	N	GP	5 MONROVEY (D)	N	N	Y	8 MURRAY (D)	A	GP	Y	AL BARRETT (R)	N	Y	Y

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

HOUSE VOTES ON CONGRESSIONAL RETIREMENT AND CLAIM OF HARRY TANSEY

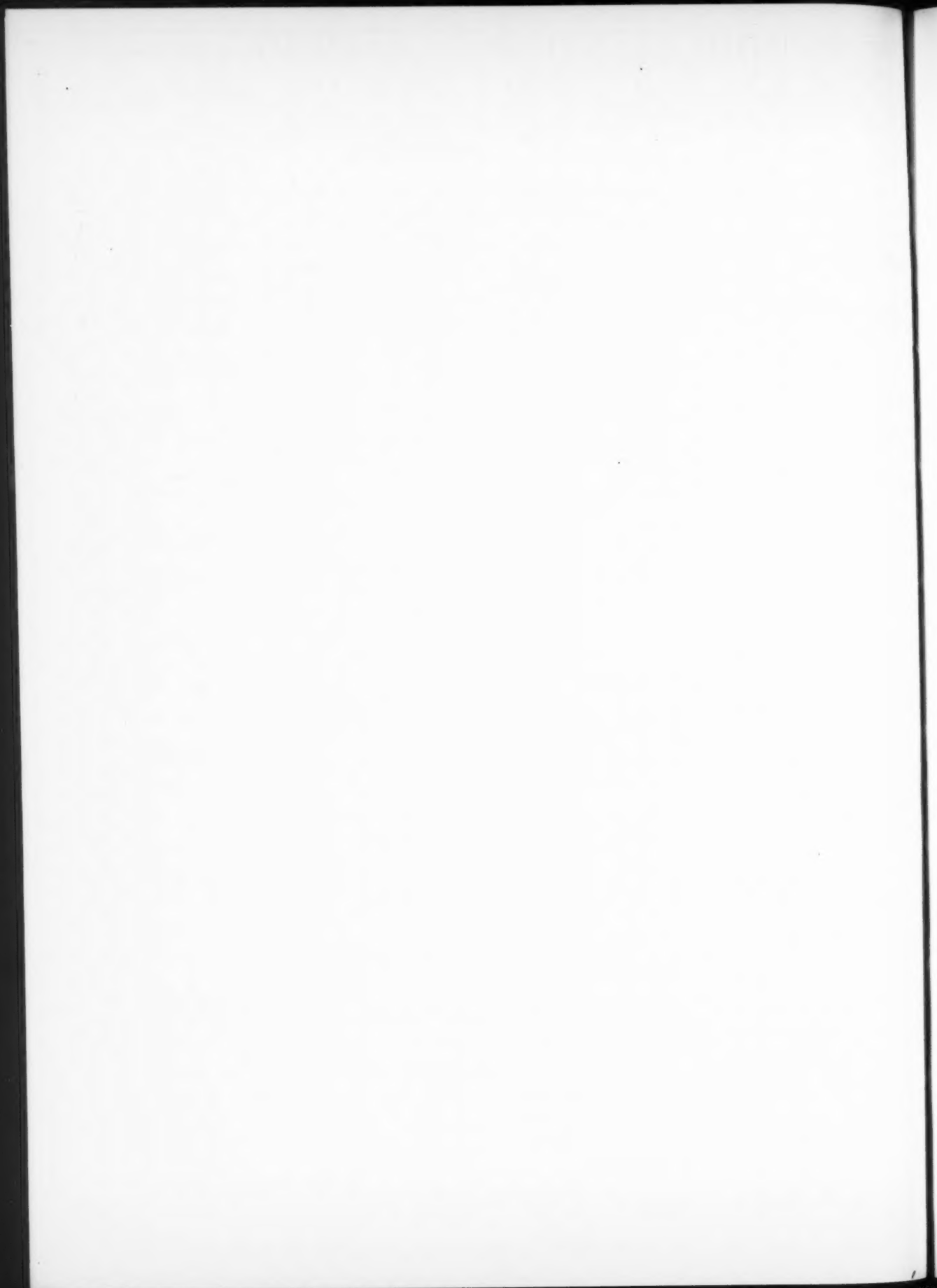
1. Rule (H Res 452) making in order the bill (HR 4199) extending Federal retirement system to Congressmen. Defeated March 12, 217-116 (see p. 115).

2. McGregor amendment to strike out claim of Harry Tansey (HR 1758) from omnibus claims bill. Passed March 25, 182-105 (see p. 120).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP- General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE		1	2	3			1	2	3			1	2	3			1	2	3	
TOTAL	YEAS	116	182		2 HILL (R)	N	Y		18 SUMNER (R)	N	Y		4 FALLON (D)	N	N					
VOTE	NAYS	217	105		4 ROCKWELL (R)	N	Y		23 VURSELL (R)	N	Y		1 ROE (D)	N	Y					
					CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)			GP	Y			
DEMO- CRATS	YEAS	77	56		3 GEEHAN (D)	Y	N		4 GILLIE (R)	N	Y		MASSACHUSETTS							
	NAYS	97	90		1 KOPPLEMAN (D)	N	N		3 GRANT (R)	N	Y		6 BATES (R)	N	A					
					4 LUCE (R)	GP	A		2 HALLECK (R)	N	GP		2 CLASON (R)	N	A					
REPUB- LICANS	YEAS	38	125		AL RYTER (D)	N	N		5 HARNES (R)	N	GP		11 CURLEY (D)	A	A					
	NAYS	119	15		5 TALBOT (R)	GP	Y		6 JOHNSON (R)	N	GP		9 GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y					
					2 WOODHOUSE (D)	AY	N		8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	AY	A		8 GOODWIN (R)	N	Y					
ALABAMA					DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	N	A		10 HERTER (R)	Y	Y					
3 ANDREWS (D)	Y	A			AL TRAYNOR (D)	A	N		11 LUDLOW (D)	N	Y		1 HESELTON (R)	N	Y					
1 BOYKIN (D)	Y	N			FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	N	N		4 HOLMES (R)	GP	GP					
2 GRANT (D)	Y	N			4 CANNON (D)	GP	A		10 SPRINGER (R)	N	Y		7 LANE (D)	N	N					
4 HOBBS (D)	Y	GP			5 HENDRICKS (D)	Y	N		9 WILSON (R)	N	Y		12 MCCORMACK (D)	Y	N					
6 JARMAN (D)	GP	N			1 PETERSON (D)	A	A		IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	N	Y					
7 MANASCO (D)	N	N			2 PRICE (D)	A	A		5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	N	N		3 PHILBIN (D)	Y	A					
9 PATRICK (D)	A	N			6 ROGERS (D)	A	A		6 DOLLIVER (R)	N	Y		5 ROGERS (R)	N	N					
5 RAINS (D)	AN	A			3 SIKES (D)	N	A		3 GWYNE (R)	N	Y		13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	N	Y					
8 SPARKMAN (D)	GP	N			GEORGIA				8 HOEVEN (R)	N	Y		MICHIGAN							
ARIZONA					10 BROWN (D)	N	Y		7 JENSEN (R)	N	Y		6 BLACKNEY (R)	N	Y					
AL HARLESS (D)	Y	N			4 CAMP (D)	AN	Y		4 LECOMTE (R)	N	Y		11 BRADLEY (R)	N	Y					
AL MURDOCK (D)	Y	A			2 COX (D)	GP	GP		1 MARTIN (R)	N	Y		8 CRAWFORD (R)	N	Y					
ARKANSAS					8 GIBSON (D)	N	GP		2 TALLE (R)	N	Y		15 DINGELL (D)	Y	N					
4 CRAVENS (D)	N	GP			5 MANKIN (D)	N	Y		KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	N	Y					
1 GATHINGS (D)	Y	N			3 PACE (D)	N	Y		6 CARLSON (R)	N	Y		9 ENGEL (R)	Y	Y					
7 HARRIS (D)	N	Y			1 PETERSON (D)	AN	A		1 COLE (R)	N	Y		4 HOFFMAN (R)	N	Y					
5 HAYS (D)	A	N			7 TARVER (D)	N	Y		5 HOPE (R)	N	Y		12 HOOK (D)	Y	N					
2 MILLS (D)	N	Y			6 VINSON (D)	Y	Y		4 REES (P)	N	GP		5 JONKMAN (R)	N	Y					
6 NORRELL (D)	N	Y			9 WOOD (D)	AN	A		2 SCRIVNER (R)	N	Y		16 LESINSKI (D)	A	A					
3 TRIMBLE (D)	N	A			IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	N	N		2 MICHENER (R)	Y	Y					
CALIFORNIA					2 DWORSHAK (R)	N	Y		KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	A	Y					
8 ANDERSON (R)	Y	N			1 WHITE (D)	Y	N		8 BATES (D)	N	N		14 RABAUT (D)	Y	N					
14 DOUGLAS (D)	Y	A			ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A	A		1 SADOWSKI (D)	Y	N					
18 DOYLE (D)	N	N			13 ALLEN (R)	GP	N		4 CHELF (D)	A	N		3 SHAFER (R)	AN	Y					
10 ELLIOTT (D)	N	Y			17 ARENDS (R)	N	Y		2 CLEMENTS (D)	N	A		7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y	Y					
2 ENGLE (D)	A	N			25 BISHOP (R)	Y	AY		1 GREGORY (D)	N	A		10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y	Y					
9 GEARHART (R)	N	Y			15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	N	A		7 MAY (D)	Y	A		MINNESOTA							
4 HAVENNER (D)	Y	N			10 CHURCH (R)	N	Y		3 O'NEAL (D)	Y	A		7 ANDERSEN (R)	N	Y					
13 HEALY (D)	N	AN			24 CLIPPINGER (R)	Y	Y		9 ROBSION (R)	N	Y		1 ANDRESEN (R)	N	A					
20 HINSHAW (R)	N	A			1 DAWSON (D)	A	A		5 SPENCE (D)	N	N		3 GALLAGHER (D)	N	N					
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	GP	A			16 DIRKSEN (R)	GP	N		LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	Y	*					
23 IZAC (D)	Y	N			AL DOUGLAS (D)	N	N		8 ALLEN (D)	A	Y		5 JUDD (R)	N	Y					
3 JOHNSON (R)	N	Y			8 GORDON (D)	Y	N		4 BROOKS (D)	N	Y		6 KNUTSON (R)	AN	N					
17 KING (D)	Y	A			4 GORSKI (D)	AY	N		3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	N	N		2 O'HARA (R)	GP	N					
1 LEA (D)	GP	N			21 HOWELL (R)	N	N		1 HEBERT (D)	Y	N		8 PITTINGER (R)	N	N					
15 McDONOUGH (R)	A	Y			14 JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y		7 LARCADE (D)	A	N		4 STARKEY (D)	N	N					
6 MILLER (D)	Y	N			3 KELLY (D)	Y	GP		5 McKENZIE (D)	A	Y		MISSISSIPPI							
11 OUTLAND (D)	Y	N			7 LINK (D)	Y	N		2 MALONEY (D)	A	N		4 ABERNETHY (D)	N	Y					
16 PATTERSON (D)	N	AN			19 McMILLEN (R)	N	Y		6 MORRISON (D)	AN	GP		6 COLMER (D)	N	GP					
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y	Y			12 MASON (R)	GP	A		MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	N	GP					
21 SHEPPARD (D)	Y	GP			6 O'BRIEN (D)	Y	N		3 FELLOWS (R)	N	Y		1 RANKIN (D)	N	Y					
7 TOLAN (D)	Y	A			22 PRICE (D)	Y	N		1 HALE (R)	N	Y		2 WHITTEN (D)	N	Y					
12 VOORHIS (D)	N	Y			11 REED (R)	Y	GP		2 SMITH (R)	Y	GP		3 WHITTINGTON (D)	N	A					
5 WELCH (R)	Y	Y			9 RESA (D)	N	N		MARYLAND				5 WINSTEAD (D)	N	Y					
COLORADO					2 ROWAN (D)	Y	N		2 BALDWIN (D)	GP	A		MISSOURI							
3 CHENOWETH (R)	N	Y			5 SABATH (D)	Y	N		6 BEALL (R)	N	GP		1 ARNOLD (R)	Y	Y					
1 GILLESPIE (R)	N	Y			20 SIMPSON (R)	N	GP		3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	N	N		4 BELL (D)	Y	A					

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	N	Y		34 KILBURN (R)	Y	Y		8 RIZLEY (R)	GP	A		6 PRIEST (D)	N	Y	
9 CANNON (D)	N	N		19 KLEIN (D)	Y	A		1 SCHWABE (R)	N	Y		1 REECE (R)	GP	Y	
8 CARNAHAN (D)	N	A		3 LATHAM (R)	Y	GP		3 STEWART (D)	N	Y		TEXAS			
18 COCHRAN (D)	Y	Y		30 LEFEVRE (R)	N	Y		2 STIGLER (D)	N	Y		3 BECKWORTH (D)	N	Y	
8 COLE (R)	N	N		23 LYNCH (D)	Y	GP		7 WICKERSHAM (D)	N	Y		2 COMBS (D)	A	N	
12 FLOESER (R)	Y	GP		18 MARCANTONIO ALP	Y	A		OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A	A	
2 SCHWABE (R)	AN	Y		13 O'TOOLE (D)	Y	GP		3 ANGELL (R)	N	Y		13 GCSSETT (D)	N	A	
7 SHORT (R)	N	GP		8 PFELFER (D)	AY	GP		4 ELLSWORTH (R)	GP	N		6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	N	A	
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	Y	N		22 POWELL (D)	Y	A		1 NORBLAD (R)	N	Y		10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	N	A	
11 SULLIVAN (D)	Y	N		26 QUINN (D)	AY	GP		2 STOCKMAN (R)	N	Y		20 KILDAY (D)	N	N	
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	N	Y		24 RABIN (D)	A	N		PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	Y	N	
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	Y	N		1 BARRETT (D)	Y	A		14 LYLE (D)	N	N	
2 D'EWARD (R)	N	Y		45 REED (R)	Y	Y		3 BRADLEY (D)	Y	A		19 MAHON (D)	N	Y	
1 MANSFIELD (D)	A	A		5 ROE (D)	AY	GP		22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	N	A		9 MANSFIELD (D)	N	N	
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	A	N		29 CAMPBELL (R)	N	A		1 PATMAN (D)	N	A	
2 BUFFETT (R)	N	Y		12 ROONEY (D)	AY	N		30 CORBETT (R)	N	A		7 PICKETT (D)	N	Y	
1 CURTIS (R)	N	Y		1 SHARP (R)	A	Y		32 EBERHARTER (D)	Y	N		11 POAGE (D)	N	Y	
4 MILLER (R)	N	Y		10 SOMERS (D)	Y	A		12 FENTON (R)	N	GP		4 RAYBURN (D)	-	-	
3 STEFAN (R)	N	Y		38 TABER (R)	Y	Y		11 FLOOD (D)	Y	A		17 RUSSELL (D)	Y	Y	
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	GP	GP		31 FULTON (R)	Y	A		5 SUMNERS (D)	Y	Y	
AL BUNKER (D)	N	A		21 TORRENS (D)	GP	A		19 GAVIN (R)	GP	Y		8 THOMAS (D)	GP	A	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	N	Y		8 GERLACH (R)	GP	A		16 THOMASON (D)	N	Y	
2 ADAMS (R)	N	Y		NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	N	Y		15 WEST (D)	Y	N	
1 MERROW (R)	GP	A		3 BARDEN (D)	A	A		25 GRAHAM (R)	Y	Y		18 WORLEY (D)	N	Y	
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	N	GP		2 GRANAHAN (D)	Y	A		UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	GP	GP		11 BULWINKLE (D)	GP	Y		5 GREEN (D)	Y	N		1 GRANGER (D)	Y	N	
8 CANFIELD (R)	Y	N		8 BURGIN (D)	GP	A		21 GROSS (R)	N	A		2 ROBINSON (D)	A	N	
6 CASE (R)	N	N		7 CLARK (D)	A	A		13 HOCH (D)	N	N		VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	Y	Y		4 COOLEY (D)	GP	Y		27 KELLEY (D)	GP	A		AL PLUMLEY (R)	Y	Y	
2 HAND (R)	A	A		9 DOUGHTON (D)	N	Y		9 KINZER (R)	Y	Y		VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	N	GP		6 DURHAM (D)	N	A		18 KUNKEL (R)	N	Y		6 ALMOND (D)	N	Y	
10 HARTLEY (R)	GP	GP		10 ERVIN (D)	N	A		16 McCONNELL (R)	N	A		1 BLAND (D)	Y	N	
12 KEAN (R)	Y	Y		5 FOLGER (D)	N	Y		6 McGLINCHEY (D)	GP	A		5 BURCH (D)	Y	A	
4 MATHEWS (R)	N	Y		2 KERR (D)	N	A		24 MORGAN (D)	Y	A		2 DAUGHTON (D)	A	A	
11 NORTON (D)	GP	A		12 WEAVER (D)	Y	N		10 MURPHY (D)	N	N		4 DREWRY (D)	Y	Y	
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	A	GP		NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	AN	Y		9 FLANNAGAN (D)	N	GP	
7 THOMAS (R)	Y	A		AL LEMKE (R)	N	A		28 RODGERS (R)	N	Y		3 GARY (D)	N	Y	
9 TOWE (R)	Y	A		AL ROBERTSON (R)	A	Y		4 SHERIDAN (D)	GP	GP		7 ROBERTSON (D)	A	Y	
1 WOLVERTON (R)	GP	Y		OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y		8 SMITH (D)	Y	Y	
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	Y	AY		23 (VACANCY)	-	-		WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)	-	-		22 BOLTON (R)	N	A		26 TIBBOTT (R)	N	Y		6 COFFEE (D)	GP	N	
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	N	A		11 BREHM (R)	N	Y		20 WALTER (D)	Y	N		1 DELACY (D)	Y	A	
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	Y	GP		33 (VACANCY)	-	-		4 HOLMES (R)	N	Y	
42 ANDREWS (R)	A	A		5 CLEVINGER (R)	N	Y		7 WOLFENDEN (R)	Y	GP		5 HORAN (R)	N	Y	
17 BALDWIN (R)	GP	A		21 CROSSER (D)	Y	A		RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	N	A	
4 BARRY (D)	Y	GP		1 ELSTON (R)	N	Y		2 FOGARTY (D)	Y	A		3 SAVAGE (D)	GP	A	
29 BENNET (R)	N	Y		20 FEIGHAN (D)	Y	N		1 FORAND (D)	Y	N		W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	GP	A		3 GARDNER (D)	GP	N		SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	N	GP	
16 BUCK (R)	N	Y		15 GRIFFITHS (R)	N	Y		4 BRYSON (D)	N	Y		4 ELLIS (R)	N	Y	
25 BUCKLEY (D)	AY	A		2 HESS (R)	N	Y		3 HARE (D)	N	Y		6 HEDRICK (D)	N	N	
44 BUTLER (R)	GP	N		14 HUBER (D)	N	N		6 McMILLAN (D)	N	N		5 KEE (D)	Y	N	
32 BYRNE (D)	Y	N		10 JENKINS (R)	N	Y		5 RICHARDS (D)	N	Y		1 NEELY (D)	N	N	
15 CELLER (D)	AY	A		4 JONES (R)	N	Y		2 RILEY (D)	N	N		2 RANDOLPH (D)	Y	N	
29 COLE (R)	Y	Y		19 KIRWAN (D)	Y	A		1 RIVERS (D)	N	N		WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	Y	N		18 LEWIS (R)	N	Y		SOUTH DAKOTA				5 BIEMILLER (D)	N	N	
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	Y	N		6 McCOWEN (R)	N	Y		2 CASE (R)	A	Y		8 BYRNES (R)	N	Y	
43 ELSAESSER (R)	N	GP		17 MCGREGOR (R)	N	Y		1 MUNDT (R)	N	Y		2 HENRY (R)	N	Y	
35 FULLER (R)	GP	Y		9 RAMEY (R)	N	Y		TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	N	Y	
28 GAMBLE (R)	GP	Y		8 SMITH (R)	N	A		9 COOPER (D)	N	Y		6 KEEFE (R)	N	Y	
27 GWINN (R)	N	Y		16 THOM (D)	A	A		7 COURTNEY (D)	N	N		7 MURRAY (R)	N	Y	
37 HALL, E.A. (R)	N	Y		12 VORYS (R)	N	Y		10 DAVIS (D)	Y	Y		10 O'KONSKI (R)	N	Y	
2 HALL, L.W. (R)	Y	Y		13 WEICHEL (R)	AN	GP		5 EARTHMAN (D)	N	Y		1 SMITH (R)	N	Y	
24 HANCOCK (R)	Y	Y		OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	N	Y		3 STEVENSON (R)	N	Y	
11 HEPFERNAN (D)	Y	GP		4 BOREN (D)	N	Y		2 JENNINGS (R)	N	GP		4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	A	Y	
31 KEARNEY (R)	Y	Y		6 JOHNSON (D)	N	Y		3 KEPAUVER (D)	N	A		WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	AY	GP		5 MONRONEY (D)	N	N		8 MURRAY (D)	N	Y		AL BARRETT (R)	N	Y	



VIII

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

MAJOR ACTIONS, January-March, 1946

Changes in Food Subsidy Program - *passed House and Senate, approved by President.*

Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 - *conference report agreed to in Senate and House (passed House and Senate in fourth quarter 1945), approved by President.*

Nomination of George E. Allen as director of Reconstruction Finance Corporation - *confirmed by Senate.*

CHANGES IN FOOD SUBSIDY PROGRAM

In April 1945 Congress authorized extension of subsidy payments in the fiscal year 1946 amounting to about \$1.5 billion for petroleum, tin, and many food products, including flour, meat, processed vegetables, flaxseed and dairy products (see Vol. I, p. 393ff.). During the year a number of the subsidies, among them those for petroleum and butter, were reduced or discontinued.

H J Res 301, introduced in January 1946, called for changes in the program. Under the terms of the resolution, the savings on petroleum and butter would be used to buy the entire crop of Hawaiian and Puerto Rican sugar, to extend the period during which meat, flour, flaxseed and processed vegetables would be subsidized, and to increase the meat subsidy to cover the cost of retroactive pay raises in packing plants (Congressional Record, February 27). The changes involved no additional appropriations.

In the House on February 4 the resolution was passed without debate or record vote, after the provisions for increasing the meat and flour subsidies were deleted by a committee amendment.

In the Senate on February 27 the resolution met with strong Republican opposition, led by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), who declared that subsidies are wrong in principle. He stated that, according to the President's estimate, removal of subsidies would increase the cost of living 3 per cent and that taxes had already been reduced in that proportion. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) declared that "the time is here when the people of the United States are in a better position to assume their own board bill

and the responsibility of paying their own way, without having recourse to money from the Treasury in the form of subsidies." Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) agreed with Taft and Butler that a slight rise in living costs was preferable to continuing the subsidies. The subsidy principle was vigorously defended by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (Ky.). Taft demanded a roll call on the committee amendment to restore the increases in meat and flour subsidies (\$125 million and \$25 million respectively) which had been stricken in the House. The amendment was passed, 44 to 33 (see p. 141), on a roll call in which nine Republicans voted with 34 Democrats for the amendment. The resolution was then passed by voice vote.

The conferees agreed to recommend acceptance of the Senate amendment, and the Senate passed the conference report by voice vote without debate on March 15. When the House considered the report on March 18, the subsidy principle was attacked by Robert F. Rich (R Pa.) as "about the poorest policy this administration has ever adopted." However, the report was agreed to by voice vote. The resolution was approved March 21.

MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT

The conference report on the ship sales bill (HR 3603 - see Vol. I, p. 735ff.), in which both houses had given way on a number of issues, passed the Senate by voice vote February 18 and the House by a record vote of 233 to 115 (see p. 142) February 26.

As it came from conference, the bill followed the Senate's version by covering ships of 1,500 gross tons or more, compared to the figure of 2,000 tons set by the House. On the question of sales prices, the conference committee followed the Senate in eliminating a 5 per cent differential in favor of non-subsidized operators and in establishing a flat price on dry-cargo vessels of 50 per cent of prewar domestic cost. The committee split the difference between the two houses on tanker prices and set them at $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of prewar domestic cost, compared to 100 per cent in the House bill and 75 per cent in the Senate bill.

The conference report's provisions on floor prices (the minimum below which prices could not fall regardless of depreciation and other deductions) followed the Senate bill's figures of $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of cost for Liberty ships and 35 per cent for dry cargo ships generally. The House bill's floor price of 50 per cent for tankers was retained.

The conference committee also restored the House bill's prohibition against chartering tankers.

On the question of trade-in allowances to be given operators who turn in old ships to buy new ones, the committee retained the Senate's more liberal terms, which set a maximum allowance on a sliding scale running up to 33 1/3 per cent of the unadjusted statutory sales price of the vessel being acquired. The House had set a flat limitation of 10 per cent of construction cost.

In the complicated provisions for adjustments in the price of ships sold before the bill was passed, the conference report generally followed the House provisions so far as the adjustments themselves were concerned and the Senate provisions for recomputing taxes in light of the adjustments.

In the Senate, the conference report was opposed by George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and William Langer (R N. D), principally on the ground that the members of the Maritime Commission had not been consulted by the conference committee. Aiken was highly critical of the Commission's financial practices, and declared, "When an examination of Maritime Commission affairs has been brought up to date, it will be the most shocking story of collusion, corruption, and disregard of public interest ever presented against an agency of the United States Government." When the half-dozen Senators on the floor adopted the report on a voice vote, Aiken asked to be recorded against it and said he realized the result would be the same even if he demanded a quorum call.

In the House, several provisions of the report drew bi-partisan criticism, but the report as a whole was defended as the best compromise obtainable. Representative Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) objected to the inclusion of the Senate's higher trade-in allowances, which amounted to from 26 to 133 per cent more than the House provisions. Jackson declared, however, that he would support the report because "time is of the essence." On a roll call vote, the report was adopted, 233 to 115 (see p. 142).

CONFIRMATION OF ALLEN AS RFC DIRECTOR

On January 18 the President sent to the Senate two nominations which provoked widespread political comment: Edwin W. Pauley was nominated as Under Secretary of the Navy (see p. 106) and George E. Allen as director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Allen, a native of Mississippi but for ten years a resident of the District of Columbia, was at the time of his nomination vice president of the Home Insurance Company of New York and director of many corporations. Active in Democratic politics, he served as Commissioner of the District of Columbia from 1933 to 1938. In 1945 he became one of President Truman's unofficial advisers, and on August 30 he was designated as the President's personal representative to study the problem of liquidating war agencies.

In the hearings on the RFC nomination before the Senate Committee, Allen's qualifications for a directorship in the largest corporation in the world were questioned by Republican Senators. The committee reported the nomination favorably on February 8, by a vote of 14 to 5, with Republicans Arthur Capper (Kan.), C. Douglass Buck (Del.) and Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) joining 11 Democratic Senators in support of Allen.

When the nomination was considered in the Senate on February 18, Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) raised the question of Allen's ability to serve as a director of the RFC and continue to draw salaries and own stock in other corporations which might do business with RFC. Taft was joined in the attack by George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and William Langer (R N. D.). The nominee was warmly defended by Senators Buck, Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Brien McMahon (D Conn.). Langer moved to recommit the nomination. After heated debate his motion was lost on a roll call vote of 43 to 27 (see p. 141), which was almost entirely along party lines, with only one Democrat -- J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) -- voting for the motion and three Republicans -- Capper, William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Styles Bridges (N. H.) -- voting against it. The nomination was then confirmed by voice vote.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS

In a shake-up of top-flight officials of the domestic economic program announced February 14 by President Truman, Chester Bowles, former head of the Office of Price Administration, was appointed Director of Economic Stabilization, to replace John C. Collett, resigned. Paul A. Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and former chief of OPA's rent division, was nominated as OPA Administrator. Porter's nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on February 21; Bowles' appointment did not require confirmation, since the office was created by Executive Order.

O. Max Gardner, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and former governor of North Carolina, was nominated as Under Secretary of the Treasury. The nomination was unanimously confirmed on February 26.

On February 5 the President nominated Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory to be War Assets Administrator, effective upon his retirement from the Army. The nomination was confirmed on March 20, after a reorganization of the Agency he now heads.

COMMITTEE CHANGES DURING 1945

During 1945 there were several changes in the membership of the various committees concerned with taxes and economic policy. In the House Ways and Means Committee one Democratic vacancy resulting from the resignation of Clinton P. Anderson (D N. M.) remained unfilled at the opening of the second session; there were no changes on the Republican side. On the Democratic side of the Senate Finance Committee there were no changes; Republican Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) replaced John Thomas (Idaho), deceased.

On the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Hugh B. Mitchell (D Wash.) was elected to fill a Democratic vacancy; E. P. Carville (D Nev.) replaced James G. Scrugham (D Nev.), who had died. On the Republican side Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) succeeded John Thomas (Idaho), deceased. There were no changes in the House Banking and Currency Committee.

In the Senate Commerce Committee two Democratic vacancies were caused during 1945 by the death of Francis Maloney (Conn.) and the resignation of Albert B. Chandler (Ky.). Charles C. Gossett (D Idaho) was elected to the committee, and one Democratic vacancy remained unfilled at the beginning of 1946. Among the Republicans on the committee Hiram W. Johnson (Calif.) died and Harold H. Burton (Ohio) resigned. Thomas C. Hart (Conn.) and William F. Knowland (Calif.) filled the vacancies. There were no changes in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

First Quarter 1946

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide.</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
H J Res 301	Brent Spence (D Ky.)	Authorization of subsidy payments on meat, flour, sugar, vegetables, flaxseed (see p. 135).	Passed House Feb. 4; Senate amended, Feb. 27; Conf. report passed Senate Mar. 15; House Mar. 18; approved Mar. 21.
HR 2764	Clarence F. Lea (D Calif.)	That Interstate Commerce Commission prescribe rates and conditions for payments to common carriers, limit time in which joint rates may be paid by freight forwarders.	Passed House Feb. 4; Senate Feb. 15; approved Feb. 20.

Summary of action on taxes and economic policy, first quarter, continued:

<u>Bill number</u>	<u>Offered by</u>	<u>To provide</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
HR 3603	Schuyler Otis Bland (D Va.)	Conditions for sale of merchant ships (see p. 136).	Passed House Oct. 2, 1945; Senate amended, Dec. 18; Conf. report passed Senate Feb. 18, House Feb. 26; approved Mar. 8.
HR 5223	Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.)	Temporary extension of time for filing patents.	Passed House Feb. 18.
HR 3757	Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.)	Public registration of patents available for licensing.	Passed House Feb. 18.
S 1367	Josiah W. Bailey (D N. C.)	Three additional assistant secretaries of commerce.	Passed Senate Feb. 21.
H Res 318	Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.)	Authorization to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate competing forms of transport.	Passed House Mar. 7.
H J Res 321	Brent Spence (D Ky.)	Authorization of settlement for currency destroyed at Fort Mills in the Philippines.	Passed House Mar. 18.
HR 5316	Fred Bradley (R Mich.)	Repeal of act permitting Canadian ships to transport ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes.	Passed House Mar. 18.

SENATE VOTES ON ALLEN CONFIRMATION AND AMENDMENT TO FOOD SUBSIDY RESOLUTION

1. Langer motion to recommit Allen nomination.
Defeated Feb. 18, 43-27 (see p. 138).

2. Committee amendment to H J Res 301, to
increase meat and flour subsidies. Passed
Feb. 27, 44-33 (see p. 136).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against;
A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

SENATE VOTE	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
TOTAL	YEAS	27	44			KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA			
VOTE	NAYS	43	33			BARKLEY (D)	N	Y			LANGER (R)	Y	Y	
						STANFILL (R)	Y	N			YOUNG (R)	A	Y	
DEMO-	YEAS	1	34			LOUISIANA					OHIO			
CRATS	NAYS	40	9			ELLENDER (D)	N	N			HUFFMAN (D)	N	Y	
						OVERTON (D)	N	N			TAFT (R)	Y	N	
REPU-	YEAS	25	9			MAINE					OKLAHOMA			
LICANS	NAYS	3	24			BREWSTER (R)	Y	N			MOORE (R)	Y	N	
						WHITE (R)	Y	GP			THOMAS (D)	N	N	
ALABAMA						MARYLAND					OREGON			
BANKHEAD (D)	N	A				RADCLIFFE (D)	N	Y			CORDON (R)	Y	Y	
HILL (D)	N	Y				TYDINGS (D)	N	N			MORSE (R)	A	Y	
ARIZONA						MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA			
HAYDEN (D)	N	Y				SALTONSTALL (R)	Y	N			GUPPEY (D)	N	AY	
McFARLAND (D)	N	Y				WALSH (D)	N	Y			MYERS (D)	N	Y	
ARKANSAS						MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND			
PULBRIGHT (D)	Y	Y				FERGUSON (R)	Y	N			GERRY (D)	N	N	
McCLELLAN (D)	N	N				VANDENBERG (R)	A	A			GREEN (D)	N	Y	
CALIFORNIA						MINNESOTA					SO. CAROLINA			
DOWNNEY (D)	AN	Y				BALL (R)	Y	N			JOHNSTON (D)	N	Y	
KNOWLAND (R)	N	N				SHIPSTEAD (R)	A	Y			MAYBANK (D)	N	N	
COLORADO						MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA			
JOHNSON (D)	N	Y				BILBO (D)	N	Y			BUSHFIELD (R)	Y	N	
WILLIKIN (R)	Y	Y				EASTLAND (D)	AN	A			GURNEY (R)	Y	N	
CONNECTICUT						MISSOURI					TENNESSEE			
HART (R)	Y	N				ERIGGS (D)	AN	Y			McKELLAR (D)	N	Y	
McMAHON (D)	N	Y				DONNELL (R)	Y	N			STEWART (D)	N	Y	
DELAWARE						MONTANA					TEXAS			
BUCK (R)	Y	N				MURRAY (D)	AN	AY			CONNALLY (D)	AN	A	
TUNNELL (D)	N	Y				WHEELER (D)	N	Y			O'DANIEL (D)	A	A	
FLORIDA						NEBRASKA					UTAH			
ANDREWS (D)	AN	A				BUTLER (R)	Y	N			MURDOCK (D)	N	Y	
PEPPER (D)	AN	Y				WHERRY (R)	A	N			THOMAS (D)	N	Y	
GEORGIA						NEVADA					VERMONT			
GEORGE (D)	N	Y				CARVILLE (D)	N	Y			AIKEN (R)	Y	Y	
RUSSELL (D)	N	N				McCARRAN (D)	AN	Y			AUSTIN (R)	Y	N	
IDAH0						NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA			
GOSSETT (D)	N	A				BRIDGES (R)	N	N			BYRD (D)	N	N	
TAYLOR (D)	AN	AY				TOBEY (R)	Y	Y			GLASS (D)	A	A	
ILLINOIS						NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON			
BROOKS (R)	A	A				HAWKES (R)	A	N			MAGNUSON (D)	AN	Y	
LUCAS (D)	N	A				SMITH (R)	Y	N			MITCHELL (D)	N	Y	
INDIANA						NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA			
CAPBHART (R)	A	A				CHAVEZ (D)	N	Y			KILGORE (D)	AN	Y	
WILLIS (R)	A	N				HATCH (D)	N	GP			REVERCOMB (R)	Y	N	
IOWA						NEW YORK					WISCONSIN			
HICKENLOOPER (R)	Y	N				MEAD (D)	N	Y			LA FOLLETTE (P)	Y	Y	
WILSON (R)	AY	N				WAGNER (D)	AN	AY			WILEY (R)	Y	A	
KANSAS						MO. CAROLINA					WYOMING			
CAPPER (R)	N	Y				BAILEY (D)	N	Y			O'MAHONEY (D)	AN	Y	
BREED (R)	Y	GP				HOEY (D)	N	Y			ROBERTSON (R)	A	N	

HOUSE VOTES ON MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT (HR 3603)

I. Conference report on HR 3603.
Passed Feb. 26, 233-115 (see
p. 137).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against;
A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

HOUSE VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
TOTAL YEAS	233			2 HILL (R)	Y			18 SUMNER (R)	N			4 FALLON (D)	Y		
VOTE NAYS	115			4 ROCKWELL (R)	Y			23 VURSELL (R)	N			1 ROE (D)	Y		
				CONNECTICUT				INDIANA				5 SASSCER (D)	Y		
DEMO- YEAS	139			3 GREEN (D)	N			4 GILLIE (R)	N			MASSACHUSETTS			
CRATS NAYS	47			1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	Y			3 GRANT (R)	N			6 BATES (R)	N		
				4 LUCE (R)	A			2 HALLECK (R)	Y			2 CLASON (R)	N		
REPU- YEAS	94			AL RYTER (D)	Y			5 HARNES (R)	Y			11 CURLEY (D)	GP		
LICANS NAYS	66			5 TALBOT (R)	Y			6 JOHNSON (R)	N			9 GIFFORD (R)	GP		
				2 WOODHOUSE (D)	Y			8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	Y			8 GOODWIN (R)	N		
ALABAMA				DELAWARE				7 LANDIS (R)	A			10 HERTER (R)	Y		
3 ANDREWS (D)	Y			AL TRAYNOR (D)	Y			11 LUDLOW (D)	Y			1 HESLTON (R)	GP		
1 BOYKIN (D)	A			FLORIDA				1 MADDEN (D)	N			4 HOLMES (R)	GP		
2 GRANT (D)	Y			4 CANNON (D)	A			10 SPRINGER (R)	N			7 LANE (D)	Y		
4 HOBBS (D)	Y			5 HENDRICKS (D)	Y			9 WILSON (R)	A			12 McCORMACK (D)	Y		
6 JARMAN (D)	A			1 PETERSON (D)	Y			IOWA				14 MARTIN (R)	Y		
7 MANASCO (D)	Y			2 PRICE (D)	Y			5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	N			3 PHILBIN (D)	Y		
9 PATRICK (D)	Y			6 ROGERS (D)	Y			6 DOLLIVER (R)	N			5 ROGERS (R)	Y		
5 RAINS (D)	Y			3 SIKES (D)	Y			3 GWYNNE (R)	N			13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	N		
8 SPARKMAN (D)	Y			GEORGIA				8 HORVEN (R)	N			MICHIGAN			
ARIZONA				10 BROWN (D)	Y			7 JENSEN (R)	N			6 BLACKNEY (R)	Y		
AL HARLESS (D)	N			4 CAMP (D)	Y			4 LECOMTE (R)	N			11 BRADLEY (R)	Y		
AL MURDOCK (D)	Y			2 COX (D)	Y			1 MARTIN (R)	N			8 CRAWFORD (R)	N		
ARKANSAS				8 GIBSON (D)	Y			2 TALLE (R)	N			15 DINGELL (D)	Y		
4 CRAVENS (D)	N			5 MANKIN (D)	Y			KANSAS				17 DONDERO (R)	Y		
1 GATHINGS (D)	N			3 PACE (D)	N			C CARLSON (R)	Y			9 ENGEL (R)	N		
7 HARRIS (D)	Y			1 PETERSON (D)	A			1 COLE (R)	A			4 HOFFMAN (R)	N		
5 HAYS (D)	A			7 TARVER (D)	Y			5 HOPE (R)	Y			12 HOOK (D)	GP		
2 MILLS (D)	N			6 VINSON (D)	GP			4 REES (R)	N			5 JONKMAN (R)	N		
6 NORRELL (D)	N			9 WOOD (D)	Y			2 SCRIVNER (R)	Y			16 LESINSKI (D)	Y		
3 TRIMBLE (D)	Y			IDAHO				3 WINTER (R)	A			2 MICHENER (R)	Y		
CALIFORNIA				2 DWORSHAK (R)	N			KENTUCKY				13 O'BRIEN (D)	N		
8 ANDERSON (R)	Y			1 WHITE (D)	N			8 BATES (D)	Y			14 RABAUT (D)	Y		
14 DOUGLAS (D)	N			ILLINOIS				6 CHAPMAN (D)	A			1 SADOWSKI (D)	Y		
18 DOYLE (D)	Y			13 ALLEN (R)	Y			4 CHELF (D)	N			3 SHAFER (R)	N		
10 ELLIOTT (D)	Y			17 ARENDS (R)	GP			2 CLEMENTS (D)	N			7 WOLCOTT (R)	Y		
2 ENGLE (D)	Y			25 BISHOP (R)	Y			1 GREGORY (D)	Y			10 WOODRUFF (R)	Y		
9 GEARHART (R)	Y			15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	GP			7 MAY (D)	Y			MINNESOTA			
4 HAVENNER (D)	Y			10 CHURCH (R)	Y			3 O'NEAL (D)	Y			7 ANDERSEN (R)	N		
13 HEALY (D)	N			24 CLIPPINGER (R)	GP			9 ROBSON (R)	N			1 ANDRESEN (R)	N		
20 HINSHAW (R)	Y			1 DAWSON (D)	A			5 SPENCE (D)	Y			3 GALLAGHER (D)	Y		
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	Y			16 DIRKSEN (R)	N			LOUISIANA				9 HAGEN (R)	N		
23 IZAC (D)	Y			AL DOUGLAS (D)	Y			8 ALLEN (D)	N			5 JUDD (R)	GP		
3 JOHNSON (R)	Y			8 GORDON (D)	Y			4 BROOKS (D)	N			6 KNUTSON (R)	N		
17 KING (D)	Y			4 GORSKI (D)	Y			3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	A			2 O'HARA (R)	N		
1 LEA (D)	Y			21 HOWELL (R)	Y			1 HEBERT (D)	A			8 PITTINGER (R)	N		
15 McDONOUGH (R)	Y			14 JOHNSON (R)	N			7 LARCADE (D)	Y			4 STARKEY (D)	Y		
6 MILLER (D)	Y			3 KELLY (D)	Y			5 McKENZIE (D)	Y			MISSISSIPPI			
11 OUTLAND (D)	N			7 LINK (D)	Y			2 MALONEY (D)	Y			4 ABERNETHY (D)	N		
16 PATTERSON (D)	N			19 McMILLEN (R)	Y			6 MORRISON (D)	GP			6 COLMER (D)	N		
22 PHILLIPS (R)	Y			12 MASON (R)	N			MAINE				7 McGEHEE (D)	N		
21 SHEPPARD (D)	Y			6 O'BRIEN (D)	Y			3 FELLOWS (R)	N			1 RANKIN (D)	Y		
7 TOLAN (D)	Y			22 PRICE (D)	N			1 HALE (R)	Y			2 WHITTEN (D)	N		
12 VOORHIS (D)	N			11 REED (R)	Y			2 SMITH (R)	Y			3 WHITTINGTON (D)	N		
5 WELCH (R)	Y			9 RESA (D)	Y			MARYLAND				5 WINSTEAD (D)	N		
COLORADO				2 ROWAN (D)	Y			2 BALDWIN (D)	GP			MISSOURI			
3 CHENOWETH (R)	GP			5 SARATH (D)	Y			6 BEALL (R)	GP			1 ARNOLD (R)	Y		
1 GILLESPIE (R)	Y			20 SIMPSON (R)	Y			3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y			4 BELL (D)	Y		

HOUSE	VOTE	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
6 BENNETT (R)	N				34 KILBURN (R)	N			8 RIZLEY (R)	N			6 PRIEST (D)	Y		
9 CANNON (D)	A				19 KLEIN (D)	*			1 SCHWABE (R)	GP			1 REECE (R)	Y		
8 CARNAHAN (D)	Y				3 LATHAM (R)	GP			3 STEWART (D)	Y			TEXAS			
18 COCHRAN (D)	Y				30 LEFEVRE (R)	Y			2 STIGLER (D)	Y			3 BECKWORTH (D)	Y		
8 COLE (R)	Y				23 LYNCH (D)	GP			7 WICKERSHAM (D)	N			2 COMBS (D)	Y		
12 FLOESSER (R)	N				18 MARCANTONIO ALP	N			OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	A		
2 SCHWABE (R)	GP				13 O'TOOLE (D)	Y			3 ANGELL (R)	Y			13 GCSSETT (D)	Y		
7 SHORT (R)	N				8 PFEIFER (D)	GP			4 ELLSWORTH (R)	Y			6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	Y		
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	A				22 POWELL (D)	A			1 NORBLAD (R)	Y			10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	Y		
11 SULLIVAN (D)	Y				26 QUINN (D)	GP			2 STOCKMAN (R)	N			20 KILDAY (D)	Y		
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	A				24 RABIN (D)	Y			PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	Y		
MONTANA					14 RAYFIEL (D)	Y			1 BARRETT (D)	Y			14 LYLE (D)	Y		
2 D'EWART (R)	Y				45 REED (R)	GP			3 BRADLEY (D)	A			19 MAHON (D)	N		
1 MANSFIELD (D)	N				5 ROE (D)	Y			22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	Y			9 MANSFIELD (D)	Y		
NEBRASKA					40 ROGERS (D)	Y			29 CAMPBELL (R)	Y			1 PATMAN (D)	Y		
2 BUFFETT (R)	N				12 ROONEY (D)	Y			30 CORBETT (R)	Y			7 PICKETT (D)	N		
1 CURTIS (R)	N				1 SHARP (R)	Y			32 EBERHARTER (D)	Y			11 POAGE (D)	N		
4 MILLER (R)	N				10 SOMERS (D)	GP			12 FENTON (R)	Y			4 RAYBURN (D)	-		
3 STEFAN (R)	N				38 TABER (R)	N			11 FLOOD (D)	GP			17 RUSSELL (D)	N		
NEVADA					33 TAYLOR (R)	GP			31 FULTON (R)	GP			5 SUMNERS (D)	A		
AL BUNKER (D)	GP				21 TORRENS (D)	Y			19 GAVIN (R)	Y			8 THOMAS (D)	Y		
NEW HAMPSHIRE					41 WADSWORTH (R)	Y			8 GERLACH (R)	Y			16 THOMASON (D)	Y		
2 ADAMS (R)	Y				NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	GP			15 WEST (D)	A		
1 MERROW (R)	Y				3 BARDEN (D)	A			25 GRAHAM (R)	Y			18 WORLEY (D)	N		
NEW JERSEY					1 BONNER (D)	N			2 GRANAHAH (D)	Y			UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	Y				11 BULWINKLE (D)	Y			5 GREEN (D)	A			1 GRANGER (D)	N		
8 CANFIELD (R)	N				8 BURGIN (D)	Y			21 GROSS (R)	Y			2 ROBINSON (D)	A		
6 CASE (R)	Y				7 CLARK (D)	Y			13 HOCH (D)	Y			VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	Y				4 COOLEY (D)	Y			27 KELLEY (D)	Y			AL PLUMLEY (R)	N		
2 HAND (R)	Y				9 DOUGHTON (D)	Y			9 KINZER (R)	Y			VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	GP				6 DURHAM (D)	N			18 KUNKEL (R)	Y			6 ALMOND (D)	Y		
10 HARTLEY (R)	GP				10 ERVIN (D)	Y			16 McCONNELL (R)	A			1 BLAND (D)	Y		
12 KEAN (R)	N				5 FOLGER (D)	Y			6 McGLINCHEY (D)	GP			5 BURCH (D)	Y		
4 MATHEWS (R)	Y				2 KERR (D)	GP			24 MORGAN (D)	Y			2 DAUGHTON (D)	A		
13 NORTON (D)	A				12 WEAVER (D)	A			10 MURPHY (D)	Y			4 DREWRY (D)	Y		
11 SUNDSTROM (R)	Y				NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	N			9 FLANNAGAN (D)	Y		
7 THOMAS (R)	Y				AL LEMKE (R)	Y			28 RODGERS (R)	Y			3 GARY (D)	Y		
9 TOWE (R)	Y				AL ROBERTSON (R)	A			4 SHERIDAN (D)	GP			7 ROBERTSON (D)	Y		
1 WOLVERTON (R)	Y				OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	Y			8 SMITH (D)	Y		
NEW MEXICO					AL BENDER (R)	Y			23 (VACANCY)	-			WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)	-				22 BOLTON (R)	Y			26 TIBBOTT (R)	Y			6 COFFEE (D)	N		
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	A				11 BREHM (R)	GP			20 WALTER (D)	A			1 DELACY (D)	N		
NEW YORK					7 BROWN (R)	Y			33 (VACANCY)	-			4 HOLMES (R)	Y		
42 ANDREWS (R)	Y				5 CLEVINGER (R)	N			7 WOLFENDEN (R)	Y			5 HORAN (R)	N		
17 BALDWIN (R)	A				21 CROSSER (D)	Y			RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	N		
4 BARRY (D)	Y				1 ELSTON (R)	Y			2 FOGARTY (D)	Y			3 SAVAGE (D)	N		
19 BENNETT (R)	Y				20 FEIGHAN (D)	A			1 FORAND (D)	Y			W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	GP				3 GARDNER (D)	Y			SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D)	Y		
16 BUCK (R)	Y				15 GRIFFITHS (R)	Y			4 BRYSON (D)	Y			4 ELLIS (R)	N		
25 BUCKLEY (D)	GP				2 HESS (R)	Y			3 HARE (D)	Y			6 HEDRICK (D)	Y		
44 BUTLER (R)	Y				14 HUBER (D)	N			6 McMILLAN (D)	Y			5 KEE (D)	Y		
32 BYRNE (D)	AA				10 JENKINS (R)	Y			5 RICHARDS (D)	Y			1 NEELY (D)	Y		
15 CELLER (D)	Y				4 JONES (R)	N			2 RILEY (D)	A			2 RANDOLPH (D)	GP		
39 COLE (R)	Y				19 KIRWAN (D)	Y			1 RIVERS (D)	A			WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	Y				18 LEWIS (R)	N			SOUTH DAKOTA				5 BIEHMILLER (D)	N		
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	Y				6 McCOWEN (R)	Y			2 CASE (R)	GP			8 BYRNES (R)	N		
43 ELSAESSER (R)	Y				17 MCGREGOR (R)	GP			1 MUNDT (R)	N			2 HENRY (R)	N		
35 FULLER (R)	Y				9 RAMEY (R)	Y			TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	N		
28 GAMBLE (R)	Y				8 SMITH (R)	N			9 COOPER (D)	Y			6 KEEFE (R)	GP		
27 GWINN (R)	A				16 THOM (D)	N			7 COURTNEY (D)	GP			7 MURRAY (R)	N		
37 HALL, E. A. (R)	Y				12 VORYS (R)	GP			10 DAVIS (D)	Y			10 O'KONSKI (R)	N		
2 HALL, L. W. (R)	Y				13 WRICHEL (R)	Y			5 EARTHMAN (D)	N			1 SMITH (R)	N		
36 HANCOCK (R)	Y				OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	N			3 STEVENSON (R)	N		
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	GP				4 BOREN (D)	GP			2 JENNINGS (R)	N			4 WASIELEWSKI (D)	N		
31 KEARNEY (R)	Y				6 JOHNSON (D)	N			3 KEFAUVER (D)	Y			WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	Y				5 MONRONEY (D)	Y			8 MURRAY (D)	GP			AL BARRETT (R)	N		

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

VOTING RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS, JANUARY-MARCH 1946

1. Amendment by Dirksen to Employment Service Bill, HR 4437, providing return to the States by June 30, 1946 instead of June 30, 1947. Passed January 29, 254-125 (see p. 73ff).
2. Conference report on Employment Act of 1946 (S 380). Passed February 6, 320-84 (see p. 71).
3. Labor Disputes Bill, as amended (HR 4908). Passed February 7, 258-155 (see p. 84ff).
4. Motion to recommit Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill (HR 5458) with instructions to strike out OPA funds. Defeated February 14, 185-108 (see p. 16).
5. Non-discrimination amendment to School Lunch Program bill (HR 3370). Passed February 21, 259-109 (see p. 39).
6. HR 3370, to provide Federal assistance to States in serving school lunches. Passed February 21, 276-101 (see p. 37ff).
7. Amendment to Patman Housing Bill (HR 4761) striking out authority to fix ceiling prices on existing homes. Passed March 6, 249-134 (see p. 42ff).
8. Patman Housing Bill (HR 4761), as amended. Passed March 7, 358-24 (see p. 42ff).
9. Resolution to consider HR 4199, to provide retirement benefits for Members of Congress and Heads of Executive Agencies. Defeated March 12, 217-116 (see p. 115).
10. HR 4873, to consolidate Federal agricultural lending agencies in a new Agricultural Credit Agency. Passed March 19, 239-80 (see p. 3).

KEY ON VOTING: W-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH		Return USBS to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agri- cultural Lending Agencies.
	TOTAL VOTE	YEAS NAYS	254 125	320 84	258 155	108 185	259 109	276 101	249 134	358 24	116 217	239 80
	DEMO- CRATS	YEAS NAYS	87 121	204 17	109 120	3 165	105 99	164 45	87 124	201 5	77 97	87 78
	REPU- BLICANS	YEAS NAYS	166 3	114 67	149 33	105 19	152 10	110 56	162 8	154 19	38 119	152 1
ALABAMA												
3	ANDREWS (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1	BOYKIN (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A
2	GRANT (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	HOBBS (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6	JARMAN (D)		Y	GP	Y	N	N	N	GP	A	GP	GP
7	MANASCO (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9	PATRICK (D)		N	Y	N	N	A	Y	N	Y	A	N
5	RAINS (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	A	AN	A
8	SPARKMAN (D)		N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	GP	GP	N
ARIZONA												
AL	HARLESS (D)		N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL	MURDOCK (D)		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS												
4	CAVENS (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1	GATHINGS (D)		Y	N	Y	GP	PN	GP	Y	N	Y	A
7	HARRIS (D)		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5	HAYS (D)		N	Y	Y	N	PN	GP	N	Y	A	N
2	MILLS (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y

KEY ON VOTING: N-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Return USBS to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agri- cultural Lending Agencies.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	NORRELL (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3	TRIMBLE (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
	CALIFORNIA										
8	ANDERSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	DOUGLAS (D)	N	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AN
18	DOYLE (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10	ELLIOTT (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	ENGLE (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y
9	GEARHART (R)	Y	GP	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	HAVENNER (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13	HEALY (D)	PN	Y	N	N	PY	Y	N	Y	N	N
20	HINSHAW (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19	HOLIFIELD (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	A
23	IZAC (D)	PN	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3	JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17	KING (D)	N	Y	AY	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1	LEA (D)	N	GP	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
15	MCDONOUGH (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	A	Y
6	MILLER (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11	OUTLAND (D)	N	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16	PATTERSON (D)	N	Y	N	PN	PY	GP	N	Y	N	A
22	PHILLIPS (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21	SHEPPARD (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y
7	TOLAN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12	VOORHIS (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	A
5	WELCH (R)	N	GP	GP	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	COLORADO										
3	CHENOWETH (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	GP	GP	Y	Y	N	Y
1	GILLESPIE (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	HILL (R)	A	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	ROCKWELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
	CONNECTICUT										
3	GEEHAN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1	KOPPLEMANN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4	LUCE (R)	Y	Y	N	PN	GP	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
AL	RYTER (T)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5	TALBOT (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
2	WOODHOUSE (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	AY	Y
	DELAWARE										
AL	TRAYNOR (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	A	Y
	FLORIDA										
4	CANNON (D)	A	GP	A	A	N	Y	A	A	GP	A
5	HENDRICKS (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	PETERSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	A	GP	GP	Y	Y	A	A
2	PRICE (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	GP
6	ROGERS (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	N
3	SIKES (D)	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Return USES to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 8370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agri- cultural Leading Agencies.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	GEORGIA										
10	BROWN (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	CAMP (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	AN	N
2	COX (D)	Y	GP	Y	GP	N	N	Y	Y	GP	N
8	GIBSON (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	A	N	A
5	MANKIN (D)	*	*	*	*	*	*	N	Y	N	N
3	PACE (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1	PETERSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	PN	A	A	GP	AN	A
7	TARVER (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6	VINSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	WOOD (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	AN	N
	IDAHO										
2	DWORSHAK (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1	WHITE (D)	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
	ILLINOIS										
13	ALLEN (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
17	ARENDS (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25	BISHOP (R)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15	CHIPERFIELD (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	Y	Y	N	Y
10	CHURCH (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24	CLIPPINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A
1	DAWSON (D)	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A
16	DIRKSEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP
AL	DOUGLAS (D)	N	Y	N	N	A	PY	N	Y	N	GP
8	GORDON (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4	GORSKI (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	AY	Y
21	HOWELL (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	GP
14	JOHNSON (R)	GP	GP	GP	GP	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	KELLY (D)	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
7	LINK (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19	McMILLEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12	MASON (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	GP	A
6	O'BRIEN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22	PRICE (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11	REED (R)	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	RESA (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2	ROWAN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
5	SABATH (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
20	SIMPSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	GP
18	SUMNER (R)	Y	N	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	N	A
23	VURSELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
	INDIANA										
4	GILLIE (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3	GRANT (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	HALLECK (R)	Y	N	Y	PY	GP	N	Y	Y	N	GP
5	HARNES (R)	Y	GP	Y	GP	GP	GP	GP	Y	N	Y
6	JOHNSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8	LAPOLLETTE (R)	A	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	AY	Y
7	LANDIS (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	GP	N	Y

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken. 146

KEY ON VOTING: N-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Return USES to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agri- cultural Lending Agencies.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	LUDLOW (D)	N	Y	N	N	A	A	N	Y	N	N
1	MADDEN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10	SPRINGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9	WILSON (R)	Y	Y	GP	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA											
5	CUNNINGHAM (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6	DOLLIVER (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3	GWYNNE (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8	HOEVEN (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7	JENSEN (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4	LECOMPTÉ (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1	MARTIN (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	TALLE (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS											
6	CARLSON (R)	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1	COLE (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	A	A	GP	GP	N	Y
5	HOPE (R)	PY	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	REES (R)	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	SCRIVNER (R)	PY	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3	WINTER (R)	Y	N	Y	A	A	A	Y	N	N	A
KENTUCKY											
8	BATES (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6	CHAPMAN (D)	A	Y	Y	N	GP	GP	A	GP	A	A
4	CHELF (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A
2	CLEMENTS (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1	GREGORY (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	A
7	MAY (D)	Y	N	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	O'NEAL (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9	ROBSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5	SPENCE (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA											
8	ALLEN (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	A	Y
4	BROOKS (D)	A	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3	DOMENGEAUX (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	GP	GP	N	Y
1	HEBERT (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A
7	LARCADE (D)	GP	Y	N	PY	N	N	Y	Y	A	Y
5	McKENZIE (D)	Y	Y	Y	A	N	N	GP	A	A	A
2	MALONEY (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	A
6	MORRISON (D)	PN	Y	N	PN	N	Y	GP	GP	AN	Y
MAINE											
3	FELLOWS (R)	Y	N	Y	GP	GP	PN	Y	Y	N	GP
1	HALE (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	AY	GP	N	Y
2	SMITH (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	GP
MARYLAND											
2	BALDWIN (D)	PN	Y	Y	A	GP	PN	Y	Y	GP	A
6	BEALL (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	A	GP	GP	GP	N	Y
3	D'ALESSANDRO (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4	FALLON (D)	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

KEY ON VOTING: N-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Return USES to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits for Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agri- cultural Lending Agencies.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ROE (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5	SASSCER (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	Y
	MASSACHUSETTS										
6	BATES (R)	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2	CLASON (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11	CURLEY (D)	A	A	GP	A	GP	A	AN	GP	A	A
9	GIFFORD (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	GOODWIN (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10	HERTER (R)	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AY	GP	Y	Y
1	HESELTON (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	PY	PY	Y	Y	N	Y
4	HOLMES (R)	Y	N	Y	GP	N	N	AY	GP	GP	GP
7	LANE (D)	N	Y	N	GP	GP	GP	N	Y	N	Y
12	McCORMACK (D)	N	Y	N	N	GP	Y	N	Y	Y	AN
14	MARTIN (R)	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3	PHILBIN (D)	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
5	ROGERS (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13	WIGGLESWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	PN	Y	Y	N	Y
	MICHIGAN										
6	BLACKNEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11	BRADLEY (R)	Y	GP	PN	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8	CRAWFORD (R)	Y	N	Y	A	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
15	DINGELL (D)	GP	Y	PN	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	*	GP
17	DONDERO (R)	Y	N	Y	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9	ENGEL (R)	GP	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	HOFFMAN (R)	Y	N	N	GP	Y	N	Y	N	N	GP
12	HOOK (D)	N	Y	N	GP	A	GP	N	Y	Y	N
5	JONKMAN (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16	LESINSKI (D)	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	A	N
2	MICHENER (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13	O'BRIEN (D)	A	Y	N	N	A	Y	N	Y	A	Y
14	RABAUT (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
1	SADOWSKI (D)	N	Y	N	A	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3	SHAFER (R)	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	N	Y	Y	AN	Y
7	WOLCOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	WOODRUFF (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	MINNESOTA										
7	ANDERSEN (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1	ANDRESEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3	GALLAGHER (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9	HAGEN (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	JUDD (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	Y
6	KNUTSON (R)	Y	N	*	Y	Y	N	AY	GP	AN	GP
2	O'HARA (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
8	PITTENGER (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	STARKEY (D)	N	Y	N	N	GP	GP	N	Y	N	N
	MISSISSIPPI										
4	ABERNETHY (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6	COLMER (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	GP	A	Y	Y	N	GP

*Voted "Present"

KEY ON VOTING: N-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Return USES to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agricultural Lending Agencies.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	McGEHEE (D)	Y	N	Y	A	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1	RANKIN (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2	WHITTEN (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	GP
3	WHITTINGTON (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5	WINSTAD (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI											
1	ARNOLD (R)	Y	GP	A	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	BELL (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6	BENNETT (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9	CANNON (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	GP	A	N	Y
8	CARNAHAN (D)	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13	COCHRAN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3	COLE (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12	PLOESER (R)	Y	N	Y	PY	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	SCHWABE (R)	Y	N	Y	PY	Y	N	AY	GP	AN	GP
7	SHORT (R)	PY	N	Y	PY	GP	GP	Y	N	N	GP
5	SLAUGHTER (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	PN	Y	Y	Y	GP
11	SULLIVAN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10	ZIMMERMAN (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	A
MONTANA											
2	D'EWART (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y
1	MANSFIELD (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	A	N
NEBRASKA											
2	BUFFETT (R)	Y	N	Y	PY	Y	N	Y	Y	N	GP
1	CURTIS (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	A	N	Y	N	N	AN
4	MILLER (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	GP	GP	N	GP
3	STEFAN (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	GP
NEVADA											
AL	BUNKER (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
2	ADAMS (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	A	GP	Y	GP	N	AY
1	MERROW (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	A	GP	Y	Y	GP	Y
NEW JERSEY											
3	AUCHINCLOSS (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
8	CANFIELD (R)	GP	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6	CASE (R)	Y	Y	N	N	GP	A	Y	Y	N	Y
5	EATON (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	HAND (R)	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y
14	HART (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10	HARTLEY (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	PY	GP	Y	Y	GP	GP
12	KEAN (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	MATHEWS (R)	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13	NORTON (D)	PN	GP	GP	GP	GP	A	AN	GP	GP	GP
11	SUNDSTROM (R)	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	A
7	THOMAS (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	PY	PN	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	TOWE (R)	PY	Y	Y	PY	Y	N	Y	N	Y	A
1	WOLVERTON (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y

KEY ON VOTING: N-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Return USES to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agri- cultural Lending Agencies.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	NEW MEXICO										
AL	(VACANCY)										
AL	FERNANDEZ (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
	NEW YORK										
42	ANDREWS (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	N	GP	Y	A	A
17	BALDWIN (R)	N	Y	N	N	A	PY	GP	GP	GP	Y
4	BARRY (D)	N	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29	BENNET (R)	Y	Y	PY	A	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	Y
20	BLOOM (D)	GP	GP	GP	N	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	A
16	BUCK (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	AY	GP	N	Y
25	BUCKLEY (D)	N	Y	N	A	GP	GP	N	Y	AY	A
44	BUTLER (R)	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
32	BYRNE (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15	CELLER (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	A	N	Y	AY	A
39	COLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	PN	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	DELANEY, JAS. (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	GP
7	DELANEY, JNO. (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
43	ELSAESSER (R)	Y	Y	N	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
35	FULLER (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP
28	GAMBLE (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	A
27	GWINN (R)	Y	N	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
37	HALL, E. A. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	HALL, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A
36	HANCOCK (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11	HEFFERNAN (D)	N	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
31	KEARNEY (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	KEOGH (D)	N	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	Y	Y	AY	GP
34	KILBURN (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	N	N	GP	GP	Y	Y
19	KLEIN (D)	*	*	*	*	*	*	N	Y	Y	N
3	LATHAM (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30	LEFEVRE (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23	LYNCH (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	GP
18	MARCANTONIO (ALP)	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
13	O' TOOLE (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8	PFEIFER (D)	N	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	AY	GP
22	POWELL (D)	N	**	N	GP	Y	Y	AN	GP	Y	A
26	QUINN (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	AY	A
24	RABIN (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A
14	RAYFIEL (D)	N	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
45	REED (R)	GP	GP	PY	PY	GP	GP	GP	N	Y	Y
5	ROE (D)	GP	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	AY	GP
40	ROGERS (D)	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A
12	ROONEY (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	AY	N
1	SHARP (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A
10	SOMERS (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
38	TABER (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
33	TAYLOR (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	A	GP	Y	Y	GP	Y
21	TORRENS (D)	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	A
41	WADSWORTH (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

**Voted "Present".

KEY ON VOTING: N-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH		Return USRS to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agricultural Lending Agencies.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	NO. CAROLINA											
3	BARDEN (D)		A	Y	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y
1	BONNER (D)		Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	GP	A	N	Y
11	BULWINKLE (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	GP	GP
8	BURGIN (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	N
7	CLARK (D)		Y	A	Y	N	N	N	GP	A	A	Y
4	COOLEY (D)		GP	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	GP	N
9	DOUGHTON (D)		Y	GP	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6	DURHAM (D)		Y	GP	Y	N	N	Y	Y	GP	N	Y
10	ERVIN (D)		*	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	Y	N	A
5	FOLGER (D)		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2	KERR (D)		Y	Y	Y	GP	PN	GP	Y	Y	N	Y
12	WEAVER (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	NORTH DAKOTA											
AL	LEMKE (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL	ROBERTSON (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A
	OHIO											
AL	BENDER (R)		Y	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AY
22	BOLTON (R)		Y	Y	Y	GP	A	GP	Y	Y	N	Y
11	BREHM (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7	BROWN (R)		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	CLEVINGER (R)		Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
21	CROSSER (D)		GP	GP	PN	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1	ELSTON (R)		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20	FEIGHAN (D)		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3	GARDNER (D)		N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	AN	GP	GP	N
15	GRIFFITHS (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2	HESS (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14	HUBER (D)		Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
10	JENKINS (R)		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4	JONES (R)		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
19	KIRWAN (D)		Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18	LEWIS (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6	McCOWEN (R)		Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17	McGREGOR (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP	GP	GP	N	Y
9	RAMEY (R)		Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8	SMITH (R)		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	A
16	THOM (D)		N	Y	N	A	GP	A	GP	GP	A	N
12	VORYS (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13	WEICHEL (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AN	GP
	OKLAHOMA											
4	BOREN (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	A
6	JOHNSON (D)		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
5	MONRONEY (D)		N	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8	RIZLEY (R)		GP	N	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
1	SCHWABE (R)		Y	N	Y	Y	GP	GP	Y	Y	N	Y
3	STEWART (D)		Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2	STIGLER (D)		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AN	GP	N	Y
7	WICKERSHAM (D)		PN	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

* Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

KEY ON VOTING: N-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Return USES to States by June 30, 1946.	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946.	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended.	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds.	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370.	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches.	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses.	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended.	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress.	Consolidate Agri- cultural Leading Agencies.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OREGON											
3	ANGELL (R)	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	ELLSWORTH (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	GP	Y
1	NORBLAD (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	STOCKMAN (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA											
1	BARRETT (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
3	BRADLEY (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
22	BRUMBAUGH (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	AY
29	CAMPBELL (R)	Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30	CORBETT (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32	EBERHARTER (D)	N	Y	N	N	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12	FENTON (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11	FLOOD (D)	N	GP	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
31	FULTON (R)	Y	GP	GP	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	GP
19	GAVIN (R)	Y	N	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
8	GERLACH (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	A
14	GILLETTE (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	GP
25	GRAHAM (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	GRANAHAN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
5	GREEN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
21	GROSS (R)	Y	N	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13	HOCH (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
27	KELLEY (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	AN	GP	GP	GP
9	KINZER (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18	KUNKEL (R)	Y	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16	McCONNELL (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	AY	GP	N	Y
6	McGLINCHEY (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	GP
24	MORGAN (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10	MURPHY (D)	N	A	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	A
15	RICH (R)	A	N	Y	A	Y	N	Y	GP	AN	A
28	RODGERS (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	SHERIDAN (D)	PN	Y	N	PN	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	GP
17	SIMPSON (R)	Y	N	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23	SNYDER (D)	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y	died Feb. 24, 1946.			
26	TIBBOTT (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20	WALTER (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A
33	(VACANCY)										
7	WOLFENDEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND											
2	FOGARTY (D)	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1	FORAND (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
SO. CAROLINA											
4	BRYSON (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3	HARE (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	A
6	McMILLAN (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5	RICHARDS (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	RILEY (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1	RIVERS (D)	GP	Y	Y	N	N	Y	GP	GP	N	Y

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

District	TEN KEY HOUSE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Return USBS to States by June 30, 1946. 1	Conference Report on Employment Act of 1946. 2	Labor Disputes Bill, As Amended. 3	Motion to Strike Out OPA Funds. 4	Non-Discrimination Amendment to HR 3370. 5	Federal Aid to States on School Lunches. 6	Strike Out Ceilings On Old Houses. 7	Patman Housing Bill, As Amended. 8	Retirement Benefits For Members of Congress. 9	Consolidate Agri- cultural Lending Agencies. 10
SOUTH DAKOTA											
2	CASE (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y
1	MUNDT (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	GP	GP	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE											
9	COOPER (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7	COURTNEY (D)	Y	Y	Y	PN	PN	PY	N	Y	N	Y
10	DAVIS (D)	Y	N	N	PN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	GP
5	EARTHMAN (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	GORE (D)	N	Y	Y	PN	N	PY	N	Y	N	Y
2	JENNINGS (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	PY	Y	Y	N	Y
3	KEFAUVER (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8	MURRAY (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6	PRIEST (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	GP	N	Y
1	REECE (R)	Y	N	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y
TEXAS											
3	BECKWORTH (D)	A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2	COMBS (D)	N	Y	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	A	N
21	FISHER (D)	A	A	A	A	A	GP	A	A	A	A
13	GOSSETT (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	A	A	N	N
6	JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
10	JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	PN	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
20	KILDAY (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
12	LANHAM (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
14	LYLE (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19	MAHON (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9	MANSFIELD (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	GP
1	PATMAN (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7	PICKETT (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
11	POAGE (D)	A	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4	RAYBURN (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	RUSSELL (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	A	Y	N
5	SUMNERS (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A
8	THOMAS (D)	N	Y	N	GP	N	Y	GP	Y	GP	N
16	THOMASON (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15	WEST (D)	Y	N	Y	A	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
18	WORLEY (D)	N	Y	Y	PN	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
UTAH											
1	GRANGER (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2	ROBINSON (D)	GP	Y	N	N	A	GP	A	A	A	N
VERMONT											
AL	PLUMLEY (R)	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA											
6	ALMOND (D)	*	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1	BLAND (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	GP	A	Y	Y
5	BURCH (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	DAUGHTON (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	A	A	A
4	DREWRY (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	GP
9	FLANNAGAN (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3	GARY (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

*Not a Member of Congress when vote was taken.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent,
not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

[illegible]

VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS ON EIGHT KEY ROLL CALLS, JANUARY-MARCH 1946

1. Chavez motion to take up S 101, the Fair Employment Practice Bill. Passed Jan. 17, 49-17 (see p. 77).
2. Barkley motion to close debate on FEPC bill. Defeated Feb. 9, 48 yeas to 36 nays (two-thirds required - see p. 79).
3. Langer motion to recommit nomination of George E. Allen to Banking and Currency Committee. Defeated Feb. 18, 43-27 (see p. 138).
4. Taft amendment to cut School Lunch Program Authorization (HR 3370) from \$100 million to \$57.5 million. Defeated Feb. 26, 50-21 (see p. 41).
5. Amendment to H J Res 301, restoring funds for meat and flour subsidies. Passed Feb. 27, 44-33 (see p. 135).
6. Amendment to Urgent Deficiency Bill (HR 5458) to reduce OPA funds. Passed Feb. 27, 45-25 (see p. 18).
7. Amendment to Urgent Deficiency Bill (HR 5458) to restrict use of REA funds for generating plants. Defeated Mar. 1, 52-21 (see p. 18).
8. Russell amendment to Minimum Wage Bill, S 1349, to include labor cost in farm parity price formula. Passed Mar. 29, 43-31 (see p. 102).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

EIGHT KEY SENATE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH		Chavez Motion to Take Up S 101.	Barkley Motion to Close Debate on FEPC Bill.	Recommitment of George E. Allen Nomination.	Amendment to Cut School Lunch Funds.	Restoring Funds For Meat and Flour Subsidies.	Amendment to Reduce OPA Funds.	Amendment to Restrict Use of REA Funds.	Russell Amendment to Minimum Wage Bill.		
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	49	48	27	21	44	45	21	43		
	NAYS	17	36	43	50	33	25	52	31		
DEMO- CRATS	YEAS	22	22	1	4	34	17	8	24		
	NAYS	15	28	40	38	9	21	32	21		
REPU- BLICANS	YEAS	26	25	25	17	9	28	13	19		
	NAYS	2	8	3	11	24	3	19	9		
ALABAMA											
BANKHEAD (D)		GP	N	N	N	A	N	Y	Y		
HILL (D)		N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N		
ARIZONA											
HAYDEN (D)		Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
McFARLAND (D)		Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
ARKANSAS											
FULBRIGHT (D)		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y		
McCLELLAN (D)		N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y		
CALIFORNIA											
DOWNEY (D)		Y	Y	AN	AN	Y	N	N	A		
KNOWLAND (R)		AY	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		
COLORADO											
JOHNSON (D)		Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
MILLIKIN (R)		N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
CONNECTICUT											
HART (R)		A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		
McMAHON (D)		Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	PN		

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

EIGHT KEY SENATE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Chavez Motion to Take Up S 101.	Barkley Motion to Close Debate on FFPC Bill.	Recommitment of George E. Allen Nomination.	Amendment to Cut School Lunch Funds.	Restoring Funds For Meat and Flour Subsidies.	Amendment to Reduce OPA Funds.	Amendment to Restrict Use of REA Funds.	Russell Amendment to Minimum Wage Bill.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
DELAWARE										
BUCK (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A		
TUNNELL (D)	AY	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N		
FLORIDA										
ANDREWS (D)	N	N	AN	AN	A	A	A	PY		
PEPPER (D)	A	AY	AN	N	Y	N	AN	N		
GEORGIA										
GEORGE (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
RUSSELL (D)	AN	N	N	N	N	A	N	Y		
IDAHO										
GOSSETT (D)	Y	AY	N	N	A	N	N	Y		
TAYLOR (D)	AY	Y	AN	AN	AY	AN	AN	N		
ILLINOIS										
BROOKS (R)	AY	AY	A	A	A	A	A	A		
LUCAS (D)	Y	Y	N	A	A	AN	A	N		
INDIANA										
CAPEHART (R)	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	Y		
WILLIS (R)	AY	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	A		
IOWA										
HICKENLOOPER (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
WILSON (R)	Y	Y	AY	A	N	Y	N	Y		
KANSAS										
CAPPER (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
REED (R)	GP	Y	Y	GP	GP	GP	Y	Y		
KENTUCKY										
BARKLEY (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N		
STANFILL (R)	AY	AY	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y		
LOUISIANA										
ELLENDER (D)	N	N	N	N	N	AN	N	Y		
OVERTON (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
MAINE										
BREWSTER (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y		
WHITE (R)	Y	N	Y	GP	GP	Y	GP	Y		
MARYLAND										
RADCLIFFE (D)	AY	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
TYDINGS (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	AY	Y	A		
MASSACHUSETTS										
SALTONSTALL (R)	AY	Y	Y	Y	N	A	N	A		
WALSH (D)	AY	Y	N	N	Y	AN	N	N		
MICHIGAN										
FERGUSON (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N		
VANDENBERG (R)	A	AY	A	N	A	Y	N	N		
MINNESOTA										
BALL (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		
SHIPSTEAD (R)	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	Y		
MISSISSIPPI										
BILBO (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
EASTLAND (D)	N	N	AN	AN	A	A	A	Y		

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent, not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

EIGHT KEY SENATE VOTES JANUARY-MARCH	Chavez Motion to Take Up S 101.	Barkley Motion to Close Debate on FEPC Bill.	Recommitment of George E. Allen Nomination.	Amendment to Cut School Lunch Funds.	Restoring Funds For Meat and Flour Subsidies.	Amendment to Reduce OPA Funds.	Amendment to Restrict Use of REA Funds.	Russell Amendment to Minimum Wage Bill.		
MISSOURI										
BRIGGS (D)	Y	Y	AN	N	Y	Y	N	N		
DONNELL (R)	Y	AY	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N		
MONTANA										
MURRAY (D)	Y	Y	AN	AN	AY	AN	AN	N		
WHEELER (D)	AY	N	N	N	Y	A	GP	N		
NEBRASKA										
BUTLER (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	PY		
WHERRY (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	PY		
NEVADA										
CARVILLE (D)	AY	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
McCARRAN (D)	Y	N	AN	N	Y	AY	N	PY		
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
BRIDGES (R)	Y	N	N	GP	N	AY	Y	GP		
TOBBY (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	A	N	PN		
NEW JERSEY										
HAWKES (R)	AN	N	A	A	N	Y	AY	PY		
SMITH (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		
NEW MEXICO										
CHAVEZ (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	AN	PN		
HATCH (D)	A	N	N	GP	GP	N	N	N		
NEW YORK										
MEAD (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N		
WAGNER (D)	AY	AY	AN	GP	AY	AN	AN	PN		
NO. CAROLINA										
BAILEY (D)	AN	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
HJOEY (D)	AN	N	N	N	Y	Y	A	Y		
NORTH DAKOTA										
LANGER (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y		
YOUNG (R)	Y	AN	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
OHIO										
HUFFMAN (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N		
TAFT (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		
OKLAHOMA										
MOORE (R)	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
THOMAS (D)	Y	Y	N	AN	N	Y	Y	Y		
OREGON										
CORDON (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
MORSE (R)	Y	Y	A	N	Y	N	A	N		
PENNSYLVANIA										
GUFFEY (D)	Y	Y	N	N	AY	AN	N	N		
MYERS (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	AN	PN		
RHODE ISLAND										
GERRY (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N		
GREEN (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N		
SO. CAROLINA										
JOHNSTON (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
MAYBANK (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y		

KEY ON VOTING: N-May; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent,
not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; NR-Not recorded.

EIGHT KEY SENATE VOTES	Chavez Motion to 1 Take Up S 101.	Barkley Motion to 2 Close Debate on FEPC Bill.	Recommitment of 3 George E. Allen Nomination.	Amendment to Cut 4 School Lunch Funds.	Restoring Funds For 5 Meat and Flour Subsidies.	Amendment to 6 Reduce OPA Funds.	Amendment to 7 Restrict Use of REA Funds.	Russell Amendment 8 to Minimum Wage Bill.
SOUTH DAKOTA								
BUSHFIELD (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
GURNEY (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
McKELLAR (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
STEWART (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS								
CONNALLY (D)	AN	AN	AN	A	A	A	A	PY
O'DANIEL (D)	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	Y
UTAH								
MURDOCK (D)	A	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
THOMAS (D)	AY	Y	N	N	Y	AN	N	N
VERMONT								
AIKEN (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
AUSTIN (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	PN
VIRGINIA								
BYRD (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	A	Y
GLASS (D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
WASHINGTON								
MAGNUSON (D)	Y	Y	AN	N	Y	N	N	AN
MITCHELL (D)	AY	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
KILGORE (D)	Y	Y	AN	AN	Y	N	AN	N
REVERCOMB (R)	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
LA FOLLETTE (P)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
WILEY (R)	Y	AN	Y	A	A	A	A	Y
WYOMING								
O'MAHONEY (D)	A	AN	AN	AN	Y	A	N	N
ROBERTSON (R)	A	N	A	N	N	Y	Y	AY

ATTENDANCE ON ROLL CALL VOTES

On the following pages Congressional Quarterly gives a tabulation of the attendance of Members of Congress for the 33 roll call votes in the House of Representatives and the 14 roll call votes in the Senate during the first quarter of 1946.

Members are reported absent only if they did not vote and were not paired, since the record does not usually show whether paired Members were present or absent at the time the vote was taken. In any case, the absence of a paired Member does not materially affect the result.

Among those most frequently absent, a considerable number were ill during most of the quarter. This was true especially of Representative Mary T. Norton (D N. J.), Senators Charles O. Andrews (D Fla.), C. Wayland Brooks (R Ill.), Carter Glass (D Va.), and Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.). Representative O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) was injured in an automobile accident early in January and is not yet able to return to duty.

Other members were absent on official business. Representative Sol Bloom (D N. Y.) and Senators Tom Connally (D Tex.) and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) were absent most of the quarter attending the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in London. Representatives Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), Jennings Randolph (D W. Va.) and J. W. Robinson (D Utah) spent a month inspecting the Pan-American Highway for the House Roads Committee; Representatives Ross Rizley (R Okla.) and L. Mendel Rivers (D S. C.) spent some time in the Pacific on official business of the Naval Affairs Committee. A sub-committee of the Senate Small Business Committee, composed of Senators Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) held hearings in California during the quarter.

Members are also frequently absent for briefer periods on official business with the specific permission of the House or Senate.

HOUSE ATTENDANCE RECORD ON 33 ROLL CALL VOTES JANUARY 14 TO MARCH 31, 1948

	VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED		VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED		VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED		VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED
ALABAMA				5 TALBOT (R)	22	4	7	2 HALLECK (R)	27	1	5	MASSACHUSETTS			
3 ANDREWS (D)	31	2	0	2 WOODHOUSE (D)	29	3	1	5 HARNESSE (R)	21	3	9	6 RATES (D)	25	8	0
1 BOYKIN (D)	22	10	1	DELAWARE				6 JOHNSON (R)	33	0	0	2 CLASON (R)	31	0	2
2 GRANT (D)	29	4	0	AL TRAYNOR (D)	22	8	3	8 LAFOLLETTE (R)	22	9	2	11 CURLEY (D)	1	26	6
4 HOBBS (D)	32	0	1	FLORIDA				7 LANDIS (R)	22	7	4	9 GIFFORD (R)	29	2	2
6 JARMAN (D)	18	7	8	4 CANNON (D)	9	19	5	11 LUDLOW (D)	28	4	1	8 GOODWIN (R)	31	1	1
7 MANASCO (D)	33	0	0	5 HENDRICKS (D)	26	2	5	1 MADDEN (D)	32	0	1	10 HERTER (R)	19	7	7
9 PATRICK (D)	25	8	0	1 PETERSON (D)	21	9	3	10 SPRINGER (R)	33	0	0	1 HESLTON (R)	29	1	3
5 RAINS (D)	16	15	2	2 PRICE (D)	25	5	3	9 WILSON (R)	25	4	4	4 HOLMES (R)	12	3	18
8 SPARKMAN (D)	23	3	7	6 ROGERS (D)	28	5	0	IOWA				7 LANE (D)	28	2	3
ARIZONA				3 SIKES (D)	27	6	0	5 CUNNINGHAM (R)	32	1	0	12 McCORMACK (D)	31	1	1
AL HARLESS (D)	28	5	0	GEORGIA				6 DOLLIVER (R)	32	0	1	14 MARTIN (R)	32	0	1
AL MURDOCK (D)	30	3	0	10 BROWN (D)	33	0	0	3 GWYNNE (R)	32	0	1	3 PHILBIN (D)	29	4	0
ARKANSAS				4 CAMP (D)	25	5	3	8 HOEVEN (R)	33	0	0	5 ROGERS (R)	33	0	0
4 CRAVENS (D)	30	1	2	2 COX (D)	24	3	6	7 JENSEN (R)	31	1	1	13 WIGGLESWORTH (R)	32	0	1
1 GATHINGS (D)	24	6	3	8 GIBSON (D)	21	12	0	4 LECOMPTRE (R)	33	0	0	MICHIGAN			
7 HARRIS (D)	33	0	0	5 MANKIN (D)	*	*	*	1 MARTIN (R)	32	0	1	6 BLACKNEY (R)	33	0	0
5 HAYS (D)	28	3	2	3 PACE (D)	32	0	1	2 TALLE (R)	33	0	0	11 BRADLEY (R)	26	1	6
2 MILLS (D)	33	0	0	1 PETERSON (D)	14	9	10	KANSAS				8 CRAWFORD (R)	27	3	3
6 NORRELL (D)	30	3	0	7 TARVER (D)	32	0	1	6 CARLSON (R)	26	1	6	15 DINGELL (D)	15	1	12
3 TRIMBLE (D)	33	0	0	6 VINSON (D)	29	1	3	1 COLE (R)	15	10	8	17 DONDERO (R)	29	2	2
CALIFORNIA				9 WOOD (D)	24	9	0	5 HOPE (R)	22	1	10	9 ENGEL (R)	26	2	5
8 ANDERSON (R)	33	0	0	IDaho				4 REES (R)	30	0	3	4 HOFFMAN (R)	29	2	2
14 DOUGLAS (D)	28	3	2	2 DWORSHAK (R)	33	0	0	2 SCRIVNER (R)	26	4	3	12 HOOK (D)	21	6	6
18 DOYLE (D)	33	0	0	1 WHITE (D)	24	9	0	3 WINTER (R)	20	10	3	5 JONKMAN (R)	33	0	0
10 ELLIOTT (D)	33	0	0	ILLINOIS				KENTUCKY				16 LESINSKI (D)	24	6	3
2 ENGLE (D)	27	2	4	13 ALLEN (R)	27	1	5	8 BATES (D)	32	0	1	2 MICHENER (R)	33	0	0
9 GEARHART (R)	27	3	3	17 ARENDS (R)	28	2	3	6 CHAPMAN (D)	5	22	6	13 O'BRIEN (D)	27	6	0
4 HAVENNER (D)	33	0	0	26 BISHOP (R)	30	0	3	4 CHELF (D)	26	7	0	14 RABAUT (D)	30	3	0
13 HEALY (D)	22	1	10	15 CHIPERFIELD (R)	24	3	6	2 CLEMENTS (D)	29	3	1	1 SADOWSKI (D)	27	6	0
20 HINSHAW (R)	31	2	0	10 CHURCH (R)	33	0	0	1 GREGORY (D)	30	3	0	3 SHAPER (R)	25	4	4
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	27	3	3	24 CLIPPINGER (R)	25	7	1	7 MAY (D)	26	5	2	7 WOLCOTT (R)	30	1	2
23 IZAC (D)	30	0	3	1 DAWSON (D)	14	18	1	3 O'NEAL (D)	33	0	0	10 WOODRUFF (R)	32	0	1
3 JOHNSON (R)	33	0	0	16 DIRKSEN (R)	28	1	4	9 ROBSON (R)	32	0	1	MINNESOTA			
17 KING (D)	26	2	5	AL DOUGLAS (D)	24	5	4	5 SPENCE (D)	33	0	0	7 ANDERSEN (R)	33	0	0
1 LEA (D)	30	1	2	8 GORDON (D)	33	0	0	LOUISIANA				1 ANDRESEN (R)	26	5	2
15 McDONOUGH (R)	32	1	0	4 GORSKI (D)	27	5	1	8 ALLEN (D)	32	1	0	3 GALLAGHER (D)	31	2	0
6 MILLER (D)	29	0	4	21 HOWELL (R)	26	1	6	4 BROOKS (D)	31	1	1	9 HAGEN (R)	33	0	0
11 OUTLAND (D)	30	1	2	14 JOHNSON (R)	21	3	9	3 DOMENGEAUX (D)	27	3	3	5 JUDD (R)	19	3	11
16 PATTERSON (D)	24	3	6	3 KELLY (D)	28	5	0	1 HEBERT (D)	24	9	0	6 KNUTSON (R)	17	6	10
22 PHILLIPS (R)	31	2	0	7 LINK (D)	33	0	0	7 LARCADE (D)	28	1	4	2 O'HARA (R)	29	0	4
21 SHEPPARD (D)	26	7	0	19 McMILLEN (R)	32	0	1	5 McKENZIE (D)	17	13	3	8 PITTENGER (R)	33	0	0
7 TOLAN (D)	31	2	0	12 MASON (R)	26	2	5	2 MALONEY (D)	25	6	2	4 STARKEY (D)	29	2	2
12 VOORHIS (D)	31	1	1	6 O'BRIEN (D)	32	1	0	6 MORRISON (D)	12	4	17	MISSISSIPPI			
5 WELCH (R)	23	7	3	22 PRICE (D)	33	0	0	MAINE				4 ABERNETHY (D)	33	0	0
COLORADO				11 REED (R)	30	0	3	3 FELLOWS (R)	24	3	6	6 COLMER (D)	25	3	5
3 CHENOWETH (R)	25	3	5	9 RESA (D)	31	2	0	1 HALE (R)	28	4	1	7 McGEHEE (D)	30	1	2
1 GILLESPIE (R)	33	0	0	2 ROWAN (D)	32	1	0	2 SMITH (R)	31	0	2	1 RANKIN (D)	33	0	0
2 HILL (R)	31	1	1	5 SABATH (D)	30	2	1	MARYLAND				2 WHITTEN (D)	30	1	2
4 ROCKWELL (R)	33	0	0	20 SIMPSON (R)	31	0	2	2 BALDWIN (D)	14	6	13	3 WHITTINGTON (D)	31	2	0
CONNECTICUT				18 SUMNER (R)	27	4	2	6 BEALL (R)	19	5	9	5 WINSTEAD (D)	33	0	0
3 GERLAN (D)	30	3	0	23 VURSELL (R)	30	1	2	3 D'ALESSANDRO (D)	33	0	0	MISSOURI			
1 KOPPLEMANN (D)	32	1	0	INDIANA				4 FALLON (D)	31	2	0	1 ARNOLD (R)	26	2	5
4 LUCE (R)	19	4	10	4 GILLIE (R)	32	1	0	1 ROE (D)	32	1	0	4 BELL (D)	28	5	0
AL RYTER (D)	32	1	0	8 GRANT (R)	31	1	1	5 SASSCER (D)	27	3	3				

*Not a Member of Congress when all votes were taken.
#Indicated presence, but did not vote on some roll calls.

	VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED		VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED		VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED		VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED
6 BENNETT (R)	31	0	2	34 KILBURN (R)	24	3	6	8 RIZLEY (R)	14	3	16	6 PRIEST (D)	31	1	1
9 CANNON (D)	23	5	5	19 KLEIN (D)	*	*	*	1 SCHWABE (R)	29	1	3	1 REECE (R)	30	1	2
8 CARNAHAN (D)	28	5	0	3 LATHAM (R)	27	2	4	3 STEWART (D)	31	2	0	TEXAS			
18 COCHRAN (D)	33	0	0	30 LEFEVRE (R)	32	0	1	2 STIGLER (D)	26	5	2	3 BECKWORTH (D)	25	7	1
3 COLE (R)	33	0	0	23 LYNCH (D)	26	3	4	7 WICKERSHAM (D)	26	1	6	2 COMBS (D)	28	4	1
12 FLOESER (R)	27	2	4	18 MARCANTONIO ALP	28	5	0	OREGON				21 FISHER (D)	0	31	2
2 SCHWABE (R)	15	7	11	13 O'TOOLE (D)	29	1	3	3 ANGELL (R)	32	1	0	13 GCSSETT (D)	23	9	1
7 SHORT (R)	22	3	8	8 PFEIFER (D)	23	3	7	4 ELLSWORTH (R)	31	0	2	6 JOHNSON, L. A. (D)	32	1	0
5 SLAUGHTER (D)	27	2	4	22 POWELL (D) *	19	9	4	1 NORBLAD (R)	*	*	*	10 JOHNSON, L. B. (D)	24	5	3
11 SULLIVAN (D)	33	0	0	26 QUINN (D)	22	5	6	2 STOCKMAN (R)	32	0	1	20 KILDAY (D)	33	0	0
10 ZIMMERMAN (D)	29	4	0	24 RABIN (D)	22	9	2	PENNSYLVANIA				12 LANHAM (D)	33	0	0
MONTANA				14 RAYFIEL (D)	21	7	5	1 BARRETT (D)	29	3	1	14 LYLE (D)	33	0	0
2 D'EWART (R)	31	2	0	45 REED (R)	10	4	19	3 BRADLEY (D)	22	4	7	19 MAHON (D)	31	1	1
1 MANSFIELD (D)	31	2	0	5 ROE (D)	14	8	11	22 BRUMBAUGH (R)	29	1	3	9 MANSFIELD (D)	25	4	4
NEBRASKA				40 ROGERS (D)	21	10	2	29 CAMPBELL (R)	31	0	2	1 PATMAN (D)	31	2	0
2 BUFFETT (R)	26	1	6	12 ROONEY (D)	29	1	3	30 CORBETT (R)	33	0	0	7 PICKETT (D)	33	0	0
1 CURTIS (R)	31	2	0	1 SHARP (R)	31	2	0	32 EBERHARTER (D)	29	4	0	11 POAGE (D)	23	7	3
4 MILLER (R)	26	4	3	10 SOMERS (D)	29	0	4	12 FENTON (R)	33	0	0	4 RAYBURN (D)			
3 STEFAN (R)	31	1	1	38 TABER (R)	33	0	0	11 FLOOD (D)	27	4	2	17 RUSSELL (D)	27	6	0
NEVADA				33 TAYLOR (R)	18	4	11	31 FULTON (R)	27	0	6	5 SUMMERS (D)	23	9	1
AL BUNKER (D)	26	6	1	21 TORRENS (D)	24	3	6	19 GAVIN (R)	24	3	6	8 THOMAS (D)	28	2	3
NEW HAMPSHIRE				41 WADSWORTH (R)	26	3	4	8 GERLACH (R)	26	2	5	16 THOMASON (D)	33	0	0
2 ADAMS (R)	19	3	11	NO. CAROLINA				14 GILLETTE (R)	24	2	7	15 WEST (D)	27	6	0
1 MERROW (R)	24	3	6	3 BARDEN (D)	22	9	2	25 GRAHAM (R)	29	0	4	18 WORLEY (D)	31	0	2
NEW JERSEY				1 BONNER (D)	25	6	2	2 GREEN (D)	32	1	0	UTAH			
3 AUCHINCLOSS (R)	25	5	3	11 BULWINKLE (D)	21	5	7	5 GREEN (D)	28	4	1	1 GRANGER (D)	32	0	1
8 CANFIELD (R)	24	4	5	8 BURGIN (D)	27	4	2	21 GROSS (R)	27	2	4	2 ROBINSON (D)	13	13	7
6 CASE (R)	30	1	2	7 CLARK (D)	20	9	4	13 HOCH (D)	31	0	2	VERMONT			
5 EATON (R)	25	3	5	4 COOLEY (D)	19	9	5	27 KELLEY (D)	14	9	10	AL PLUMLEY (R)	24	3	6
2 HAND (R)	23	7	3	9 DOUGHTON (D)	28	2	3	9 KINZER (R)	33	0	0	VIRGINIA			
14 HART (D)	29	2	2	6 DURHAM (D)	27	2	4	18 KUNKEL (R)	31	2	0	6 ALMOND (D)	*	*	*
10 HARTLEY (R)	17	3	13	10 ERVIN (D)	*	*	*	16 McCONNELL (R)	25	5	3	1 BLAND (D)	24	3	6
12 KEAN (R)	33	0	0	5 FOLGER (D)	33	0	0	6 McGLINCHEY (D)	18	2	13	5 BURCH (D)	28	3	2
4 MATHEWS (R)	25	8	0	2 KERR (D)	25	3	5	24 MORGAN (D)	29	3	1	2 DAUGHTON (D)	22	11	0
13 NORTON (D)	2	10	21	12 WEAVER (D)	27	5	1	10 MURPHY (D)	26	6	1	4 DREWRY (D)	27	0	6
11 SUNDBSTROM (R)	18	7	8	NORTH DAKOTA				15 RICH (R)	17	11	5	9 FLANNAGAN (D)	24	6	3
7 THOMAS (R)	29	0	4	AL LEMKE (R)	28	4	1	28 RODGERS (R)	33	0	0	3 GARY (D)	30	3	0
9 TOWE (R)	24	4	5	AL ROBERTSON (R)	21	7	5	4 SHERIDAN (D)	12	2	19	7 ROBERTSON (D)	23	6	4
1 WOLVERTON (R)	28	1	4	OHIO				17 SIMPSON (R)	24	4	5	8 SMITH (D)	28	4	1
NEW MEXICO				AL BENDER (R)	25	6	2	23 (VACANCY)				WASHINGTON			
AL (VACANCY)				22 BOLTON (R)	26	4	3	26 TIBBOTT (R)	31	1	1	6 COFFEE (D)	21	3	9
AL FERNANDEZ (D)	25	7	1	11 BREHM (R)	25	1	7	20 WALTER (D)	26	5	2	1 DELACY (D)	27	6	0
NEW YORK				7 BROWN (R)	33	0	0	33 (VACANCY)				4 HOLMES (R)	32	1	0
42 ANDREWS (R)	24	8	1	5 CLEVINGER (R)	32	1	0	7 WOLPENDEN (R)	23	6	4	5 HORAN (R)	32	0	1
17 BALDWIN (R)	9	10	14	21 CROSSER (D)	23	5	5	RHODE ISLAND				2 JACKSON (D)	27	5	1
4 BARRY (D)	28	2	3	1 ELSTON (R)	31	0	2	2 FOGARTY (D)	24	8	1	3 SAVAGE (D)	29	3	1
29 BENNET (R)	27	2	4	20 FEIGHAN (D)	32	1	0	1 FORAND (D)	29	4	0	W. VIRGINIA			
20 BLOOM (D)	14	8	11	3 GARDNER (D)	17	10	6	SO. CAROLINA				3 BAILEY (D) *	26	3	3
16 BUCK (R)	28	4	1	15 GRIFFITHS (R)	32	1	0	4 BRYSON (D)	33	0	0	4 ELLIS (R)	30	2	1
25 BUCKLEY (D)	12	10	11	2 HESS (R)	32	0	1	3 HARE (D)	32	1	0	6 HEDRICK (D)	31	2	0
44 BUTLER (R)	27	1	5	14 HUBER (D)	30	3	0	6 McMILLAN (D)	32	1	0	5 KEE (D)	33	0	0
32 BYRNE (D)	20	7	6	10 JENKINS (R)	33	0	0	5 RICHARDS (D)	33	0	0	1 NEELY (D)	30	0	3
15 CELLER (D)	21	11	1	4 JONES (R)	31	1	1	2 RILEY (D)	32	1	0	2 RANDOLPH (D)	15	6	12
39 COLE (R)	21	3	9	19 KIRWAN (D)	28	4	1	1 RIVERS (D)	17	7	9	WISCONSIN			
6 DELANEY, JAS. (D)	26	4	3	18 LEWIS (R)	33	0	0	SOUTH DAKOTA				5 RIEMILLER (D)	31	2	0
7 DELANEY, JNO. (D)	32	0	1	6 McCOWEN (R)	28	1	4	2 CASE (R)	26	5	2	8 BYRNES (R)	31	1	1
43 ELISAESSER (R)	30	0	3	17 MCGREGOR (R)	22	4	7	1 MUNDT (R)	29	1	3	2 HENRY (R)	28	3	2
35 FULLER (R)	22	3	8	9 RAMBY (R)	31	1	1	TENNESSEE				9 HULL (PROG)	33	0	0
26 GAMBLE (R)	25	1	7	8 SMITH (R) *	27	3	2	9 COOPER (D)	33	0	0	6 KEEFE (R)	26	3	4
27 GWINN (R)	28	3	2	16 THOM (D)	19	9	5	7 COURTNEY (D)	23	3	7	7 MURRAY (R)	32	1	0
37 HALL, E.A. (R)	32	0	1	12 VORYS (R)	31	0	2	10 DAVIS (D)	25	1	7	10 O'KONSKI (R)	33	0	0
2 HALL, L.W. (R)	28	5	0	13 WEICHEL (R)	28	1	4	5 EARTHMAN (D)	33	0	0	1 SMITH (R)	32	0	1
36 HANCOCK (R)	31	1	1	OKLAHOMA				4 GORE (D)	28	1	4	3 STEVENSON (R)	33	0	0
11 HEFFERNAN (D)	21	6	6	4 BOREN (D)	27	5	1	2 JENNINGS (R)	29	2	2	4 WASILEWSKI (D)	24	6	3
31 KEARNEY (R)	31	1	1	6 JOHNSON (D)	29	3	1	3 KEPAUVER (D)	25	7	1	WYOMING			
9 KEOGH (D)	17	2	14	5 MONROBY (D)	25	6	2	8 MURRAY (D)	30	1	2	AL BARRETT (R)	31	0	2

*Not a Member of Congress when all votes were taken.

Indicated presence, but did not vote on some roll calls.

**SENATE ATTENDANCE RECORD ON 14 ROLL CALL VOTES
JANUARY 14 TO MARCH 31, 1946**

	VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED		VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED		VOTED	ABSENT	PAIRED
ALABAMA				MAINE				OHIO			
BANKHEAD (D)	11	2	1	BREWSTER (R)	11	3	0	HUFFMAN (D)	14	0	0
HILL (D)	14	0	0	WHITE (R)	9	0	5	TAFT (R)	14	0	0
ARIZONA				MARYLAND				OKLAHOMA			
HAYDEN (D)	14	0	0	RADCLIFFE (D)	12	2	0	MOORE (R)	9	5	0
McFARLAND (D)	13	1	0	TYDINGS (D)	12	2	0	THOMAS (D)	11	3	0
ARKANSAS				MASSACHUSETTS				OREGON			
FULBRIGHT (D)	13	1	0	SALTONSTALL (R)	11	3	0	CORDON (R)	14	0	0
McCLELLAN (D)	14	0	0	WALSH (D)	10	4	0	MORSE (R)	12	2	0
CALIFORNIA				MICHIGAN				PENNSYLVANIA			
DOWNY (D)	8	5	1	FERGUSON (R)	14	0	0	GUFFEY (D)	10	4	0
KNOWLAND (R)	9	5	0	VANDENBERG (R)	6	8	0	MYERS (D)	11	2	1
COLORADO				MINNESOTA				RHODE ISLAND			
JOHNSON (D)	14	0	0	BALL (R)	13	1	0	GERRY (D)	11	3	0
MILLIKIN (R)	14	0	0	SHIPSTEAD (R)	10	4	0	GREEN (D)	12	2	0
CONNECTICUT				MISSISSIPPI				SO. CAROLINA			
HART (R)	12	2	0	BILBO (D)	14	0	0	JOHNSTON (D)	14	0	0
McMAHON (D)	13	0	1	EASTLAND (D)	7	7	0	MAYBANK (D)	14	0	0
DELAWARE				MISSOURI				SOUTH DAKOTA			
BUCK (R)	11	3	0	BRIGGS (D)	13	1	0	BUSHFIELD (R)	11	3	0
TUNNELL (D)	10	4	0	DONNELL (R)	12	2	0	GURNEY (R)	14	0	0
FLORIDA				MONTANA				TENNESSEE			
ANDREWS (D)	3	10	1	MURRAY (D)	5	9	0	McKELLAR (D)	14	0	0
PEPPER (D)	9	5	0	WHEELER (D)	7	6	1	STEWART (D)	14	0	0
GEORGIA				NEBRASKA				TEXAS			
GEORGE (D)	12	2	0	BUTLER (R)	13	0	1	CONNALLY (D)	0	13	1
RUSSELL (D)	12	2	0	WHERRY (R)	10	3	1	O'DANIEL (D)	5	9	0
IDAHO				NEVADA				UTAH			
GOSSETT (D)	10	4	0	CARVILLE (D)	10	4	0	MURDOCK (D)	13	1	0
TAYLOR (D)	5	9	0	McCARRAN (D)	10	3	1	THOMAS (D)	10	3	1
ILLINOIS				NEW HAMPSHIRE				VERMONT			
BROOKS (R)	1	13	0	BRIDGES (R)	7	2	5	AIKEN (R)	11	3	0
LUCAS (D)	6	8	0	TOBEY (R)	11	2	1	AUSTIN (R)	13	0	1
INDIANA				NEW JERSEY				VIRGINIA			
CAPEHART (R)	5	8	1	HAWKES (R)	6	7	1	BYRD (D)	12	2	0
WILLIS (R)	11	3	0	SMITH (R)	13	1	0	GLASS (D)	0	14	0
IOWA				NEW MEXICO				WASHINGTON			
HICKENLOOPER (R)	14	0	0	CHAVEZ (D)	12	1	1	MAGNUSON (D)	10	4	0
WILSON (R)	9	4	1	HATCH (D)	9	1	4	MITCHELL (D)	10	4	0
KANSAS				NEW YORK				WEST VIRGINIA			
CAPPER (R)	14	0	0	MEAD (D)	14	0	0	KILGORE (D)	8	6	0
REED (R)	7	0	7	WAGNER (D)	0	8	6	REVERCOMB (R)	11	3	0
KENTUCKY				N.C. CAROLINA				WISCONSIN			
BARKLEY (D)	12	2	0	BAILEY (D)	12	2	0	LA FOLLETTE (P)	14	0	0
STANFILL (R)	11	3	0	HOEY (D)	12	2	0	WILEY (R)	6	8	0
LOUISIANA				NORTH DAKOTA				WYOMING			
ELLENDER (D)	12	2	0	LANGER (R)	11	3	0	O'MAHONEY (D)	4	10	0
OVERTON (D)	11	3	0	YOUNG (R)	11	3	0	ROBERTSON (R)	10	4	0

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES TO CONGRESS

MAJOR MESSAGES, January-March, 1946

Message on the State of the Union, and transmitting the Budget for 1947 -- January 14.

Message on financial relations with the United Kingdom -- January 30.

Message on foreign loan policy of the United States Government -- March 1.

MESSAGE ON STATE OF THE UNION AND 1947 BUDGET

To the Congress of the United States:

A quarter century ago the Congress decided that it could no longer consider the financial programs of the various departments on a piecemeal basis. Instead it has called on the President to present a comprehensive Executive Budget. The Congress has shown its satisfaction with that method by extending the budget system and tightening its controls. The bigger and more complex the Federal Program, the more necessary it is for the Chief Executive to submit a single budget for action by the Congress.

At the same time, it is clear that the budgetary program and the general program of the Government are actually inseparable. The President bears the responsibility for recommending to the Congress a comprehensive set of proposals on all Government activities and their financing. In formulating policies, as in preparing budgetary estimates, the Nation and the Congress have the right to expect the President to adjust and coordinate the views of the various departments and agencies to form a unified program. And that program requires consideration in connection with the Budget, which is the annual work program of the Government.

Since our programs for this period which combines war liquidation with reconversion to a peacetime economy are inevitably large and numerous it is imperative that they be planned and executed with the utmost efficiency and the utmost economy. We have cut the war program to the maximum extent consistent with national security. We have held our peacetime programs to the level necessary to our national well-being and the attainment of our postwar objectives. Where increased programs have been recommended, the increases have been held as low as is

consistent with these goals. I can assure the Congress of the necessity of these programs. I can further assure the Congress that the program as a whole is well within our capacity to finance it. All the programs I have recommended for action are included in the Budget figures.

For these reasons I have chosen to combine the customary Message on the State of the Union with the annual Budget Message, and to include in the Budget not only estimates for functions authorized by the Congress, but also for those which I recommend for its action.

With the growing responsibility of modern government to foster economic expansion and to promote conditions that assure full and steady employment opportunities, it has become necessary to formulate and determine the Government program in the light of national economic conditions as a whole. In both the executive and the legislative branches we must make arrangements which will permit us to formulate the Government program in that light. Such an approach has become imperative if the American political and economic system is to succeed under the conditions of economic instability and uncertainty which we have to face. The Government needs to assure business, labor, and agriculture that Government policies will take due account of the requirements of a full employment economy. The lack of that assurance would, I believe, aggravate the economic instability.

With the passage of a full employment bill which I confidently anticipate for the very near future, the executive and legislative branches of government will be empowered to devote their best talents and resources in subsequent years to preparing and acting on such a program.

I. FROM WAR TO PEACE--THE YEAR OF DECISION

In his last Message on the State of the Union, delivered one year ago, President Roosevelt said:

This new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement in human history.

1945 can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe.

1945 can see the closing in of the forces of retribution about the center of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan.

Most important of all--1945 can and must see the substantial beginning of the organization of world peace.

All those hopes, and more, were fulfilled in the year 1945. It was the greatest year of achievement in human history. It saw the end of the Nazi-Fascist terror in Europe, and also the end of the malignant power of Japan. And it saw the substantial beginning of world organization for peace. These momentous events became realities because of the steadfast purpose of the United Nations and of the forces that fought for freedom under their flags. The plain fact is that civilization was saved in 1945 by the United Nations.

The beginning of the year 1946 finds the United States strong and deservedly confident. We have a record of enormous achievements as a democratic society in solving problems and meeting opportunities as they developed. We find ourselves possessed of immeasurable advantages--vast and varied natural resources; great plants, institutions, and other facilities; unsurpassed technological and managerial skills; an alert, resourceful, and able citizenry. We have in the United States Government rich resources in information, perspective, and facilities for doing whatever may be found necessary to do in giving support and form to the widespread and diversified efforts of all our people.

And for the immediate future the business prospects are generally so favorable that there is danger of such feverish and opportunistic activity that our grave postwar problems may be neglected. We need to act now with full regard for pitfalls; we need to act with foresight and balance. We should not be lulled by the immediate alluring prospects into forgetting the fundamental complexity of modern affairs, the catastrophe that can come in this complexity, or the values that can be wrested from it...

To achieve success will require both boldness in setting our sights and caution in steering our way on an uncharted course. But we have no luxury of choice. We must move ahead. No return to the past is possible.

Our Nation has always been a land of great opportunities for those people of the world who sought to become part of us. Now we have become a land of great responsibilities to all the people of all the world. We must squarely recognize and face the fact of those responsibilities. Advances in science, in communication, in transportation, have compressed the world into a community. The economic and political health of each member of the world community bears directly on the economic and political health of each other member.

The evolution of centuries has brought us to a new era in world history in which manifold relationships between nations must be formalized and developed in new and intricate ways.

The United Nations Organization now being established represents a minimum essential beginning. It must be developed rapidly and steadily. Its work must be amplified to fill in the whole pattern that has been outlined. Economic collaboration, for example, already charted, now must be carried on as carefully and as comprehensively as the political and security measures.

It is important that the nations come together as States in the Assembly and in the Security Council and in the other specialized assemblies and councils that have been and will be arranged. But this is not enough. Our ultimate security requires more than a process of consultation and compromise.

It requires that we begin now to develop the United Nations Organization as the representative of the world as one society. The United Nations Organization, if we have the will adequately to staff it and to make it work as it should, will provide a great voice to speak constantly and responsibly in terms of world collaboration and world well-being...

On the domestic scene, as well as on the international scene, we must lay a new and better foundation for cooperation. We face a great peacetime venture; the challenging venture of a free enterprise economy making full and effective use of its rich resources and technical advances. This is a venture in which business, agriculture, and labor have vastly greater opportunities than heretofore. But they all also have vastly greater responsibilities. We will not measure up to those responsibilities by the simple return to "normalcy" that was tried after the last war.

The general objective, on the contrary, is to move forward to find the way in time of peace to the full utilization and development of our physical and human resources that were demonstrated so effectively in the war.

To accomplish this, it is not intended that the Federal Government should do things that can be done as well for the Nation by private enterprise, or by State and local governments. On the contrary, the war has demonstrated how effectively we can organize our productive system and develop the potential abilities of our people by aiding the efforts of private enterprise.

As we move toward one common objective there will be many and urgent problems to meet.

Industrial peace between management and labor will have to be achieved--through the process of collective bargaining--with Government assistance but not Government compulsion. This is a problem which is the concern not only of management, labor, and the Government but also the concern of every one of us.

Private capital and private management are entitled to adequate reward for efficiency, but business must recognize that its reward results from the employment of the resources of the Nation. Business is a public trust and must adhere to national standards in the conduct of its affairs. These standards include as a minimum the establishment of fair wages and fair employment practices.

Labor also has its own new peacetime responsibilities. Under our collective bargaining system, which must become progressively more secure, labor attains increasing political as well as economic power, and this, as with all power, means increased responsibility...

While our peacetime prosperity will be based on the private enterprise system, Government can and must assist in many ways. It is the Government's responsibility to see that our economic system remains competitive, that new businesses have adequate opportunities, and that our national resources are restored and improved. Government must realize the effect of its operations on the whole economy. It is the responsibility of Government to gear its total program to the achievement of full production and full employment.

Our basic objective--toward which all others lead--is to improve the welfare of the American people. In addition to economic prosperity, this means that we need social security in the fullest sense of the term; the people must be protected from the fear of want during old age, sickness, and unemployment. Opportunities for a good education and adequate medical care must be generally available. Every family should have a decent home. The new economic bill of rights to which I have referred on previous occasions is a charter of economic freedom which seeks to assure that all who will may work toward their own security and the general advancement; that we become a well-housed people, a well-nourished people, an educated people, a people socially and economically secure, an alert and responsible people.

These and other problems which may face us can be met by the cooperation of all of us in furthering a positive and well-balanced Government program--a program which will further national and international well-being.

II. THE FEDERAL PROGRAM

International Affairs

1. FOREIGN POLICY

The year 1945 brought with it the final defeat of our enemies. There lies before us now the work of building a just and enduring peace.

Our most immediate task toward that end is to deprive our enemies completely and forever of their power to start another war. Of even greater importance to the preservation of international peace is the need to preserve the wartime agreement of the United Nations and to direct it into the ways of peace.

Long before our enemies surrendered, the foundations had been laid on which to continue this unity in the peace to come. The Atlantic meeting in 1941 and the conferences at Casablanca, Quebec, Moscow, Cairo, Tehran, and Dumbarton Oaks each added a stone to the structure.

Early in 1945, at Yalta, the three major powers broadened and solidified this base of understanding. There fundamental decisions were reached concerning the occupation and control of Germany. There also a formula was arrived at for the interim government of the areas in Europe which were rapidly being wrested from Nazi control. This formula was based on the policy of the United States that people be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice without interference from any foreign source.

At Potsdam, in July 1945, Marshal Stalin, Prime Ministers Churchill and Attlee, and I met to exchange views primarily with respect to Germany. As a result, agreements were reached which outlined broadly the policy to be executed by the Allied Control Council. At Potsdam there was also established a Council of Foreign Ministers which convened for the first time in London in September. The Council is about to resume its primary assignment of drawing up treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland.

Last November, Prime Minister Attlee, Prime Minister MacKenzie King, and I announced our proposal that a commission be established within the framework of the United Nations to explore the problems of effective international control of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union, France, and China have joined us in the purpose of introducing in the General Assembly a resolution for the establishment of such a commission. Our earnest wish is that the work of this commission go forward carefully and thoroughly, but with the greatest dispatch. I have great hope for the development of mutually effective safeguards which will permit the fullest international control of this new atomic force.

I believe it possible that effective means can be developed through the United Nations Organization to prohibit, outlaw, and prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes.

On October 27, 1945, I made, in New York City, the following public statement of my understanding of the fundamental foreign policy of the United States. I believe that policy to be in accord with the opinion of the Congress and of the people of the United States. I believe that that policy carries out our fundamental objectives.

1. We seek no territorial expansion or selfish advantage. We have no plans for aggression against any other state, large or small. We have no objective which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation.

2. We believe in the eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force.

3. We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

4. We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice without interference from any foreign source. That is true in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, as well as in the Western Hemisphere.

5. By the combined and cooperative action of our war allies, we shall help the defeated enemy states establish peaceful democratic governments of their own free choice. And we shall try to attain a world in which nazism, fascism, and military aggression cannot exist.

6. We shall refuse to recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the force of any foreign power. In some cases it may be impossible to prevent forceful imposition of such a government. But the United States will not recognize any such government.

7. We believe that all nations should have the freedom of the seas and equal rights to the navigation of boundary rivers and waterways and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country.

8. We believe that all states which are accepted in the society of nations should have access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world.

9. We believe that the sovereign states of the Western Hemisphere, without interference from outside the Western Hemisphere, must work together as good neighbors in the solution of their common problems.

10. We believe that full economic collaboration between all nations, great and small, is essential to the improvement of living conditions all over the world, and to the establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want.

11. We shall continue to strive to promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion throughout the peace-loving areas of the world.

12. We are convinced that the preservation of peace between nations requires a United Nations Organization composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force, if necessary, to insure peace.

That is our foreign policy.

We may not always fully succeed in our objectives. There may be instances where the attainment of those objectives is delayed. But we will not give our full sanction and approval to actions which fly in the face of these ideals.

. . .

At the threshold of every problem which confronts us today in international affairs is the appalling devastation, hunger, sickness, and pervasive human misery that mark so many areas of the world.

By joining and participating in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the United States has directly recognized and assumed an obligation to give such relief assistance as is practicable to millions of innocent and helpless victims of the war. The Congress has earned the gratitude of the world by generous financial contributions to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

We have taken the lead, modest though it is, in facilitating under our existing immigration quotas the admission to the United States of refugees and displaced persons from Europe.

We have joined with Great Britain in the organization of a commission to study the problem of Palestine. The Commission is already at work and its recommendations will be made at an early date.

The members of the United Nations have paid us the high compliment of choosing the United States as the site of the United Nations headquarters. We shall be host, in spirit as well as in fact, for nowhere does there abide a fiercer determination that this peace shall live than in the hearts of the American people.

It is the hope of all Americans that in time future historians will speak not of World War I and World War II, but of the first and last world wars.

2. FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

The foreign economic policy of the United States is designed to promote our own prosperity, and at the same time to aid in the restoration and expansion of world markets and to contribute thereby to world peace and world security. We shall continue our efforts to provide relief from the devastation of war, to alleviate the sufferings of displaced persons, to assist in reconstruction and development, and to promote the expansion of world trade.

We have already joined the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We have expanded the Export-Import Bank and provided it with additional capital. The Congress has renewed the Trade Agreements Act which provides the necessary framework within which to negotiate a reduction of trade barriers on a reciprocal basis. It has given our support to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In accordance with the intentions of the Congress, lend-lease, except as to continuing military lend-lease in China, was terminated upon the surrender of Japan. The first of the lend-lease settlement agreements has been completed with the United Kingdom. Negotiations with other lend-lease countries are in progress. In negotiating these agreements, we intend to seek settlements which will not encumber world trade through war debts of a character that proved to be so detrimental to the stability of the world economy after the last war.

We have taken steps to dispose of the goods which on VJ-day were in the lend-lease pipeline to the various lend-lease countries and to allow them long-term credit for the purpose where necessary. We are also making arrangements under which those countries may use the lend-lease inventories in their possession and acquire surplus property abroad to assist in their economic rehabilitation and reconstruction. These goods will be accounted for at fair values.

The proposed loan to the United Kingdom, which I shall recommend to the Congress in a separate message, will contribute to easing the transition problem of one of our major partners in the war. It will enable the whole sterling area and other countries affiliated with it to resume trade on a multilateral basis. Extension of this credit will enable the United Kingdom to avoid discriminatory trade arrangements of the type which destroyed freedom of trade during the 1930's. I consider the progress toward multilateral trade which will be achieved by this agreement to be in itself sufficient warrant for the credit.

The view of this Government is that, in the longer run, our economic prosperity and the prosperity of the whole world are best served by the elimination of artificial barriers to international trade, whether in the form of unreasonable tariffs or tariff preferences or commercial quotas or embargoes or the restrictive practices of cartels.

The United States Government has issued proposals for the expansion of world trade and employment to which the Government of the United Kingdom has given its support on every important issue. These proposals are intended to form the basis for a trade and employment conference to be held in the middle of this year. If that conference is a success, I feel confident that the way will have been adequately prepared for an expanded and prosperous world trade.

We shall also continue negotiations looking to the full and equitable development of facilities for transportation and communications among nations.

The vast majority of the nations of the world have chosen to work together to achieve, on a cooperative basis, world security and world prosperity. The effort cannot succeed without full cooperation of the United States. To play our part, we must not only resolutely carry out the foreign policies we have adopted but also follow a domestic policy which will maintain full production and employment in the United States. A serious depression here can disrupt the whole fabric of the world economy.

4. DEMOBILIZATION OF OUR ARMED FORCES

The cessation of active campaigning does not mean that we can completely disband our fighting forces. For their sake and for the sake of their loved ones at home, I wish that we could. But we still have the task of clinching the victories we have won--of making certain that Germany and Japan can never again wage aggressive warfare, that they will not again have the means to bring on another world war. The performance of that task requires that, together with our allies, we occupy the hostile areas, complete the disarmament of our enemies, and take the necessary measures to see to it that they do not rearm.

Our national safety and the security of the world will require substantial armed forces, particularly in overseas service. At the same time it is imperative that we relieve those who have already done their duty, and that we relieve them as fast as we can. To do that, the Army and the Navy are conducting recruiting drives with considerable success.

The Army has obtained nearly 400,000 volunteers in the past four months, and the Navy has obtained 80,000. Eighty percent of these volunteers for the regular service have come from those already with the colors. The Congress has made it possible to offer valuable inducements to those who are eligible for enlistment. Every effort will be made to enlist the required number of young men.

The War and Navy Departments now estimate that by a year from now we still will need a strength of about 2 million, including officers, for the armed forces--Army, Navy, and Air. I have reviewed their estimates and believe that the safety of the Nation will require the maintenance of an armed strength of this size for the calendar year that is before us.

In case the campaign for volunteers does not produce that number, it will be necessary by additional legislation to extend the Selective Service Act beyond May 16, the date of expiration under existing law. That is the only way we can get the men and bring back our veterans. There is no other way. Action along this line should not be postponed beyond March, in order to avoid uncertainty and disruption.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

1. THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Prophets of doom predicted that the United States could not escape a runaway inflation during the war and an economic collapse after the war. These predictions have not been borne out. On the contrary, the record of economic stabilization during the war and during the period of reconversion has been an outstanding accomplishment...

Any precise appraisal of the economic outlook at this time is particularly difficult. The period of demobilization and reconversion is fraught with uncertainties. There are also serious gaps in our statistical information. Certain tendencies are, however, fairly clear and recognition of them should serve as background for the consideration of next year's Federal Program. In general, the outlook for business is good, and it is likely to continue to be good--provided we control inflation and achieve peace in management-labor relations.

Civilian production and employment can be expected to increase throughout the next year. This does not mean, however, that continuing full employment is assured. It is probable that demobilization of the armed forces will proceed faster than the increase in civilian employment opportunities. Even if substantial further withdrawals from the labor market occur, unemployment will increase temporarily. The extent to which this unemployment will persist depends largely on the speed of industrial expansion and the effectiveness of the policies of the Federal Government.

Along with extraordinary demand there are still at this time many critical shortages resulting from the war. These extraordinary demands and shortages may lead to a speculative boom, especially in the price of securities, real estate, and inventories.

Therefore, our chief worry still is inflation.

While we control this inflationary pressure we must look forward to the time when this extraordinary demand will subside. It will be years before we catch up with the demand for housing. The extraordinary demand for other durable goods, for the replenishment of inventories, and for exports may be satisfied earlier. No backlog of demand can exist very long in the face of our tremendous productive capacity. We must expect again to face the problem of shrinking demand and consequent slackening in sales, production, and employment. This possibility of a deflationary spiral in the future will exist unless we now plan and adopt an effective full employment program.

2. GENERAL POLICIES--IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE

We must encourage the development of resources and enterprises in all parts of the country, particularly in underdeveloped areas. For example, the establishment of new peacetime industries in the Western States and in the South would, in my judgment, add to existing production and markets rather than merely bring about a shifting of production. I am asking the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor to explore jointly methods for stimulating new industries, particularly in areas with surplus agricultural labor.

We must also aid small businessmen and particularly veterans who are competent to start their own businesses. The establishment and development of efficient small business ventures, I believe, will not take away from, but rather will add to, the total business of all enterprises.

Even with maximum encouragement of production, we cannot hope to remove scarcities within a short time. The most serious deficiencies will persist in the fields of residential housing, building materials, and consumers' durable goods. The critical situation makes continued rent control, price control, and priorities, allocations, and inventory controls absolutely essential. Continued control of consumer credit will help to reduce the pressure on prices of durable goods and will also prolong the period during which the backlog demand will be effective.

While we are meeting these immediate needs we must look forward to a long-range program of security and increased standard of living.

The best protection of purchasing power is a policy of full production and full employment opportunities. Obviously, an employed worker is a better customer than an unemployed worker. There always will be, however, some fractional unemployment. In the present period of transition we must deal with such temporary unemployment as results from the fact that demobilization will proceed faster than reconversion or industrial expansion. Such temporary unemployment is probably unavoidable in a period of rapid change. The unemployed worker is a victim of conditions

beyond his control. He should be enabled to maintain a reasonable standard of living for himself and his family.

The most serious difficulty in the path of reconversion and expansion is the establishment of a fair wage structure.

The ability of labor and management to work together, and the wage and price policies which they develop, are social and economic issues of first importance.

Within the framework of the wage-price policy there has been definite success, and it is to be expected that this success will continue in a vast majority of the cases arising in the months ahead.

However, everyone who realizes the extreme need for a swift and orderly reconversion must feel a deep concern about the number of major strikes now in progress. If long continued, these strikes could put a heavy brake on our program.

I have already made recommendations to the Congress as to the procedure best adapted to meeting the threat of work stoppages in Nation-wide industries without sacrificing the fundamental rights of labor to bargain collectively and ultimately to strike in support of their position.

If we manage our economy properly, the future will see us on a level of production half again as high as anything we have ever accomplished in peacetime. Business can in the future pay higher wages and sell for lower prices than ever before. This is not true now for all companies, nor will it ever be true for all, but for business generally it is true.

We are relying on all concerned to develop, through collective bargaining, wage structures that are fair to labor, allow for necessary business incentives, and conform with a policy designed to "hold the line" on prices.

In this country the job of production and distribution is in the hands of businessmen, farmers, workers, and professional people--in the hands of our citizens. We want to keep it that way. However, it is the Government's responsibility to help business, labor, and farmers do their jobs.

There is no question in my mind that the Government, acting on behalf of all the people, must assume the ultimate responsibility for the economic health of the Nation. There is no other agency that can. No other organization has the scope or the authority, nor is any other agency accountable, to all the people. This does not mean that the Government has the sole responsibility, nor that it can do the job alone, nor that it can do the job directly.

All the policies of the Federal Government must be geared to the objective of sustained full production and full employment--to raise consumer purchasing power and to encourage business investment. The programs we adopt this year and from now on will determine our ability to achieve our objectives. We must continue to pay particular attention to our fiscal, monetary, and tax policy, programs to aid business--especially small business--and transportation, labor-management relations and wage-price policy, social security and health, education, the farm program, public works, housing and resource development, and economic foreign policy.

For example, the kinds of tax measures we have at different times--whether we raise our revenue in a way to encourage consumer spending and business investment or to discourage it--have a vital bearing on this question. It is affected also by regulations on consumer credit and by the money market, which is strongly influenced by the rate of interest on Government securities. It is affected by almost every step we take...

3. LEGISLATION HERETOFORE RECOMMENDED AND STILL PENDING

To attain some of these objectives and to meet the other needs of the United States in the reconversion and postwar period, I have from time to time made various recommendations to the Congress.

In making these recommendations I have indicated the reasons why I deemed them essential for progress at home and abroad. A few--a very few--of these recommendations have been enacted into law by the Congress. Most of them have not. I here reiterate some of them, and discuss others later in this Message. I urge upon the Congress early consideration of them. Some are more urgent than others, but all are necessary.

- (1) Legislation to authorize the President to create fact-finding boards for the prevention of stoppages of work in Nation-wide industries after collective bargaining and conciliation and voluntary arbitration have failed--as recommended by me on December 3, 1945.

(2) Enactment of a satisfactory full employment bill such as the Senate bill now in conference between the Senate and the House--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(3) Legislation to supplement the unemployment insurance benefits for unemployed workers now provided by the different States--as recommended by me on May 28, 1945.

(4) Adoption of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Act--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(5) Legislation substantially raising the amount of minimum wages now provided by law--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(6) Legislation providing for a comprehensive program for scientific research--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(7) Legislation enacting a health and medical care program--as recommended by me on November 19, 1945.

(8) Legislation adopting the program of universal training--as recommended by me on October 23, 1945.

(9) Legislation providing an adequate salary scale for all Government employees in all branches of the Government--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(10) Legislation making provision for succession to the Presidency in the event of the death or incapacity or disqualification of the President and Vice President--as recommended by me on June 19, 1945.

(11) Legislation for the unification of the armed services--as recommended by me on December 19, 1945.

(12) Legislation for the domestic use and control of atomic energy--as recommended by me on October 3, 1945.

(13) Retention of the United States Employment Service in the Federal Government for a period at least up to June 30, 1947--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(14) Legislation to increase unemployment allowances for veterans in line with increases for civilians--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(15) Social security coverage for veterans for their period of military service--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(16) Extension of crop insurance--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(17) Legislation permitting the sale of ships by the Maritime Commission at home and abroad--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945. I further recommend that this legislation include adequate authority for chartering vessels both here and abroad.

(18) Legislation to take care of the stock piling of materials in which the United States is naturally deficient--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(19) Enactment of Federal airport legislation--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(20) Legislation repealing the Johnson Act on foreign loans--as recommended by me on September 6, 1945.

(21) Legislation for the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin--as recommended by me on October 3, 1945.

4. POLICIES IN SPECIFIC FIELDS

(a) Extension of Price Control Act

Today inflation is our greatest immediate domestic problem. So far the fight against inflation has been waged successfully. Since May 1943, following President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order and in the face of the greatest pressures which this country has ever seen, the cost of living index has risen only three percent. Wholesale prices in this same period have been held to an increase of two and one-half percent.

This record has been made possible by the vigorous efforts of the agencies responsible for this program. But their efforts would have been fruitless if they had not had the solid support of the great masses of our people. The Congress is to be congratulated for its role in providing the legislation under which this work has been carried out.

I am sure that the people of the United States are disturbed by the demands made by several business groups with regard to price and rent control.

I am particularly disturbed at the effect such thinking may have on production and employment. If manufacturers continue to hold back goods and decline to submit bids when invited--as I am informed some are doing--in anticipation of higher prices which would follow the end of price controls, we shall inevitably slow down production and create needless unemployment. On the other hand, there are the vast majority of American businessmen who are not holding back goods, but who need certainty about the Government pricing policy in order to fix their own long-range pricing policies.

Businessmen are entitled therefore to a clear statement of the policy of the Government on the subject. Tenants and housewives, farmers and workers--consumers in general--have an equal right.

We are all anxious to eliminate unnecessary controls just as rapidly as we can do so. The steps that we have already taken in many directions toward that end are a clear indication of our policy.

The present Price Control Act expires on June 30, 1946. If we expect to maintain a steady economy we shall have to maintain price and rent control for many months to come. The inflationary pressures on prices and rents, with relatively few exceptions, are now at an all-time peak. Unless the Price Control Act is renewed there will be no limit to which our price levels would soar. Our country would face a national disaster.

We cannot wait to renew the act until immediately before it expires. Inflation results from psychological as well as economic conditions. The country has a clear right to know where the Congress stands on this all-important problem. Any uncertainty now as to whether the act will be extended gives rise to price speculation, to withholding of goods from the market in anticipation of rising prices, and to delays in achieving maximum production.

I do not doubt that the Congress will be beset by many groups who will urge that the legislation that I have proposed should either be eliminated or modified to the point where it is nearly useless. The Congress has a clear responsibility to meet this challenge with courage and determination. I have every confidence that it will do so.

I strongly urge that the Congress now resolve all doubts and as soon as possible adopt legislation continuing rent and price control in effect for a full year from June 30, 1946.

(b) Food subsidies

If the price line is to be held, if our people are to be protected against the inflationary dangers which confront us, we must do more than extend the Price Control Act. In September we were hopeful that the inflationary pressures would by this time have begun to diminish. We were particularly hopeful on food. Indeed, it was estimated that food prices at retail would drop from 3 to 5 percent in the first six months following the end of the war.

In anticipation of this decline in food prices, it was our belief that food subsidies could be removed gradually during the winter and spring months, and eliminated almost completely by June 30 of this year. It was our feeling that the food subsidies could be dropped without an increase to the consumer in the present level of food prices or in the over-all cost of living.

As matters stand today, however, food prices are pressing hard against the ceilings. The expected decline in food prices has not occurred, nor is it likely to occur for many months to come. This brings me to the reluctant conclusion that food subsidies must be continued beyond June 30, 1946.

(c) Extension of War Powers Act

The Second War Powers Act has recently been extended by the Congress for six months instead of for a year. It will now expire, unless further extended, on June 30, 1946. This act is the basis for priority and inventory controls governing the use of scarce materials, as well as for other powers essential to orderly reconversion.

I think that this Administration has given adequate proof of the fact that it desires to eliminate wartime controls as quickly and as expeditiously as possible. However, we know that

there will continue to be shortages of certain materials caused by the war even after June 30, 1946. It is important that businessmen know now that materials in short supply are going to be controlled and distributed fairly as long as these war-born shortages continue.

I, therefore, urge the Congress soon to extend the Second War Powers Act. We cannot afford to wait until just before the act expires next June. To wait would cause the controls to break down in a short time, and would hamper our production and employment program.

* * *

(d) Small business and competition

During the war, the Smaller War Plants Corporation assisted small concerns to make a maximum contribution to victory. The work of the Smaller War Plants Corporation is being carried on in peacetime by the Federal Loan Agency and the Department of Commerce. The fundamental approach to the job of encouraging small concerns must be based on:

1. Arrangements for making private and public financial resources available on reasonable terms.
2. Provision of technical advice and assistance to business as a whole on production, research, and management problems. This will help equalize competitive relationships between large and small companies, for many of the small companies cannot afford expensive technical research, accounting, and tax advice.
3. Elimination of trade practices and agreements which reduce competition and discriminate against new or small enterprises.

We speak a great deal about the free enterprise economy of our country. It is competition that keeps it free. It is competition that keeps it growing and developing. The truth is that we need far more competition in the future than we have had in the immediate past.

* * *

The Federal Government must protect legitimate business and consumers from predatory and monopolistic practices by the vigilant enforcement of regulatory legislation. The program will be designed to have a maximum impact upon monopolistic bottlenecks and unfair competitive practices hindering expansion in employment.

* * *

Among the many departments and agencies which have parts in the program affecting business and competition, the Department of Commerce has a particularly important role. That is why I have recommended a substantial increase in appropriations for the next fiscal year for this Department.

In its assistance to industry, the Department of Commerce will concentrate its efforts on these primary objectives: Promotion of a large and well-balanced foreign trade; provision of improved technical assistance and management aids, especially for small enterprises; and strengthening of basic statistics on business operations, both by industries and by regions. To make new inventions and discoveries available more promptly to all businesses, small and large, the Department proposes to expand its own research activities, promote research by universities, improve Patent Office procedures, and develop a greatly expanded system of field offices readily accessible to the businesses they serve.

Many gaps exist in the private financial mechanism, especially in the provision of long-term funds for small- and medium-sized enterprises. In the peacetime economy the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will take the leadership in assuring adequate financing for small enterprises which cannot secure funds from other sources. Most of the funds should and will be provided by private lenders; but the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will share any unusual risks through guarantees of private loans, with direct loans only when private capital is unwilling to participate on a reasonable basis.

(e) Minimum wage

Full employment and full production may be achieved only by maintaining a level of consumer income far higher than that of the prewar period. A high level of consumer income will maintain the market for the output of our mills, farms, and factories, which we have demonstrated during the war years that we can produce. One of the basic steps which the Congress can take to establish a high level of consumer income is to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to raise substandard wages to a decent minimum and to extend similar protection to additional workers who are not covered by the present act...

I am in full accord with the proposal now pending in the Congress that the statutory minimum be raised immediately to 65 cents an hour, with further increases to 70 cents after one year

and to 75 cents after two years. I also favor the proposal that the industry committee procedure be used to set rates higher than 65 cents per hour during the two-year interval before the 75-cent basic wage would otherwise become applicable.

Lifting the basic minimum wage is necessary, it is justified as a matter of simple equity to workers, and it will prove not only feasible but also directly beneficial to the Nation's employers.

(f) Agricultural programs

The farmers of America generally are entering the crop year of 1946 in better financial condition than ever before. Farm mortgage debt is the lowest in 30 years. Farmers' savings are the largest in history. Our agricultural plant is in much better condition than after World War I. Farm machinery and supplies are expected to be available in larger volume, and farm labor problems will be less acute.

The demand for farm products will continue strong during the next year or two because domestic purchases will be supplemented by a high level of exports and foreign relief shipments. It is currently estimated that from 7 to 10 percent of the total United States food supply may be exported in the calendar year 1946.

Farm prices are expected to remain at least at their present levels in the immediate future, and for at least the next 12 months they are expected to yield a net farm income double the 1935-39 average and higher than in any year prior to 1943.

Beyond the relief feeding period, there will still be substantial foreign outlets for our farm commodities. The chief dependence of the farmer, however, as always, must be upon the buying power of our own people.

The first obligation of the Government to agriculture for the reconversion period is to make good on its price-support commitments. This we intend to do, with realistic consideration for the sound patterns of production that will contribute most to the long-time welfare of agriculture and the whole Nation. The period during which prices are supported will provide an opportunity for farmers individually to strengthen their position in changing over from a war-time to a peacetime basis of production. It will provide an opportunity for the Congress to review the needs of agriculture and make changes in national legislation where experience has shown changes to be needed. In this connection, the Congress will wish to consider legislation to take the place of the 1937 Sugar Act which expires at the end of this year. During this period we must do a thorough job of basic planning to the end that agriculture shall be able to contribute its full share toward a healthy national economy.

Our long-range agricultural policies should have two main objectives: First, to assure the people on the farms a fair share of the national income; and, second, to encourage an agricultural production pattern that is best fitted to the Nation's needs...

We can be certain of our capacity to produce food, but we have often failed to distribute it as well as we should and to see that our people can afford to buy it. The way to get good nutrition for the whole Nation is to provide employment opportunities and purchasing power for all groups that will enable them to buy full diets at market prices.

Wherever purchasing power fails to reach this level we should see that they have some means of getting adequate food at prices in line with their ability to buy. Therefore, we should have available supplementary programs that will enable all our people to have enough of the right kind of food.

For example, one of the best possible contributions toward building a stronger, healthier Nation would be a permanent school-lunch program on a scale adequate to assure every school child a good lunch at noon. The Congress, of course, has recognized this need for a continuing school-lunch program and legislation to that effect has been introduced and hearings held. The plan contemplates the attainment of this objective with a minimum of Federal expenditures. I hope that the legislation will be enacted in time for a permanent program to start with the beginning of the school year next fall...

(g) Resource development

The strength of our Nation and the welfare of the people rest upon the natural resources of the country. We have learned that proper conservation of our lands, including our forests and minerals, and wise management of our waters will add immensely to our national wealth.

The first step in the Government's conservation program must be to find out just what are our basic resources, and how they should be used. We need to take, as soon as possible, an inventory of the lands, the minerals, and the forests of the Nation...

The rivers of America offer a great opportunity to our generation in the management of national wealth. By a wise use of Federal funds, most of which will be repaid into the Treasury, the scourge of floods and drought can be curbed, water can be brought to arid lands, navigation can be extended, and cheap power can be brought alike to the farms and to the industries of our land.

Through the use of the waters of the Columbia River, for example, we are creating a rich agricultural area as large as the State of Delaware. At the same time, we are producing power at Grand Coulee and at Bonneville which played a mighty part in winning the war and which will found a great peacetime industry in the Northwest. The Tennessee Valley Authority will resume its peacetime program of promoting full use of the resources of the Valley. We shall continue our plans for the development of the Missouri Valley, the Arkansas Valley, and the Central Valley of California.

The Congress has shown itself alive to the practical requirements for a beneficial use of our water resources by providing that preference in the sale of power be given to farmers' cooperatives and public agencies. The public power program thus authorized must continue to be made effective by building the necessary generating and transmission facilities to furnish the maximum of firm power needed at the wholesale markets, which are often distant from the dam sites.

These great developmental projects will open the frontiers of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The employment opportunities thus offered will also go far to ease the transition from war to peace.

(h) Public works

During the war even urgently needed Federal, State, and local construction projects were deferred in order to release resources for war production. In resuming public works construction, it is desirable to proceed only at a moderate rate, since demand for private construction will be abnormally high for some time. Our public works program should be timed to reach its peak after demand for private construction has begun to taper off. Meanwhile, however, plans should be prepared if we are to act promptly when the present extraordinary private demand begins to run out.

The Congress made money available to Federal agencies for their public works planning in the fiscal year 1946. I strongly recommend that this policy be continued and extended in the fiscal year 1947.

State and local governments also have an essential role to play in a national public works program. In my message of September 6, 1945, I recommended that the Congress vote such grants to State and local governments as will insure that each level of government makes its proper contribution to a balanced public construction program. Specifically, the Federal Government should aid State and local governments in planning their own public works programs, in undertaking projects related to Federal programs of regional development, and in constructing such public works as are necessary to carry out the various policies of the Federal Government.

Our long-run objective is to achieve a program of direct Federal and Federally assisted public works which is planned in advance and synchronized with business conditions. In this way it can make its greatest contribution to general economic stability.

(i) National housing program

Last September I stated in my message to the Congress that housing was high on the list of matters calling for decisive action.

Since then the housing shortage in countless communities, affecting millions of families, has magnified this call to action.

Today we face both an immediate emergency and a major postwar problem.

Since VJ-day the wartime housing shortage has been growing steadily worse and pressure on real estate values has increased. Returning veterans often cannot find a satisfactory place for their families to live, and many who buy have to pay exorbitant prices. Rapid demobilization inevitably means further overcrowding.

A realistic and practical attack on the emergency will require aggressive action by local governments, with Federal aid, to exploit all opportunities and to give the veterans as far as possible first chance at vacancies. It will require continuation of rent control in shortage areas as well as legislation to permit control of sales prices. It will require maximum conversion of temporary war units for veterans' housing and their transportation to communities with the most pressing needs; the Congress has already appropriated funds for this purpose.

The inflation in the price of housing is growing daily.

As a result of the housing shortage, it is inevitable that the present dangers of inflation in home values will continue unless the Congress takes action in the immediate future.

Legislation is now pending in the Congress which would provide for ceiling prices for old and new houses. The authority to fix such ceilings is essential. With such authority, our veterans and other prospective home owners would be protected against a skyrocketing of home prices. The country would be protected from the extension of the present inflation in home values which, if allowed to continue, will threaten not only the stabilization program but our opportunities for attaining a sustained high level of home construction.

Such measures are necessary stopgaps--but only stopgaps. This emergency action, taken alone, is good--but not enough. The housing shortage did not start with the war or with demobilization; it began years before that and has steadily accumulated. The speed with which the Congress establishes the foundation for a permanent, long-range housing program will determine how effectively we grasp the immense opportunity to achieve our goal of decent housing and to make housing a major instrument of continuing prosperity and full employment in the years ahead. It will determine whether we move forward to a stable and healthy housing enterprise and toward providing a decent home for every American family.

Legislation now under consideration by the Congress provides for a comprehensive attack jointly by private enterprise, State and local authorities, and the Federal Government. This legislation would make permanent the National Housing Agency and give it authority and funds for much needed technical and economic research. It would provide additional stimulus for privately financed housing construction. This stimulus consists of establishing a new system of yield insurance to encourage large-scale investment in rental housing and broadening the insuring powers of the Federal Housing Administration and the lending powers of the Federal savings and loan associations.

Where private industry cannot build, the Government must step in to do the job. The bill would encourage expansion in housing available for the lowest income groups by continuing to provide direct subsidies for low-rent housing and rural housing. It would facilitate land assembly for urban redevelopment by loans and contributions to local public agencies where the localities do their share.

Prompt enactment of permanent housing legislation along these lines will not interfere with the emergency action already under way. On the contrary, it would lift us out of a potentially perpetual state of housing emergency. It would offer the best hope and prospect to millions of veterans and other American families that the American system can offer more to them than temporary makeshifts.

I have said before that the people of the United States can be the best housed people in the world. I repeat that assertion, and I welcome the cooperation of the Congress in achieving that goal.

(j) Social security and health

Our Social Security System has just celebrated its tenth anniversary. During the past decade this program has supported the welfare and morale of a large part of our people by removing some of the hazards and hardships of the aged, the unemployed, and widows and dependent children.

But, looking back over 10 years' experience and ahead to the future, we cannot fail to see defects and serious inadequacies in our system as it now exists. Benefits are in many cases inadequate; a great many persons are excluded from coverage; and provision has not been made for social insurance to cover the cost of medical care and the earnings lost by the sick and the disabled.

In the field of old-age security, there seems to be no adequate reason for excluding such groups as the self-employed, agricultural and domestic workers, and employees of nonprofit organizations. Since many of these groups earn wages too low to permit significant savings for old age, they are in special need of the assured income that can be provided by old-age insurance.

We must take urgent measures for the readjustment period ahead. The Congress for some time has been considering legislation designed to supplement at Federal expense, during the immediate reconversion period, compensation payments to the unemployed. Again I urge the Congress to enact legislation liberalizing unemployment compensation benefits and extending the coverage. Providing for the sustained consumption by the unemployed persons and their families is more than a welfare policy; it is sound economic policy. A sustained high level of consumer purchases is a basic ingredient of a prosperous economy.

During the war, nearly 5 million men were rejected for military service because of physical or mental defects which in many cases might have been prevented or corrected. This is shocking evidence that large sections of the population are at substandard levels of health. The need for a program that will give everyone opportunity for medical care is obvious. Nor can there be any serious doubt of the Government's responsibility for helping in this human and social problem.

The comprehensive health program which I recommended on November 19, 1945, will require substantial additions to the Social Security System and, in conjunction with other changes that need to be made, will require further consideration of the financial basis for social security. The system of prepaid medical care which I have recommended is expected eventually to require amounts equivalent to 4 percent of earnings up to \$3,600 a year, which is about the average of present expenditures by individuals for medical care. The pooling of medical costs, under a plan which permits each individual to make a free choice of doctor and hospital, would assure that individuals receive adequate treatment and hospitalization when they are faced with emergencies for which they cannot budget individually. In addition, I recommended insurance benefits to replace part of the earnings lost through temporary sickness and permanent disability.

Even without these proposed major additions, it would now be time to undertake a thorough reconsideration of our social security laws. The structure should be expanded and liberalized. Provision should be made for extending coverage credit to veterans for the period of their service in the armed forces. In the financial provisions we must reconcile the actuarial needs of social security, including health insurance, with the requirements of a revenue system that is designed to promote a high level of consumption and full employment.

(h) Education

Although the major responsibility for financing education rests with the States, some assistance has long been given by the Federal Government. Further assistance is desirable and essential...Accordingly, I repeat the proposal of last year's Budget Message that the Federal Government provide financial aid to assist the States in assuring more nearly equal opportunities for a good education. The proposed Federal grants for current education expenditures should be made for the purpose of improving the educational system where improvement is most needed. They should not be used to replace existing non-Federal expenditures, or even restore merely the situation which existed before the war.

In the future we expect income considerably higher than before the war. Higher incomes should make it possible for State and local governments and for individuals to support higher and more nearly adequate expenditures for education. But inequality among the States will still remain, and Federal help will still be needed.

As a part of our total public works program, consideration should be given to the need for providing adequate buildings for schools and other educational institutions. In view of current arrears in the construction of educational facilities, I believe that legislation to authorize grants for educational facilities, to be matched by similar expenditures by State and local authorities, should receive the favorable consideration of the Congress.

The Federal Government has not sought, and will not seek, to dominate education in the States. It should continue its historic role of leadership and advice and, for the purpose of equalizing educational opportunity, it should extend further financial support to the cause of education in areas where this is desirable.

(i) Federal Government personnel

The rapid reconversion of the Federal Government from war to peace is reflected in the demobilization of its civilian personnel. The number of these employees in continental United States has been reduced by more than 500,000 from the total of approximately 2,900,000 employed in the final months of the war. I expect that by next June we shall have made a further reduction of equal magnitude and that there will be continuing reductions during the next fiscal year. Of the special wartime agencies now remaining, only a few are expected to continue actively into the next fiscal year.

The elimination last autumn of overtime work for nearly all Federal employees meant a sharp cut in their incomes. For salaried workers, the blow was softened but by no means offset by the increased rates of pay which had become effective July 1. Further adjustments to compensate for increased living costs are required. Moreover, we have long needed a general upward revision of Federal Government salary scales at all levels in all branches--legislative, judicial, and executive. Too many in Government have had to sacrifice too much in economic advantage to serve the Nation.

Adequate salaries will result in economies and improved efficiency in the conduct of Government business--gains that will far outweigh the immediate costs. I hope the Congress will expedite action on salary legislation for all Federal employees in all branches of the Government...

I hope also that the Congress may see fit to enact legislation for the adequate protection of the health and safety of Federal employees, for their coverage under a system of unemployment compensation, and for their return at Government expense to their homes after separation from wartime service.

(*) *Territories, insular possessions, and the District of Columbia*

The major governments of the world face few problems as important and as perplexing as those relating to dependent peoples. This Government is committed to the democratic principle that it is for the dependent peoples themselves to decide what their status shall be. To this end I asked the Congress last October to provide a means by which the people of Puerto Rico might choose their form of government and ultimate status with respect to the United States. I urge, too, that the Congress promptly accede to the wishes of the people of Hawaii that the Territory be admitted to statehood in our Union, and that similar action be taken with respect to Alaska as soon as it is certain that this is the desire of the people of that great Territory. The people of the Virgin Islands should be given an increasing measure of self-government.

We have already determined that the Philippine Islands are to be independent on July 4, 1946. The ravages of war and enemy occupation, however, have placed a heavy responsibility upon the United States. I urge that the Congress complete, as promptly and as generously as may be possible, legislation which will aid economic rehabilitation for the Philippines. This will be not only a just acknowledgment of the loyalty of the people of the Philippines, but it will help to avoid the economic chaos which otherwise will be their heritage from our common war. Perhaps no event in the long centuries of colonialism gives more hope for the pattern of the future than the independence of the Philippines.

The District of Columbia, because of its special relation to the Federal Government, has been treated since 1800 as a dependent area. We should move toward a greater measure of local self-government consistent with the constitutional status of the District. We should take adequate steps to assure that citizens of the United States are not denied their franchise merely because they reside at the Nation's Capital.

III. THE BUDGET FOR THE FEDERAL PROGRAM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947

Summary of the Budget

For the first time since the fiscal year 1930 the Budget for the next fiscal year will require no increase in the national debt.

Expenditures of all kinds, authorized and recommended, in the next year are estimated at just above \$5.8 billion dollars. Net receipts are estimated at \$1.5 billion dollars. The estimated difference of 4.3 billion dollars will be met by a reduction in the very substantial balance which will be in the Treasury during the next fiscal year...

If all expenditures for those activities which are directly or indirectly related to the war are excluded, the residual expenditures are below those for corresponding activities in prewar years. In making this comparison account should be taken of the fact that, while prewar expenditures were affected by direct relief and work relief for the unemployed, the postwar budgets are affected by the considerable increase in pay rates and other increases in costs and prices.

To elaborate, the Budget, as I have remarked above, reflects on both sides of the ledger the Government's program as recommended by the Executive. It includes estimates not only of expenditures and receipts for which legislative authority already exists, but also of expenditures and receipts for which authorization is recommended.

The Budget total for the next fiscal year, the year that ends on June 30, 1947, is estimated at just above \$5.8 billion dollars—about a third of the budgets for global war, although nearly four times the prewar budgets. This estimate is based on the assumption that a rapid liquidation of the war program will be associated with rapid reconversion and expansion of peacetime production. The total includes net outlays of Government corporations.

The estimated expenditures in the next and current fiscal year compare as follows with those of a year of global war and a prewar year:

<i>Fiscal year:</i>	<i>Total Budget expenditures (in millions)</i>
1947-----	\$35,860
1946-----	67,229
1945-----	100,081
1940-----	9,252

Although allowances for occupation, demobilization, and defense are drastically reduced in the fiscal year 1947, they will still amount to 42 percent of the total Budget. The so-called "aftermath of war" expenditures account for a further 30 percent of the total. The total of all other programs, which was drastically cut during the war, is increasing again as liquidation of the war program proceeds and renewed emphasis is placed on the peacetime objectives of the Government.

On the other side of the ledger, net receipts are estimated at 31.5 billion dollars. This estimate assumes that all existing taxes will continue all through the fiscal year 1947. Included are the extraordinary receipts from the disposal of surplus property.

As a result, estimated expenditures will exceed estimated receipts by 4.3 billion dollars. This amount can be provided by a reduction in the cash balance in the Treasury. Thus, after a long period of increasing public debt resulting from depression budgets and war budgets, it is anticipated that no increase in the Federal debt will be required next year.

FEDERAL REVENUE, BORROWING, AND THE PUBLIC DEBT

1. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND TAX POLICY

Recommendations for tax legislation should be considered not only in the light of the financial requirements of the ensuing year, but also in the light of future years' financial requirements and a full consideration of economic conditions.

Expenditures are estimated at nearly 36 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1947; they can hardly be expected to be reduced to less than 25 billion dollars in subsequent years. Net receipts in the fiscal year 1947 are estimated at 31.5 billion dollars.

Included in this estimate are 2 billion dollars of receipts from disposal and rental of surplus property and 190 million dollars of receipts from renegotiation of wartime contracts. These sources of receipts will disappear in future years. Tax collections for the fiscal year 1947 also will not yet fully reflect the reduction in corporate tax liabilities provided in the Revenue Act of 1945. If the extraordinary receipts from the disposal of surplus property and renegotiation of contracts be disregarded, and if the tax reductions adopted in the Revenue Act of 1945 were fully effective, present tax rates would yield about 27 billion dollars.

These estimates for the fiscal year 1947 are based on the assumption of generally favorable business conditions but not on an income reflecting full employment and the high productivity that we hope to achieve. In future years the present tax system, in conjunction with a full employment level of national income, could be expected to yield more than 30 billion dollars, which is substantially above the anticipated peacetime level of expenditures.

In view of the still extraordinarily large expenditures in the coming year and continuing inflationary pressures, I am making no recommendation for tax reduction at this time.

We have already had a substantial reduction in taxes from wartime peaks. The Revenue Act of 1945 was a major tax-reduction measure. It decreased the total tax load by more than one-sixth, an amount substantially in excess of the reductions proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to congressional tax committees in October 1945...

2. BORROWING AND THE PUBLIC DEBT

The successful conclusion of the Victory loan marked the end of war borrowing and the beginning of the transition to postwar debt management.

Because of the success of the Victory loan, I am happy to report that the Treasury will not need to borrow any new money from the public during the remainder of the present fiscal year except through regular sales of savings bonds and savings notes. Furthermore, a part of the large cash balance now in the Treasury will be used for debt redemption so that the public debt which now amounts to about 278 billion dollars will decrease by several billion dollars during the next 18 months. The present statutory debt limit of 300 billion dollars will provide an ample margin for all of the public-debt transactions through the fiscal year 1947.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIFIC FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

1. WAR LIQUIDATION AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

(a) War expenditures

The fiscal year 1947 will see a continuance of war liquidation and occupation. During this period we shall also lay the foundation for our peacetime system of national defense.

In the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 1945, almost wholly a period of global warfare, war expenditures amounted to 90.5 billion dollars. For the fiscal year 1946 war expenditures were originally estimated at 70 billion dollars. That estimate was made a year ago while we were still engaged in global warfare. After victory over Japan this estimate was revised to 50.5 billion dollars. Further cut-backs and accelerated demobilization have made possible an additional reduction in the rate of war spending. During the first 6 months 32.9 billion dollars were spent. It is now estimated that 16.1 billion dollars will be spent during the second 6 months, or a total of 49 billion dollars during the whole fiscal year.

For the fiscal year 1947 it is estimated, tentatively, that expenditures for war liquidation, for occupation, and for national defense will be reduced to 15 billion dollars. The War and Navy Departments are expected to spend 13 billion dollars; expenditures of other agencies, such as the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, and the Office of Price Administration, and payments to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are estimated at 3 billion dollars. Allowing for estimated net receipts of 1 billion dollars arising from war activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the estimated total of war expenditures is 15 billion dollars. At this time only a tentative break-down of the total estimate for war and defense activities can be indicated.

An expenditure of 15 billion dollars for war liquidation, occupation, and national defense is a large sum for a year which begins 10 months after fighting has ended. It is 10 times our expenditures for defense before the war; it amounts to about 10 percent of our expected national income. This estimate reflects the immense job that is involved in winding up a global war effort and stresses the great responsibility that victory has placed upon this country. The large expenditures needed for our national defense emphasize the great scope for effective organization in furthering economy and efficiency. To this end I have recently recommended to the Congress adoption of legislation combining the War and Navy Departments into a single Department of National Defense.

Contract settlement and surplus property disposal... Another important aspect of war supply liquidation is the disposal of surplus property. Munitions, ships, plants, installations, and supplies, originally costing 50 billion dollars or more, will ultimately be declared surplus. The sale value of this property will be far less than original cost and disposal expenses are estimated at 10 to 15 cents on each dollar realized...

War supplies, maintenance, and relief ... Relief and rehabilitation expenditures are increasing. It is imperative that we give all necessary aid within our means to the people who have borne the ravages of war. I estimate that in the fiscal year 1946 expenditures for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will total 1.3 billion dollars and in the following year 1.2 billion dollars. Insofar as possible, procurement for this purpose will be from war surpluses.

(b) Authorizations for war and national defense

During the war, authorizations and appropriations had to be enacted well in advance of obligation and spending to afford ample time for planning of production by the procurement services and by industry. Thus our cumulative war program authorized in the period between July 1, 1940, and July 1, 1946, was 431 billion dollars, including net war commitments of Government corporations. Expenditures against those authorizations totaled 290 billion dollars. This left 141 billion dollars in unobligated authorizations and unliquidated obligations. (See table A, part III, page 751.)

With the end of fighting, it became necessary to adjust war authorizations to the requirements of war liquidation and continuing national defense. Intensive review of the war authorizations by both the executive and the legislative branches has been continued since VJ-day. As a result, the authorized war program is being brought more nearly into line with expenditures.

Rescissions and authorizations through the fiscal year 1946 -- Readjusting the war program, as the Congress well knows, is not an easy task. Authorizations must not be too tight, lest we hamper necessary operations; they must not be too ample, lest we lose control of spending. Last September, I transmitted to the Congress recommendations on the basis of which the Congress voted H.R. 4407 to repeal 50.3 billion dollars of appropriations and authorizations. I found it necessary to veto this bill because it was used as a vehicle for legislation that would impair the reemployment program. However, in order to preserve the fine work of the Congress on the rescissions, I asked the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to place the exact amounts indicated for repeal in a nonexpendable reserve, and to advise the departments and agencies accordingly. This has been done.

2. AFTERMATH OF WAR

Nearly one-third--11 billion dollars--of estimated Federal expenditures in the fiscal year 1947 will be for purposes that are largely inherited from the war--payments to veterans, interest on the Federal debt, and refunds of taxes.

(a) For veterans

"Veterans' pensions and benefits" has become one of the largest single categories in the Federal Budget. I am recommending for this purpose total appropriations of 4,787 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947. Expenditures in the fiscal year are estimated, under present legislation, at 4,208 million dollars. These expenditures will help our veterans through their readjustment period and provide lasting care for those who were disabled.

The Congress has provided unemployment allowances for veterans during their readjustment period. Expenditure of 850 million dollars for this purpose is anticipated for the fiscal year 1947. In addition, readjustment allowances for self-employed veterans are expected to cost 340 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

On May 28, 1945, in asking the Congress to raise the ceiling on benefits for civilian unemployed to not less than 25 dollars a week during the immediate reconversion period, I suggested that the Congress also consider liberalizing veterans' allowances. Elsewhere in this Message I reiterate my recommendation with respect to emergency unemployment compensation. I also recommend increasing veterans' unemployment allowances from 20 dollars to 25 dollars a week. This would involve additional expenditures estimated at approximately 220 million dollars for the fiscal year.

Included in the 1947 Budget is an expenditure of 535 million dollars for veterans' education under provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. This amount includes both tuition expenses and maintenance allowances. It is expected that half a million veterans will be enrolled in our schools and colleges during the year.

The ultimate benefit which veterans receive from the loan guarantee provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act depends largely on the success of our stabilization program in restraining building costs and real estate values. Under the revised procedure contained in recent amendments, the administrative workload will be minimized by the almost complete transfer of authority for approving the guarantees to private lending agencies and private appraisers designated by the Veterans Administration. This authority carries with it the responsibility for restricting the guarantees to loans on reasonably valued properties. Costs of the program, other than for administration, are estimated at 21 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

Pensions for veterans will require expenditures estimated at 1,748 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947. Two-thirds of this amount will be received by veterans of the war which we have just won. This figure includes 55 million dollars of increased pensions for student-veterans in our vocational rehabilitation program. In addition, 170 million dollars will be expended in transfers to the National Service Life Insurance Fund from general and special accounts.

Expenditures under the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Veterans Administration are estimated at 528 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947. This includes 260 million dollars for medical care and the operation of some 103,000 hospital and domiciliary beds.

A separate appropriation for hospital and domiciliary facilities, additional to the total for veterans' pensions and benefits, covers construction that will provide some 13,000 hospital beds as part of the 500-million-dollar hospital construction program already authorized by the Congress. The estimated expenditures of 130 million dollars for this purpose are classified in the Budget as part of the general public works program for the next fiscal year.

(b) For interest

Interest payments on the public debt are estimated at 5 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1947, an increase of 250 million dollars from the revised estimate for the current fiscal year. This increase reflects chiefly payment of interest on additions to the debt this year. Assuming continuance of present interest rates, the Government's interest bill is now reaching the probable postwar level.

(c) For refunds

An estimated total of 1,585 million dollars of refunds will be paid to individuals and corporations during the fiscal year 1947...

3. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

The agricultural programs contemplated for the fiscal year 1947 are those which are essential for the provision of an adequate supply of food and other agricultural commodities with a fair return to American farmers. To support these objectives, expenditures by the Department of Agriculture estimated at 784 million dollars from general and special accounts will be required in the fiscal year 1947. This compares with estimated expenditures of 676 million dollars in 1946...

Net outlays for the price stabilization, price support, and other programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation are expected to increase from about 750 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946 to about 1,500 million dollars in 1947. Cash advances made on loans by the Farm Security Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration are expected to amount to 266 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946 and 351 million dollars in 1947; and after receipts from principal and interest are taken into account, net loan expenditures of these two agencies will amount to 120 and 209 million dollars in the two fiscal years.

To provide for the expenditures from general and special accounts, I recommend for the fiscal year 1947 appropriations of 721 million dollars (including the existing permanent appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of estimated annual customs receipts) and a reapprop-

riation of 88 million dollars of prior-year balances from customs receipts. In addition there is a recommended authorization of \$67.5 million dollars for borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the loan programs of the Farm Security Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration. It is expected that the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be financed during the coming year through the 500 million dollars of lend-lease funds which the Congress has earmarked for price support purposes, a supplemental appropriation to restore impaired capital of the Corporation, and the borrowing authority of the Corporation.

4. TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is one of the major fields for both public and private investment. Our facilities for transportation and communication must be constantly improved to serve better the convenience of the public and to facilitate the sound growth and development of the whole economy.

Federal capital outlays for transportation facilities are expected to approximate 519 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947. State and local governments may spend 400 million dollars. Private investment, over half of it by railways, may approach 1,150 million dollars.

The Congress has already taken steps for the resumption of work on improvement of rivers and harbors and on the construction of new Federal-aid highways. Much needed work on airports can begin when the Congress enacts legislation now in conference between the two Houses.

The Federal expenditure estimates for the fiscal year 1947 include 53 million dollars for new construction in rivers, harbors, and the Panama Canal and 291 million dollars for highways and grade-crossing elimination, assuming that the States expend some 275 million dollars on the Federal-aid system. Additional expenditures for highways totaling 36 million dollars are anticipated by the Forest Service, National Park Service, and the Territory of Alaska. Civil airways and airports will involve expenditures of 35 million dollars under existing authority. Additional Federal expenditures exceeding 20 million dollars (to be matched by States and municipalities) may be made during the fiscal year 1947 under the airport legislation now in conference between the two Houses of the Congress...

The estimates for the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration provide for the transition of shipping operation from a war to a peace basis; the sale, chartering, or lay-up of much of the war-built fleet; and for a program of ship construction of some 84 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947 to round out the merchant fleet for peacetime use...

5. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Total capital outlays for resource development are estimated at 653 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947 as compared with 452 million dollars in 1946. These include capital expenditures by the Rural Electrification Administration and expenditures for resource development by other organizational units in the Department of Agriculture which are also mentioned above under "agricultural programs."

6. SOCIAL SECURITY AND HEALTH

Benefit payments out of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund during 1947 are estimated at 407 million dollars, while withdrawals by the States from the Unemployment Trust Fund for compensation payments are expected to total 1 billion dollars. These disbursements are financed out of social security contributions.

The appropriations from general and special accounts for the social security program, which cover Federal administrative expenses and grants to States for assistance programs, are estimated at 593 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947, an increase of 57 million dollars over the current year. The increase anticipates greater administrative workload and higher grants to match increasing State payments. The social security program does not include all the Federal health services under existing legislation. For the other health services classified under general government and national defense, appropriations are estimated at 102 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947.

Some expansion in peacetime medical research and other programs of the Public Health Service is provided for in the appropriation estimates for these purposes totaling approximately 87 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947 which are submitted under provisions of existing law. Part of this will be provided through the social security appropriations, the remainder through other appropriations. About 28 million dollars is recommended for maternity care and health services for children under existing law, mainly under the emergency provision for the wives and infants of servicemen. While we should avoid duplication of maternity and child

health services which will be provided through the proposed general system of prepaid medical care, legislation is needed to supplement such services. For medical education, I have recommended legislation authorizing grants-in-aid to public and nonprofit institutions. The existing sources of support for medical schools require supplementation to sustain the expansion that is needed.

Hospitals, sanitation works, and additional facilities at medical schools will be required for an adequate national health program. Legislation is now pending the Congress to authorize grants for the construction of hospitals and health centers and grants and loans for water-pollution control. I hope the Congress will act favorably on generous authorizing legislation.

7. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The Budget provides for continuation and desirable expansion of the research activities that are carried on throughout the Federal establishment and through previously authorized grants to the States. Additional appropriations will be required for the proposed central Federal research agency which I recommended last September 6. That agency will coordinate existing research activities and administer funds for new research activities wherever they are needed; it will not itself conduct research. The plan contemplates expenditures through the new research agency of approximately 40 million dollars for the first year...

Educational expenditures will require a significant share of the national income in the fiscal year 1947. State, local, and private expenditures for the current support of elementary, secondary, and higher education are expected to be substantially above 3 billion dollars in that year. These non-Federal expenditures will be supplemented by Federal expenditures estimated at 625 million dollars in the present Budget. Of this amount, the estimate for veterans' education, as previously mentioned, is 535 million dollars. Other amounts include 21 million dollars for the support of vocational education in public schools, 5 million dollars for the land-grant colleges, 50 million dollars for the present school-lunch and milk program, 1 million dollars for the Office of Education, and approximately 18 million dollars for various other items. In view of the major policy issues which are still under study by the Congress and the Administration, no specific amount has been determined for the Federal grants, previously recommended in this Message, which would assist the States generally in assuring more nearly equal opportunities for a good education.

Notwithstanding the urgent need for additional school and college buildings, careful planning will be required for the expenditures to be made under the proposed legislation to aid the States in providing educational facilities. A major share of the grants for the first year would be for surveys and plans.

8. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROGRAMS

I have already outlined the broad objectives of our foreign economic policy. In the present section I shall indicate the Federal outlays which the execution of these programs may require in the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

(a) On the termination of lend-lease, the lend-lease countries were required to pay for goods in the lend-lease pipe line either in cash or by borrowing from the United States or by supplying goods and services to the United States. Credits for this purpose have already been extended to the Soviet Union, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium amounting to 675 million dollars. The settlement credit of 650 million dollars to the United Kingdom includes an amount preliminarily fixed at 118 million dollars which represents the excess of purchases by the United Kingdom from the pipe line over goods and services supplied by the United Kingdom to the United States since VJ-day and the balance of various claims by one government against the other.

Credits are also being negotiated with lend-lease countries to finance the disposition of lend-lease inventories and installations and property declared to be surplus. For instance, 532 million dollars of the settlement credit to the United Kingdom is for this purpose. These credits will involve no new expenditures by this Government, since they merely provide for deferred repayment by other governments for goods and services which have been financed from war appropriations.

(b) Expenditures from the appropriations to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which were discussed under war expenditures above, are estimated to be 1.3 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1946 and 1.2 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

(c) To assist other countries in the restoration of their economies the Export-Import Bank has already negotiated loans in the fiscal year 1946 amounting in total to about 1,010 million

dollars and an additional 195 million dollars will probably be committed shortly. The Bank is also granting loans to carry out its original purpose of directly expanding the foreign trade of the United States. In this connection the Bank has established a fund of 100 million dollars to finance the export of cotton from the United States. The Export-Import Bank has thus loaned or committed approximately 1,300 million dollars during the current fiscal year and it is expected that demands on its resources will increase in the last 6 months of the fiscal year 1946. Requests for loans are constantly being received by the Bank from countries desiring to secure goods and services in this country for the reconstruction or development of their economies. On July 31, 1945, the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank was increased to a total of 3,500 million dollars. I anticipate that during the period covered by this Budget the Bank will reach this limit. The bulk of the expenditures from the loans already granted will fall in the fiscal year 1946 while the bulk of the expenditures from loans yet to be negotiated will fall in the fiscal year 1947. In view of the urgent need for the Bank's credit, I may find it necessary to request a further increase in its lending authority at a later date.

(d) The proposed line of credit of 3,750 million dollars to the United Kingdom will be available up to the end of 1951 and will be used to assist the United Kingdom in financing the deficit in its balance of payments during the transition period. The rate at which the United Kingdom will draw on the credit will depend on the rapidity with which it can reconvert its economy and adapt its trade to the postwar world. The anticipated rate of expenditures is likely to be heaviest during the next 2 years.

(e) Since the Bretton Woods Agreements have now been approved by the required number of countries, both the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will commence operations during 1946. The organization of these institutions will undoubtedly take some time, and it is unlikely that their operations will reach my appreciable scale before the beginning of the fiscal year 1947.

Of the 2,750 million dollars required for the Fund, 1,800 million dollars will be provided in cash or notes from the exchange stabilization fund established under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. The remaining 950 million dollars will be paid initially in the form of non-interest-bearing notes issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not anticipated that the Fund will require in cash any of the 950 million dollars during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947. Consequently, no cash withdrawals from the Treasury will be required in connection with the Fund in these years...

I anticipate that net expenditures of the Export-Import Bank and expenditures arising from the British credit and the Bretton Woods Agreements will amount to 2,614 million dollars, including the non-cash item of 950 million dollars for the Fund, in the fiscal year 1946, and 2,764 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

9. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The responsibilities of the Government, in both domestic and international affairs, have increased greatly in the past decade. Consequently, the Government is larger than it was before the war, and its general operating costs are higher. We cannot shrink the Government to pre-war dimensions unless we slough off these new responsibilities--and we cannot do that without paying an excessive price in terms of our national welfare. We can, however, enhance its operating efficiency through improved organization. I expect to make such improvements under the authority of the Reorganization Act of 1945.

The appropriations which I am recommending for general government for the fiscal year 1947 are 1,604 million dollars under existing legislation. This is an increase of 458 million dollars over the total of enacted appropriations for the current fiscal year, but a substantial part of this increase is due to the fact that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1946 were made prior to the general increase of employees' salaries last July 1, for which allowance is made in the anticipated supplemental appropriations for 1946. The recommended total for 1947 for general government, like the estimates for national defense and other specific programs, does not allow for the further salary increases for Government employees which, I hope, will be authorized by pending legislation, but the tentative lump-sum estimates under proposed legislation contemplate that such salary increases will be effective almost at once.

Expenditures for our share of the administrative budgets of the United Nations and other permanent international bodies will increase sharply in the fiscal year 1947, yet will remain a small part of our total Budget. The budget for the United Nations has not yet been determined; an estimate for our contribution will be submitted later. Our contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Office, the Pan American Union, and other similar international agencies will aggregate about 3 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947. The administrative expenses of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank will be met from their general funds.

We have won a great war--we, the nations of plain people who hate war. In the test of that war we found a strength of unity that brought us through--a strength that crushed the power of those who sought by force to deny our faith in the dignity of man.

During this trial the voices of disunity among us were silent or were subdued to an occasional whine that warned us that they were still among us. Those voices are beginning to cry aloud again. We must learn constantly to turn deaf ears to them. They are voices which foster fear and suspicion and intolerance and hate. They seek to destroy our harmony, our understanding of each other, our American tradition of "live and let live." They have become busy again, trying to set race against race, creed against creed, farmer against city dweller, worker against employer, people against their own governments. They seek only to do us mischief. They must not prevail.

It should be impossible for any man to contemplate without a sense of personal humility the tremendous events of the 12 months since the last annual Message, the great tasks that confront us, the new and huge problems of the coming months and years. Yet these very things justify the deepest confidence in the future of this Nation of free men and women.

The plain people of this country found the courage and the strength, the self-discipline, and the mutual respect to fight and to win, with the help of our allies, under God. I doubt if the tasks of the future are more difficult. But if they are, then I say that our strength and our knowledge and our understanding will be equal to those tasks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
January 14, 1946.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

MESSAGE ON PROPOSED LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The establishment of a permanent state of peace and prosperity is not a simple matter. The creation and maintenance of conditions under which nations can be prosperous and remain peaceful involves a series of highly complex and difficult problems. If we are to reach this greatly desired goal, we must be prepared at all times to face the issues that will constantly present themselves and we must be determined to solve them. If peace is to be permanent, we must never relax our efforts to make it so.

In his message to the Congress recommending the approval of the Bretton Woods Agreements, President Roosevelt called these proposals "the cornerstone for international economic cooperation." By enacting the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the 79th Congress laid this cornerstone for the construction of an orderly economic peace. The Congress took many other steps during the same session which enlarged the structure, and its achievements in this field are just cause for pride. Among the most important of these other steps were the ratification and implementation of the treaty establishing the United Nations Organization, the enactment of legislation to support the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and to carry on the operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the extension in a broader form of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and the expansion of the Export-Import Bank. These steps will take us a long way on the road to world-wide security and prosperity. They should not make us blind, however, to the job that has not been done - to the work that lies ahead.

In approving the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Congress specifically expressed its belief that additional measures for international economic cooperation would be necessary to render most effective the operations of the Fund and Bank. In the Bretton Woods Agreements Act the Congress declared it to be the policy of the United States to seek to bring about further international agreement and cooperation along these lines.

The International Monetary Fund Agreement was drafted and the Bretton Woods Agreements Act was enacted during the war. Both recognized that the financial condition of some countries resulting from the war might make it impossible for them to apply at once the fundamental rule of non-discrimination in their monetary and financial transactions. Therefore, provision was made for a transition period which might postpone as long as five years the complete application of this fundamental rule.

Now in time of peace as we rapidly proceed with the organization of the International Monetary Fund we find that the fears which were responsible for this period of grace are verified by the facts. The most important of these facts is that the United Kingdom as a result of the war must continue for a long period many of its emergency wartime financial controls unless it obtains additional working capital. It is apparent that, in the case of a

principal member of the International Monetary Fund, we can ill afford to wait for the period permitted by the Bretton Woods Agreements for the removal of these hindrances to the financial and commercial relationships between nations. Now is the time to establish postwar monetary and financial policies of the United Nations. Now is the time to take action to enable the United Kingdom to move with us toward the prompt abolition of these restrictions.

For these reasons, the next order of international business before the Congress should be our financial relations with the United Kingdom. The problems involved, which are severe but not insoluble, are direct consequences of the war. They are matters of great urgency and I believe that the Financial Agreement which I am transmitting herewith furnishes a real basis for their solution. It is my earnest hope that the Congress will implement the Financial Agreement as speedily as is consistent with careful legislative consideration.

It is not too much to say that the Agreement now transmitted will set the course of American and British economic relations for many years to come. In so doing it will have a decisive influence on the international trade of the whole world. Those who represented the United States in these discussions and those who represented the United Kingdom were fully aware of the fundamental nature of the problems before them. After long and careful consideration they agreed upon the arrangements which in my opinion will provide a solid foundation for the successful conduct of our economic relations with each other and with the world.

The Financial Agreement will by its terms come into operation only after the Congress has made available the funds necessary to extend to the United Kingdom the line of credit of \$3.75 billion in accordance with the terms set forth in the Agreement. Britain needs this credit and she needs it now. It will assist her to meet the expected deficit in her balance of payments during the next six years. It will enable her to buy from the world the supplies of food and raw materials which are essential to the life and work of the British people. At the same time it will keep open a market for those surpluses of the United States which are customarily exported to the United Kingdom. These are the important short-term purposes of the credit.

But the Financial Agreement is much more than a credit. Let me repeat, its most important purpose from our point of view is to cause the removal of emergency controls exercised by the United Kingdom over its international transactions far more speedily than is required by the Bretton Woods Agreements. The Financial Agreement will enable the United Kingdom, through the prompt relaxation of exchange restrictions and discriminations, to move side by side with the United States toward the common goal of expanded world trade which means expanded production, consumption and employment and rising standards of living everywhere.

The line of credit which will be extended to the United Kingdom under the Agreement may be drawn upon until the end of 1951. At that time the United Kingdom will be obligated to begin repayment of the principal with interest and those payments will continue over a period of 50 years. These terms are neither unusual nor difficult to understand. There is one new concept, however, embodied in the terms of the credit. We have recognized that conditions may exist temporarily during such a long period of time which would make the payment of interest on such a large amount difficult if not impossible. Accordingly, provision has been made for the waiver of interest by the United States Government after a certification by the International Monetary Fund as to the facts regarding the balance of payments position of the United Kingdom. It is not to our advantage to press for payment of interest when payment is impossible and thus force default and a crumbling of international economic relations.

The financial assistance which the United Kingdom would receive under the Agreement has made it possible for the two governments to agree on a specific course of action which in a short period of time will result in the removal of emergency controls over foreign exchange and discriminatory import restrictions and the reestablishment of peacetime practices designed to promote the recovery of world trade. Britain has agreed to abolish the so-called "sterling area dollar pool." She has agreed to give up most of her rights during the transition period provided for in the International Monetary Fund Agreement and thus to abandon controls over foreign exchange which she would otherwise be permitted by the terms of that Agreement to continue for a considerable period of time. In addition to the direct benefits which will flow from this stimulus to Anglo-American trade there will be the added benefits derived from the ability of other nations to relax their restrictions once the United Kingdom has led the way.

Another troublesome financial problem which has been fully and frankly discussed by the two nations is that of the sterling liabilities of Great Britain which have resulted from her large expenditures abroad during the war. In the Financial Agreement the British Government has undertaken to adjust and settle these obligations out of resources other than the American credit and has outlined its intentions with respect to their settlement. Our concern in this connection is two-fold. In the first place we want other countries which are in a position to do so to grant assistance to the United Kingdom within their means. Those which hold large sterling balances can do so by scaling them down. In the second place we want to be certain that the liquidation of these balances will not discriminate against American trade. The Financial Agreement contains a specific undertaking by the Government of the United Kingdom that no such discrimination shall result from these settlements.

The Financial Agreement also makes it possible for the United Kingdom to give wholehearted support to the Proposals for Expansion of World Trade and Employment which the United States

has recently put forward as a basis for international discussions by the United Nations. In the Joint Statement on Commercial Policy published at the same time as the Financial Agreement, the United Kingdom has undertaken to support these Proposals and to use its best endeavors in cooperation with the United States to bring to a successful conclusion international discussions based upon them.

The implementation of the Financial Agreement will be a great contribution to the establishment of a permanent state of peace and prosperity. We are all aware of the dangers inherent in unchecked economic rivalry and economic warfare. These dangers can be eliminated by the firm resolution of this nation and the United Kingdom to carry forward the work which has been so well begun.

The Financial Agreement transmitted herewith means that instead of economic controversy between the two countries, the wise rules of the Bretton Woods Agreements will be fully effective much sooner than we believed possible when the Congress enacted the Bretton Woods Agreements Act. I urge that Congress act on the Financial Agreement promptly.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 30, 1946.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On July 31, 1945, the Bretton Woods Agreements Act became law. In that legislation the Congress established the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems "in order to coordinate the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the Fund and the Bank and of all agencies of the Government which make or participate in making foreign loans or which engage in foreign financial, exchange, or monetary transactions." The Congress provided that the membership of the Council should consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, as Chairman; the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

On August 9, 1945, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted for my approval a proposal as to the manner in which the National Advisory Council should proceed in performing the task assigned it. The essence of this proposal is contained in the following excerpt from the communication which the Secretary of the Treasury sent to me:

As you can see from the attached memorandum, the United States Government is now extending financial assistance to foreign governments through a large number of programs, administered by different departments and agencies, and with different procedures for interagency consultation. In order for the Council to carry out the functions assigned to it, it seems to me necessary that the Council should have a picture of the over-all program of financial transactions which it is proposed to carry out in the next period. On such a basis, we can make decisions in a rational way, strike the best bargains with foreign countries, and save money for the taxpayer.

On August 10, 1945, I expressed my complete approval of the proposal and requested the Council to proceed along the lines indicated. Promptly thereafter the Council completed its organization and commenced to function without delay. Since that time the Council has labored unremittingly in the performance of its duties.

I have now received from the National Advisory Council a document containing significant conclusions concerning the entire problem of foreign lending. The Council, in submitting the document to me, stated:

At an early date the Council undertook to consider proposals and applications for foreign loans, and to study the problems and broad implications of foreign lending. The statement which is now submitted to you is an outgrowth of these activities of the Council and represents our present views. The Council will continue to study these matters and will report further to you as the rapidly changing conditions at home and abroad may require.

This document, which is based upon the careful study and direct experience of the body established by the Congress to coordinate the foreign financial activities of this Government,

I now transmit to the Congress for its information and consideration. The document is attached hereto.

I fully endorse the recommendations of the National Advisory Council. Furthermore, I wish to emphasize that in my judgment, the successful execution of this policy, including the implementation of the financial agreement with the United Kingdom, which I transmitted to the Congress on January 30, 1946, is of basic importance in the attainment of the objectives of the economic foreign policy of the United States. The international economic cooperation which is the keynote of our economic foreign policy must accompany international political cooperation, and we must achieve both if world peace is to be enduring.

The statement of the National Advisory Council concerning foreign loans reaches the conclusion that the Export-Import Bank will require during the next fiscal year additional lending authority of \$1,250,000,000. I endorse this conclusion, and at a later date I will discuss further with the Congress the need of appropriate legislation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 1, 1946







